



COLONEL MALCOLM
OF POLTALLOCH



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ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,
FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1616.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, WITH
A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

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“Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilis, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus: ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur.”—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

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ANNAZA RÍOZHACHTA EIREANN.

ANNAŁA RÍOGHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS CHRÍOST 1172.

Αοιρ Χρiοστo mίle ced peachtmōgat adó.

ΩΡΙΓΗΘΕΪΝ UΑ CATHAIN comarba Maedóiz do écc.

Ϊollu aedá ua muindin (do muintir airió loca con) eppcop corcaige do écc fear lan do parrh dé eirriðe, tuir óige agur fha a aimpire.

^a *O'Kane, O'Cathan.*—This name is anglicised O'Cahan in old law documents, inquisitions, &c., but it is at present made O'Kane, or Kane, in the north of Ireland, and the form O'Kane is adopted throughout this translation. There were several families of the name in Ireland, of whom the most powerful and celebrated were seated in the baronies of Keenaght, Tirkeeran, and Coleraine, in the present county of Londonderry; but it would not appear that the ecclesiastic, whose death is here recorded, was of this sept.

^b *Successor of Maidoc, Maadhog, or Aedhan,* now anglicised Mogue and Aidan, was the first Bishop of Ferns, and successor of Maadhog is used in these Annals to denote Bishop of Ferns. The word comarba signifies successor, either ecclesiastical or lay, but generally the former in these Annals. There were two other ecclesiastical establishments, the abbots of which were called Combarbas of Mogue, or Maidoc, viz. Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, and Drumlane, in the county of Cavan; but whenever the abbots of these places are referred to, the names

of the monasteries are mentioned, as O'Farrelly, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Drumlane; O'Fergus, Comharba of St. Mogue, at Rossinver; but when the Bishop of Ferns is meant, he is simply called Comharba of St. Mogue, without the addition of the name of the place.

^c *Giolla-Aedha*, i. e. servant of St. Aodh, or Aidus. The word *Giolla* occurs so frequently, as the first part of the names of men, that I shall explain it here, once for all, on the authority of Colgan. *Giolla*, especially among the ancients, signified a youth, but now generally a servant; and hence it happened that families who were devoted to certain saints, took care to call their sons after them, prefixing the word *Giolla*, intimating that they were to be the servants or devotees of those saints. Shortly after the introduction of Christianity, we meet many names of men formed by prefixing the word *Giolla* to the names of the celebrated saints of the first age of the Irish Church, as *Giolla-Ailbhe*, *Giolla-Phatraig*, *Giolla-Chiarain*, which mean servant of St. Ailbhe, servant of St. Patrick. servant of

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1172.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-two.

BRIGIDIAN O'KANE^a, successor of Maidoc^b, died.

Giolla Aedha^c O'Muidhin (of the family of Errew of Lough Con^d), Bishop of Cork, died. He was a man full of the grace^e of God, the tower of the virginity and wisdom of his time.

St. Kieran. And it will be found that there were very few saints of celebrity, from whose names those of men were not formed by the prefixing of Giolla, as Giolla-Ailbhe, Giolla-Aodha, Giolla-Aodhain, Giolla-Breanainn, Giolla-Bhrighde, Giolla-Chaomain, Giolla-Chainnigh, Giolla-Dachaisse, Giolla-Chaoimhgin, Giolla-Chiarainn, Giolla-Dacholmain, Giolla-Choluim, Giolla-Chomain, Giolla-Chomghaill, Giolla-Domhangairt, Giolla-Finnein, Giolla-Fionnain, Giolla-Mochua, Giolla-Molaisé, Giolla-Moninne, Giolla-Phatruig, &c. &c.

This word was not only prefixed to the names of saints, but also to the name of God, Christ, the Trinity, the Virgin Mary; and some were named from saints in general, as well as from the angels in general, as Giolla-na-naomh, i. e. the servant of the saints; Giolla-na-naingeal, i. e. the servant of the angels; Giolla-De, the servant of God; and Giolla-an-Choimhdhe, i. e. the servant of the Lord; Giolla-na-Trionoide, the servant of the Trinity; Giolla-Chriost, the servant of Christ; Giolla-Iosa, the servant of

Jesus; Giolla-Muire, the servant of Mary. These names were latinized by some writers in modern times, Marianus, Christianus, Patricianus, Brigidianus, &c. &c. But when an adjective, signifying a colour, or quality of the mind or body, is postfixed to Giolla, then it has its ancient signification, namely, a youth, a boy, or a man in his bloom, as Giolla-dubh, i. e. the black, or black-haired youth; Giolla-ruadh, i. e. the red-haired youth; Giolla-riabhach, the swarthy youth; Giolla-buidhe, the yellow youth; Giolla-odhar, Giolla-Maol, &c. &c.

The family name O'Muidhin is unknown to the Editor.

^a *Of Errew of Lough Con*, *Clipio Coéa Con*, now Errew on Lough Con, in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. There was an ancient church here, dedicated to St. Tighernan.—See the year 1413. See also Genealogy, &c., of the Hy-Fiachrach, p. 239, note ¹.

^e *Grace of God*, *path oé*.—The word *path*, which is now used to denote prosperity or luck,

Τιςχίρνας ua maoileóin comorba ciaráin cluana mic nóir do écc.

Τιςχίρναν ua Ruairc τιςχίρνα brírne agur Conmaicne agur fíh cumachta móir fíh pe fota do marbað (i. i. clachta) la hugó de laoi i puill agur la domnall mac Annaða uí Ruairc dia cénél ferin boi maille fíu. Ro dícsínnas é leó. Ruccrat a cfm agur a corp go doépaib co hath cliaé. Ro tocabað an cfm uar doirur an dúine ina pcaté deapcc-épuas do gaoidealaib. Ro crioabað béor an corp fíua hat cliaé atuáit agur a corpa puar.

is employed throughout the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin word *gratia*, from which the modern word *gráta* has been obviously derived.

^f *Tiernagh O'Malone*: in the original, Τιςχίρναχ ua Maoileoin.—The name Τιςχίρναχ or Τιγεαρναχ, which is derived from Τιγεαρνα, a lord, and is synonymous with the proper name Dominic, is pronounced Tiernagh, and shall be so written throughout this translation. The name Maoileoin, is written in ancient Irish characters on a tombstone at Clonmacnoise,

maeliohain ēps.

i. e. Mael-Johannis, Bishop.

The word maol, mael, or moel, like giolla, has two significations, namely, a chief, and a tonsured monk. It was anciently prefixed, like Giolla, to the names of saints, to form proper names of men, as Maol Colaim, Maol Seac-naill, which mean the servant or devotee of the saints Columb and Secundinus; but when an adjective is post-fixed to MAOL, it has its ancient signification, as Maoldubh, i. e. the black chief.

^g *Kieran*, Ciaráin.—This celebrated Irish saint died in the year 549. *Cluain mac nois*, or, as it is now anglicised, Clonmacnoise, was a famous monastery near the Shannon, in the barony of Garry Castle, and King's County. The name is sometimes written *Cluain muc Nois*, as if it meant the insulated meadow, or pasturage of Nos. The place was more anciently called

Druim Tiprad.—See Annals of Inisfallen, at the year 547, and Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 956, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 52–59.

^h *Tiernan O'Rourke, &c.*, Τιςχίρναν ua Ruairc.—The name Τιςίρναν, or Τιγεαρναν, is a diminutive of Τιγεαρναχ, and may be interpreted "Little Dominic." It has been anglicised Tiernan throughout this translation, as this is the form it has assumed in the surname Mac Tiernan, which is still common in the county of Roscommon. Dervorgilla, in Irish Dearbforpgail, the wife of this Tiernan, who is generally supposed to have been the immediate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the English, died in the monastery of Drogheda, in the year 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, and was in her sixty-fourth year at the death of Tiernan, and in her forty-fourth year when she eloped with Dermot, King of Leinster, in 1152, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age. Dermot was expelled in the seventieth year of his age.—See Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. 146; and also O'Reilly's *Essay on the Brehon Laws*, where he vainly attempts to clear the character of Dervorgilla from the charge of having wilfully eloped from her husband. The family of O'Ruairc, now usually called in English O'Rourke, were anciently Kings of Connaught, but they were put down by the more

Tiernagh O'Malone^f, successor of Kieran^g of Clonmacnoise, died.

Tiernan O'Rourke^h, Lord of Breifny and Conmaicne, a man of great power for a long time, was treacherously slain at Tlachtghaⁱ by Hugo de Lacy and Donnell^k, the son of Annadh O'Rourke, one of his own tribe, who was along with them. He was beheaded by them, *and* they conveyed his head and body ignominiously to Dublin. The head was placed over the gate^l of the fortress, as a spectacle of intense pity to the Irish, *and* the body was gibbeted, with the feet upwards, at the northern side of Dublin^m.

powerful family of the O'Conors, and then became chiefs of Breifny. It is stated in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tiernan acquired dominion over the entire region extending from sea to sea, that is, from the sea, at the borders of Ulster and Connaught, to Drogheda. The territories of Breifny and Conmaicne, which comprised Tiernan's principality, would embrace, according to this passage, the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan, but no part of the county of Meath or Louth.

ⁱ *Tlachtgha*.—Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland (vol. iv. p. 223), says, that Tiernan O'Ruairc was slain on a hill not far from Dublin, by Griffin, a nephew of Maurice Fitz Gerald. Tlachtgha, however, is not near Dublin, but was the name of a hill much celebrated in ancient Irish history for the druidic fires lighted there annually on the 1st of November, in times of paganism, and described as situated in that portion of Meath which originally belonged to Munster. It is the place now called the Hill of Ward, which lies in the immediate vicinity of Athboy in the county of Meath, as is evident from the fact, that in these annals and other authorities Athboy is often called *Clé Duibé Tlaétega*, or Athboy of Tlachtgha, to distinguish it from other places of the name Athboy in Ireland. This Hill of Ward is crowned with a magnificent ancient rath, consisting of three circumvallations, which, connected with the historical references to the locality, and the present

local traditions, establishes its identity with the ancient Tlachtgha. The identity of Tlachtgha with the Hill of Ward was first proved by the Editor in a letter now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. The situation of Tlachtgha has been already given by Mr. Hardiman in a note to the Statute of Kilkenney, p. 84, on the authority of a communication from the Editor.

^k *Donnell*, in the original *Domnall*, is still common among the Irish, as the proper name of a man, but always anglicised Daniel. The Editor, however, has used the form Donnell throughout this translation, because it is closer to the original Irish form, and is found in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., and in the anglicised forms of names of places throughout Ireland, as well as in the family names, O'Donnell and Mac Donnell.

^l *Over the gate*, *uar bogar an bóime*.—This was the Danish fortress of Dublin, which occupied the greater part of the hill on which the present castle of Dublin stands.

^m *The northern side of Dublin*.—The northern side of Dublin, at this time, was near the present Lower Castle-yard. At the arrival of Henry II. the whole extent of Dublin was, in length, from Corn Market to the Lower Castle-yard; and, in breadth, from the Liffey, then covering Essex-street, to Little Sheep-street, now Ship-street, where a part of the town wall is yet standing.

Domnall o feargail toirpeac Conmaicne do marbad la muinntir níg Saxon.

Maol mair mac mupcháda toirpeac muinntire binn do marbad la haed mac Aengura agur la cloinn asda do uib eadad ulað.

Diarmait ua caedlaigi do ecc.

Maðm for cenel neogann nia pflaibhritac ua maolborað agur nia ccenel cconall. Do beirad ar adbal porra tria naem miorbal de agur naem Patraicc agur naem colaim cille nia cealla no oirccroð inorin.

Lán cuairt coiccið Connaét an cšepamað peaét do tabairt la giollu macliacc comorba Patraicc agur Ppíomað Epenn, co harðmacha.

Mac Gilleppcoip taoirpeac cloinne aeilabpa peétairc chaéta Monaiğ do marbad la donnplebe uá neochaða pí ulað i pull. Na plána batap ftoppa .i. mairt ulað do marbad Duinorplebe mo.

ⁿ *Chief of Conmaicne.*—That is, of South Conmaicne, or Anghaile, which in latter ages comprised the entire of the county of Longford.

^o *Mulmurry Mac Murrough, Lord of Muintir Birn.*—The name Maolmairc or Maolmuir, signifies the servant of the Virgin Mary. The name is correctly latinized *Marianus*, by Colgan; but the Editor thinks Mulmurry a more appropriate anglicised form, as it is found in ancient law documents, inquisitions, &c. Mac Murrough has also been adopted throughout, as an anglicised form of Mac Mupchaða. Muintir Birn, Muinntir binn, was the ancient name of a territory in Tyrone, bordering upon the barony of Trough, in the county of Monaghan.

^p *The Clann Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh.*—Clann Aodha, i.e. the clan or race of Hugh, was the tribe name of the Magennises; and it also became the name of their territory; but they afterwards extended their power over all Ui Eathach Cobha, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down, and, as O'Dugan informs us, over all Ulidia. Ro gabpac Ulað uile, "They took all Ulidia."—*Topographical Poem.* This territory was called Ui Eathach Uladh, or Ui Eathach Cobha, i. e. descendants

of Eochaidh Cobha, to distinguish it from Ui Eathach Mumhan, Ui Eathach Muaidhe, and other tribes and districts called Ui Eathach, in different parts of Ireland.

^q *Dermot O'Kaelly.*—The Irish name Diarmait is anglicised *Dermot* in the older law documents, inquisitions, &c., relating to Ireland, and in the family name Mac Dermot. It is now almost invariably rendered *Jeremiah*, but the Editor prefers the form *Dermot*, as it comes nearer the original Irish. This family, who now anglicise their name *Kelly*, were located in the south of ancient Ossory, and were chiefs of the territory of Ui Berchon, now Ibercon, lying along the River Barrow, in the county of Kilkenny. O'Heerin thus speaks of O'Caelluidhe, or O'Kaelly, in his topographical poem:

Ui Bearchon an bpuic buide;
Ri na cnuiche O' Caollairge,
Clár na feaða ar trom do éil,
An fonn or deapda bpaom-ghil.

"Ui Bearchon of the yellow surface;
King of the district is O'Kaelly,
Plain of the tribe, who heavily return,
The land over the bright-watered Barrow."

Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Conmaicneⁿ, was slain by the people of the King of England.

Mulmurry Mac Murrough^o, Lord of Muintir Birn, was slain by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aodha of Ui Eathach Uladh^p.

Dermot O'Kaelly^a died.

The Kinel Owen^r were defeated by Flaherty O'Muldorrey^s and the Kinel Connell^t. They [the Kinel Connell] made prodigious havoc of them, through the holy miracles of God, of St. Patrick, and St. Columbkille, whose churches they [the Kinel Owen] had plundered.

The complete visitation^u of the province of Connaught was performed the fourth time by Giolla Mac Liag [Gelasius], successor of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, to Armagh.

Mac Giolla Epscoip^v, chief of Clann-Aeilabhra, legislator of Cath Monaigh^w, was treacherously slain by Donslevy O'Haughy, king of Ulidia^x. The chiefs of Ulidia, who were as guarantees between them, put Donslevy to death for it [i. e. *for his crime*].

^r *Kinel Owen*, Cenel n-eogum, i. e. the race of Eoghan, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. This Eoghan died in the year 465, and was buried at *Uisce Chaoin*, now Eskaheen, an old church in the barony of Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal. This tribe possessed the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and originally the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoc, but these were, in later ages, ceded to the Kinel Connell.

^s *O'Muldorrey*, O'Maolooip. This name no longer exists in Tirconnell, but there are a few of the name in Dublin and in Westmeath, who anglicise it Muldarry.

^t *Kinel Connell*, Cenel cconall, i. e. the race of Conall or Connell, who died in the year 464, and who was the brother of Eoghan, or Owen, ancestor of the Kinel Owen. This tribe possessed, in later ages, the entire of the county of Tirconnell, now Donegal.

^u *A visitation*, Cuairt. A journey performed into particular districts by the bishop or abbot,

to collect dues, or obtain donations for the erection or repairing of churches or monasteries.

^v *Mac Giolla Epscoip*.—This name would be anglicised Mac Gillespick, and is the same which in Scotland is now Mac Gillespie.

^w *Cath Monaigh*.—The territory of Cath Monaigh is somewhere in the present county of Down, but its extent or exact situation has not been discovered.

^x *Ulidia*, Uladh. Uladh was the original name of the entire province of Ulster, until the fifth century, when it was dismembered by the Hy-Niall, and the name confined solely to the present counties of Down and Antrim, which, after the establishment of surnames, became the principality of O'h-Eochadha (now anglicised O'Haughy), and his correlatives. The founders of the principality of Oirghialla, or Oriel, in the fourth century, deprived the ancient Ultonians of that part of their kingdom which extended from Lough Neagh to the Boyne; and the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, in the

Ἦρεαὶ ῥίλλ λα μακ Ἀνδουὶ υἱ Ῥουαρπε, ἀγυρ λα Σαχαναχαίῃς ἀρ μινντιρ
να ἡἈνγῆαίλε, ἀγυρ ἀρ μινντιρ μεγιόλλῃς co ῥυγρᾶτ βύ, ἀγυρ βροῖο
ιομόα. Σλοῖγεαὶο λέο δοριδιρ co ἡἈρδᾶχαὶο Ἐρρεοῖρ Μέλ γυρ πο αἰργρίε
an τῖρ ἀρ μεδόῃς, ἀγυρ δο ροῶαιρ leo δομνall ua φεαρῃαίλ, ταιοῖρεαὶο μινν-
τιρε ἡανῃαίλε don ἔυρ ρῖν.

Σεανὰο ἐλείρεαὶο νἘρηνν λα coῖγεαὶο connaḱt laecharḱ cleirchib occ
tuaim da ḡuálann im Ῥουαḱῖρ ua conḱoḱaiρ ἀγυρ im Chaḱla uá nouḱtaḱḡ
Ἀἰρδερρεcop Τυάμα ἀγυρ τῖρ τεampail do coḱreapḱaḱ leo.

Αἰῶς CHRISOḶ 1173.

Αἰῶρ ἐρῖορḱ mile, cḱet, ρeachtmoḡat, a τῖρ.

Μυῖρḱḱaḱ ua coḱḱaiḡ ἔρρεcop δοῖρε, ἀγυρ Raḱa boḱ, mac oḱge, leacc
loḡmop, ḡm ḡloimḱe, Redla ῥolupḱa, cḱḱe ταιρccḱḱa na ἡḡna, cḱapḱ
ḱnuapaiḡ na canóine, iar τḱioḱnacal biḱ ἀγυρ eḱaiḡ do boḱḱaiḱ ἀγυρ do
aiḱilḡneaḱaiḱ, iar noḱḱḱneaḱ Saccapḱ ἀγυρ deochon ἀγυρ aepa ḡaḱa
ḡraḱḱh, iar naḱnuasḱḡḡaḱ eacclup nomḱa, iar ccoḱrpeaccaḱ tempall ἀγυρ
ḱelḡeaḱ, iar noḱḱam iolar maiḱḱḱḱḱeaḱ ἀγυρ pecclér, ἀγυρ ḡaḱa luḱpa
ecclupḱacḱa iar mbuaḱo cḱpaḱaiḱ, oḱḱḱḱḱ ἀγυρ aiḱḱḱcche. Ro ḱaioḱ a
ḱḱioḱḱaḱ do cum nḱmḱ i nouḱḱpecclḱḱḱ cḱolaim cḱille i nouḱḱe an io. lá do ḱeḱpa.

fifth century, seized upon the northern and western parts of Ulster; so that the ancient inhabitants, viz. the Clanna-Rury and Dal-Fiatachs, were shut up within the bounds of the present counties of Down and Antrim; but their country, though circumscribed, still retained its ancient appellation. The writers of Irish history have therefore used the form Ulidia, to denote the circumscribed territory of the Clanna Rury, and Ultonia, to denote all Ulster.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part III. c. 78, p. 372; also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 816, 1048; O'Conor's *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, 2nd edit. p. 176; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 28.

¹ *Annaly, or Anghaile*, was the tribe name of the O'Farrells, and it also became the name of

their country, which comprised the entire of the present county of Longford. According to the genealogical Irish MSS., the O'Farrells derived this tribe name from Anghaile, the great grandfather of Fearghal, from whom they derived their surname in the tenth century.

² *Muintir Magilligan*, which is usually called Muintir' Giollgain throughout these Annals, was the tribe name of the O'Quins of Annaly, who were seated in the barony of Ardagh, in the present county of Longford, as will be more distinctly shewn in a note under the year 1234.

^a *Bishop Mel*.—Bishop Mel, who was one of the disciples of St. Patrick, is still the patron saint of the diocese of Ardagh, and the ruins of his original church are still to be seen in the village of Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

The son of Annadh O'Rourke and the English treacherously plundered the inhabitants of Annaly⁷ and Muintir Magilligan², carrying off many cows and prisoners. They afterwards made another incursion into Ardagh of Bishop Mel⁸, and ravaged the country generally, and slew Donnell O'Farrell, chief of Annaly, on that occasion.

A synod of the clergy and laity of Ireland was convened at Tuam, in the province of Connaught, by Roderic O'Connor and Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam, and three churches were consecrated by them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1173.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-three.

Murray O'Coffey^b, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, a son of chastity, a precious stone, a transparent gem, a brilliant star, a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon,—after having bestowed food and raiment upon the poor and the destitute, after having ordained priests and deacons, and men of every *ecclesiastical* rank, re-built many churches, consecrated many churches and burial-places, founded many monasteries and Regles's [i. e. abbey churches], and fulfilled every ecclesiastical duty; and after having gained the palm for piety, pilgrimage, and repentance, resigned his spirit to heaven in the Duibhregles^c of Columbkille, in Derry, on the 10th day of February. A great miracle^d

^b *Murray O'Coffey*, Μυρσάχ ua Cobéarǵ. The name Μυρσάχ, which is explained τῆς ἀρχῆς, a lord, by Michael O'Clery, though it would appear to be derived from μῦρ, the sea, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but it is preserved in the surname Murray, and has been anglicised Murray throughout this translation. The family name O'Cobéarǵ is anglicised Coffey in the northern half of Ireland, but sometimes barbarously, *Covehig*, in the south. The Editor has adopted O'Coffey throughout this work.

^c *Duibhregles*.—The Dubh-Regles was the name of the ancient abbey church founded by St. Columbkille at Derry; it was probably called *Dubh*, or black, in contradistinction from the new Templemore, or cathedral church,

erected in 1164, by Flaherty O'Brollaghan. Concerning the situation of this old church, see *Trias Thaum.*, p. 398.

^d *A great miracle, &c.*—This passage is thus rather loosely, but elegantly, translated by Colgan, in his *Annals of Derry*: “S. Muredachus O Dubhthaich” [*recte* O'Cobhthaigh], “Episcopus Dorensis et Robothensis, vir virginitatis, seu castitatis intactæ, lapis pretiosus, gemma vitrea, sydus præfulgidum, arca et custos Ecclesiæ sedulus, et conservator canonum Ecclesiæ; postquam multos pauperes, et egenos enutrierit; Præbyteros, Diaconos, aliosque diuersorum ordinum, Deo consecrauerit; postquam diuersa monasteria et Ecclesias extruxerit, et consecrauerit; post palmam pœnitentiæ, peregrinationis, abstinentiæ

Do ponað miorbail mór ip in oíðche atbat .i. an oíðche ðorça do foillriu-
gáð o thá iarmerige co muichoboil agur an ðar leo an bá forpél do na
compocraibhe do'n domhan bair pibe for comlarað agur ionnamail éaoipe
moipe teneð do eirigi ór an mbaile agur a toct forpóir. Ro eirigírf do cáe
uile, uáir anðar leó po ba lá boí ann agur po boí amlaib rin le muip
anoip.

Conaing ua haéngura cfhn canánað pora cpé do écc.

Ettrú ua miaðachán, Eppcop cluana do écc ina Seanðataib iar
ndecðbeathaid.

Cionaeð ua Ronáin Eppcop glinne da locha do écc.

Maolioru mac an bairð Eppcop cluana fearpa bríhainn do écc.

Maolmochta ua maolpeacnaill abb cluana mic nóir do écc.

Cpeac mór la haed mac aengura agur la cloinn aeða. Ro aipccírf

& reliqua religiosissimæ vitæ exercitia; ad Domi-
num migravit in Ecclesia Dorensi, *Dubhrigles* nun-
cupata, die 10 Febr. Miraculum solemne patra-
tum est ea nocte quâ decessit: nam à mediâ nocte
vsque mane tota non solum ciuitas, sed et vici-
nia ingenti splendore, ad instar iubaris diurni,
circumfusa resplenduit: et columna insuper
ignea visa est ex ciuitate ascendere, et versus
orientalem Austrum tendere. Quo prodigio
excitati ciues tanti spectaculi testes vsque ad
ortum solis, et venerabundi postea præcones ex-
titere.—*Quat. Mag.*—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The phrase *cpaob cnuapaz na canoine*,
which is translated “conservator canonum ec-
clesiæ” by Colgan, is more correctly rendered
“the fruitful tree of the Canon” in the old
translation of the Annals of Ulster.

The account of this miracle is given in the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster as follows:
A. D. 1173. Do ponað dono miorbuil mór ip
in aóche atbat .i. in aóag do poluprugáð ota
iarmerigi co gaipm in coilig 7 in domhan uile
for lapað 7 coep mór teineð deirigi or in
baile 7 a toct forpóir 7 eirigi do cáe uile in
ðar leo pob é in laa, 7 po boí amlaib fém pe
muip anoip. It is thus rendered in the old

English translation: “A. D. 1173. There was
a great miracle shewed in the night he died,
viz. the night to brighten from the middest to
Cockerow, and all the world burning, and a
great flame of fire rising out of the town, and
went East and by South; and every body got
upp thinking it was day, and was so untill the
ayre was cleare.”

Here it is to be remarked that neither this
translator nor Colgan has rendered the phrase
pe muip anoip, which literally means *east of the
sea*. In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is
7 po boí amlaib rin co himeal in aieoir,
“and it was thus to the borders of the sky.”
The meaning of *pe muip anoip* is, that the
inhabitants of the east coast of Ulster saw the
sky illumined over the visible portions of Scot-
land on the east side of the sea. For the mean-
ing of the preposition *le*, *pe*, or *fpu*, in such
phrases as *pe muip anoip*, see the Editor’s Irish
Grammar, p. 314, line 1, and p. 439, note ^e, and
Cormac’s Glossary, *voce* *Moğ Eime*, where *fpu*
muip anap is used to express “on the east side
of the sea.”

^e *Conaing O’Hennessy*, *Conaing ua haéngura*.
—The name *Conaing*, which is explained *piğ*,

was performed on the night of his death—namely, the dark night was illumined from midnight to day-break; and the people thought that the neighbouring parts of the world which were visible, were in one blaze of light; and the likeness of a large globe of fire arose over the town, and moved in a south-easterly direction; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was daylight; and it was also thus on the east side of the sea.

Conaing O'Hennessey^c, head of the canons of Roscrea, died.

Ettru O'Meehan^f, Bishop of Cluain [Clonard], died at an advanced age, after *having spent* a good life.

Kenny O'Ronan^g, Bishop of Glendalough, died.

Maelisa Mac Ward^h, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendanⁱ, died.

Maelmochta O'Melaghlin^k, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

A great plunder was made by Hugh Magennis and the Clann-Aedha. They plundered the large third^l of Armagh; but this man was killed in three months after this plundering of Armagh.

a king, in Cormac's Glossary, is now obsolete as the proper name of a man, but is preserved in the family name O'Conaing, under the anglicised form of *Gunning*. The family name Ua h-Aen-gura, is now invariably anglicised Hennesy. This family was anciently seated in the territory of Clann Colgan, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, in the King's County, and adjoining the conspicuous hill of Croghan.

^f O'Meehan, Ua Míadachan.—This name is still common in most parts of Ireland.

^g Kenny O'Ronan, Cionacó Ua Ronáin.—The name Cionacó is anglicised Kineth by the Scotch; but Kenny by the Irish, in the family name Kenny. It is obsolete among the latter as the proper name of a man. O'Ronan is still common as a family name in many parts of Ireland, but the O' is never prefixed in the anglicised form, which is Ronayne, in the south of Ireland.

^h Maelisa Mac Ward, Maoilípu Mac an bairné.—This family, who were hereditary poets to O'Kelly, were seated at Muine Chasain and

Ballymacward, in the cantred of Sodhan, in Hy-Many.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 327.

ⁱ Clonfert, a bishop's see in the south-east of the county of Galway.

^k Maelmochta O'Melaghlin, Maelmochta ua maoilpeacnaill.—The name Maelmochta signifies the servant or devoted of St. Mochta, or Mocteus, first abbot and patron saint of Louth. This family is generally called O'Maoilseachlainn, or O'Maoileachlainn, which was first correctly anglicised O'Melaghlin, but now incorrectly Mac Loughlin. They are named after their great progenitor, Maelseachlainn or Malachy the Second, Monarch of Ireland, who was dethroned by Brian Borumha, and who died in 1022. The name Mael-Seachnall signifies servant of St. Seachnall, or Secundinus, the patron of Dunshaughlin in Meath, and the tutelary saint of this family.

^l Large third, trian móp.—Colgan, in the Annals of Armagh (Trias. Thaum. p. 300), thus speaks of the ancient divisions of that city:

“ 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duce*

τριαν μόρ αρδα μαάα. Ro μαρβαδ δαν αν ρεαρ ίριν ι ccionn τριμί μίρ ιαρρ
an orccain ριν αρδα μάχα.

Domnall bríghach ua maoleclainn Rí Míde do μαρβαδ la mac a átar
péin la harc ua maoleclainn agur la muinirir Laegacáin ι ndurmaidh
éolaim cille.

Siollu machiacc mac Ruaidrí comarba Patraicc Príomarí Arda maáa
agur Epenn uile mac oíge lán do glóine croidé ρρι dia agur. ρρι daoinib
do ecc go pechnach iar ρíndatad tocáide, 27, μαρτα dia cedaoim
iar ccaircc ip in pectmad bliadain ochtmozat a aoiri. agur baoi ríde ρe
bliadna décc ι nabóaine coluim cille ι nDoipe ρia ccomarbur Patraicc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD 1174.

Αοιρ crioρd mile, ced, ρεάctmozat, aceatair.

Maolíora ua connactáin eppcop řil Muireadach do écc.

Maolpatraicc ua banáin, Eppcop Condepe 7 dal apaidé ρři airmid-
neac lán do naimé, do énnira 7 do glóine croidé do écc co ρeactnac ind
hí éolaim cille iar Seanatad éoghaidé.

Siollu mochaiðbeo abb mainiρopeac Ρřctair 7 Ρóil ι naρomaáa,
Moð tpeaðop taiρipri don coimðeas do écc an 31. do Mháρta Sect-
mozat bliadain a aeip.

Plann (.i. Florent) ua Σορμáin aipρřři lecchinn αρδα μαάα, 7 Epenn
uile, Saoi, eapřna eolac ip in eacna diaða 7 domaða, iar mbeic bliadain

*platee in Trian Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor
incendio deuastantur."*

"Ex hoc loco & aliis dictis suprà ad annum
1092, colligimus ciuitatem Ardmachanam in
quatuor olim partes fuisse diuisam. Prima
Rath-Ardmacha, i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur:
Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est tertia portio maior:
Tertia *Trian Massan*, id est tertia portio Massan.
Quarta, *Trian saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxo-
num, appellata: quod nomen videtur, adepta
ex eo, quod vel mercatores vel (quod verosimilius
est) studiosi Anglosaxones illi inhabitauerint.
Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglisaxones abstrac-

tioris vitæ, disciplinæ et bonarum litterarum
gratia in magno numero olim Hiberniam fre-
quentare solebant."—See also *Stuart's History of
Armagh*.

"*Sil-Murray*, Siol Muireadach, i. e. the
progeny, race, or descendants of Muireadhach
Muilleathan, king of Connaught, who died in
the year 701. The principal families among
them were O'Conor Don, O'Conor Roe, O'Fi-
naghty of Clanconway, O'Flanagan of Clancahill,
and Mageraghty. The *Liber Regalis Visitationis*
of 1615, places the following fourteen parishes
in the deanery of Silmury, which was coexten-

Donnell Breaghach [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by the son of his own father [step-brother], Art O'Melaghlin, and by Muintir Laeghachain, at Durrow of Columbkille.

Gilla Mac Liag [Gelasius], the son of Rory, the successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a son of chastity, filled with purity of heart towards God and man, died in righteousness, at a venerable old age, on the 27th of March, being the Wednesday after Easter, and in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He had been sixteen years in the abbacy of St. Columbkille, at Derry, before he became successor of St. Patrick.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1174.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-four.

Maelisa O'Connaghtan, Bishop of Sil-Murray^m [Elphin], died.

Maelpatrick O'Bananⁿ, Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia^o, a venerable man, full of sanctity, meekness, and purity of heart, died in righteousness, in Hy-Columbkille, at a venerable old age.

Gilla Mochaibeo, Abbot of the monastery of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, a diligent and faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 31st day of March, in the seventieth year of his age.

Flann [i. e. Florentius] O'Gorman, chief Lecturer of Armagh, and of all Ireland, a learned sage, and versed in sacred and profane philosophy, after

sive with the territory: Elphin, Kilmacumshy, Shankill, Ballinakill, Kilcorkey, Baslick, Kilkivgan (Kilkeevin), Ballintober, Kilcooley, Killukin (now Killuckin), Ogulla, Roscommon, Fuerty, Drumtemple.

This, however, is not a complete list of all the parishes in Silmurphy, for the parishes belonging to monasteries, and those of which the tithes belonged to laymen, are omitted. The list, however, as far as it goes, is very useful to the topographer, as it proves where Moylurg and Silmurphy meet. The parishes of Shankill, Killmacumshy, and Kilcorkey, were in Sil-Murphy, while Kilcolagh, and all the parishes lying to

the north between it and the River Boyle were in Moylurg.—See *Moylurg*.

ⁿ *O'Banan*, *O Banan*.—There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland. It is now anglicised Bannañ and Banon, but incorrectly Banim by the late celebrated novel writer in Kilkenny.

^o *Bishop of Connor and Dalaradia*, i. e. Bishop of Connor and Down. Dalaradia, according to the Book of Lecan, extended from Newry to Slieve Mis (now Slemmish, in the present county of Antrim), and from the sea to Linn Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the west of the present county of Down.

ar rícht i pppancab 7 i Saxab acc pocchlám, 7 ríche bliadan ele ag
ppiochnam 7 ag pollamnacchað Scol Epenn, atbað co roinneac iʳ in cſt-
taóin ría ccairg iarʳ an Seac̄tmoḡað bliadan a aoiri.

Muirgſr ua duḡtaig abb mainirreac̄ áta dá laarcc poʳ búill do écc.

Ruairi ua ceapbaill tigeapna Ele do marbað ar lár inni cloḡpam.

Conḡalað ua Compacla tigeapna tſḡba do ecc.

Maolpuanaib ua ciarḡa tigeapna cairppi do marbað i mebaill la ḡal-
laib áta cliaḡ, .i. la mac tʳpmin, 7 la mac Aoḡa uí ſearḡail, 7 la ceallað
ua rionḡallám tigeapna delbna moipe.

ſairce iarḡair miḡe do cʳp le caḡair cluana mic nóir do réir cleipeac̄
Epenn.

Sluaicceac̄ laʳ in iarla dindrað Munan. Sluaicceac̄ ele la Ruairi
dia himḡſail poʳpo. Oḡ cʳalattar na ḡoill Ruairi do tóct iʳ in
munain in airſr caḡa ppu, po tócuirpiot ḡoill áta cliaḡ dia ſairḡið 7 ni

^p *Died happily*, atbað co roinneac̄.—Colgan renders this phrase “*pie in Domino obdormivit*,” in his *Annals of Armagh*. In the *Annals of Ulster* the phrase is atbað co rícamail, i. e. “*died peaceably*.” The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: “A. D. 1174. Flan O’Gorman, Archlector of Ardmagh and Ireland all, a skillfull notorious man in divine knowledge, and also Mundane, after being 21 yeares in France and England learning, and 20 yeares keeping scoole in Ireland, he died peaceably the 13 Kal. of April, on Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.”

^q *Maurice O’Duffy*, Muirḡear ua Duḡtaig.—The name Muirḡear, which seems different from Muirir, is anglicised Maurice throughout this translation.

^r *Ath da laarg* (i. e. at̄ da ḡaḡul, *vadum duarum furcarum*, vide *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173, n. 23), now the abbey of Boyle. There was an ancient Irish monastery or church here before the erection of the great Cistercian one by Maurice O’Duffy; as we learn from the Irish Calendar of the O’Clerys, that the holy bishop Mac Cainne

was venerated here on the 1st day of December:

“Decemb’ 1. The holy bishop Mac Cainne of *Ath-da-larg*.”

We learn from the *Annals of Boyle and Ware*, that in the middle of the 12th century, the abbey of Mellifont, in Louth, sent out a swarm of monks who had settled in several localities before they procured a permanent establishment on the banks of the River Boyle. In August, 1148, they settled at Grellechdinach, where Peter O’Mordha became their first abbot. He was afterwards promoted to the see of Clonfert, and was succeeded in the abbacy by Hugh O’Mac-cain, who removed the convent to Drumconaind. He was succeeded by Maurice O’Duffy, who remained there nearly three years, when he removed to Bunfinny, now Buninna, near Ton-rego, in the county of Sligo, and after having resided there for two years and six months, at length fixed his family at Boyle (opposite the ford of *At̄ dá laarcc*), in the year 1161, where this abbey was founded as a daughter of Mellifont, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary.—See *Annals of Boyle*, at this year.

having spent twenty-one years of study in France and England, and twenty other years in directing and governing the schools of Ireland, died happily^p on the Wednesday before Easter, in the seventieth year of his age.

Maurice O'Duffy^q, Abbot of the monastery of Ath da laarg^r, on *the River Boyle*, died.

Rory O'Carroll, Lord of Ely^s, was slain in the middle of the island of Inish-cloghran^t.

Congalagh O'Coinfiac^u, Lord of Teffia, died.

Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury^v, was treacherously slain by the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin, i. e. by Mac Turnin, assisted by the son of Hugh O'Farrell, and Kellagh O'Finnallan, Lord of Delvin-More^w.

The diocese of Westmeath was annexed to the city of Clonmacnoise, by consent of the clergy of Ireland.

The Earl led an army to plunder Munster; *King* Roderic marched with another army to defend it against them. When the English had heard of Roderic's arrival in Munster, for the purpose of giving them battle, they

This abbey was sometimes called Μανιρτιρ Αἶα δα λαργ, i. e. ford of two forks, but generally Μανιρτιρ να Ὀύλλε, i. e. the monastery of the (River) Boyle. For the meaning of λαργ, see MS. Trin. Coll., Class H. 13. p. 360.

^s *Ely, Eile*.—O'Carroll's territory, generally called Ely O'Carroll, comprised the baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the south of the present King's County.

^t *Inishcloghran*, ινιρ κλοῦραν.—It is an island in Lough Ree, in the River Shannon. See note under the year 1193.

^u *O'Coinfiac*.—This name is now obsolete in Teffia, which is an extensive district in Westmeath. See note under the year 1207.

^v *Mulrony O'Keary, Lord of Carbury O'Keary*, Μολρυαναιδ υα κιαρδα ριγεαρνα Καρβρε υα Κιαρδα.—This territory, about the situation of which Irish writers have committed most unaccountable blunders, is the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. In the translation of the Annals of Clonmac-

noise by Connell Macgeoghegan, the translator states, under the year 1076, that "Carbrey O'Kiergie was then called Bremyngham's country." The family name O'Ciardha is now anglicised, correctly enough, Keary, but sometimes incorrectly Carey, and is common in the counties of Meath and Westmeath. Μολρυαναιδ, which signifies *the ruddy chief*, is anglicised Mulrony throughout this translation; for although it is now obsolete as a Christian name, it is preserved in the surname Mulrony.

^w *Delvin-More*, now the barony of Delvin, in the east of the county of Westmeath.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82. The family of O'Finnallan were soon after conquered by Hugh de Lacy, who granted this territory to Gilbert Nugent, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Westmeath; and the O'Finnallans have been for many centuries in a state of obscurity and poverty. When the Editor examined the barony of Delvin in 1837, he did not find many of this family in their original locality.

no hairpeað leo go rangattar go dúrlar. Tanais domnall ua briam, 7 dál ccair, 7 cat iartair connaçt, 7 morçat píl Muirpeaðaig cenmoeta uirim dñgluaig no pacçbað lar an riç Ruaidri. Ro riçeað cat cpoða eter gallaib, 7 gaoibelaib an du rin, go no rraoineað po deoið tre nñr iommbualta for na gallaib, 7 no marbað peçt ccéo décc do gallaib ir in cat rin, co naç tearna açt tiopuairri bñcc beo ar in cat rin do

* *Thurles*, in Irish *Dúrlar*, a name signifying "strong fort," now a small but well-known town in the county of Tipperary. In the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, it is called *Durlus Ui Fogarta*, i. e. O'Fogarty's Durlus, from its situation in the territory of Elyogarty.

† *Dint of fighting*, neapç iommbualta.—From this phrase it would appear that both parties fought with stubbornness and bravery. This entry has been abstracted by the Four Masters from the continuation of the Annals of Tighernach. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, the detachment sent from Dublin were slaughtered in Ossory by the Irish, who attacked them early in the morning, while sleeping in their camp. Giraldus also informs us that this party consisted of Ostmen, or Dano-Irish soldiers, and that the number cut off was four hundred, besides four knights by whom they were commanded. Giraldus devotes the third chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata* to the description of this event; and as he is so directly opposed to the Irish annalists, and has been followed by Cox, Leland, and others, it is but fair to lay his words before the reader:

"*Interfectio Dublinensium apud Ossyriam.* His ita completis, familiaque tam maris quam terræ successibus egregie refecta: dum Reymundus ob patris, quem audierat, obitum, nobilis videl. viri Guilielmi Giraldis, remenso pelago, in Cambriam recessisset: Herueius iterum se constabularium gerens: vt absente Reymundo aliquid agere videretur: Comitem cum familia Cassiliam duxit. Dublinensium autem

exercitus in eorum interim auxilium ex edicto veniens, cum apud Ossyriam forte pernoctaret: ecce Limiricensium Princeps Duuenaldus vir sua in gente non improuidus, ipsorum aduentus exploratione certissima præsciens, summo diluculo cum manu armata irruens in incautos, 4. milites qui aliis præerant & 400. Ostmannorum viros simul interémittit. His autem auditis, Comite Guaterfordiam cum confusione reuerso, casus istius occasione, totus Hiberniæ populus in Anglos vnanimiter insurgunt: ita vt Comes tanquam obsessus, Guaterfordiensis nusquam ab urbe discederet. Rothericus vero Connactiensis Synnenensis fluminis fluentia transcurrentes in manu valida Mediam innasit. Cunctaque eiusdem castra vacua vsque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta, soloque confracta redegit."

Hanmer states, upon what authority the Editor has never been able to discover, that one of the four knights who commanded these Ostmen soldiers was an Irishman, by name O'Grane. As the English and Irish accounts of this event in Irish history differ so much, the Editor thinks it necessary to give here, for the use of the future Irish historian, the various notices of it in the older Irish annals. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is noticed in the following brief manner:—

A. D. 1174. Cath Dúrlar la Domnall hua mbriam 7 la concobur maenmaige for muim-tir mic napairi .i. riç raxan.

"A. D. 1174. The battle of Thurles by Donnell O'Brien, and by Conor Moinmoy, against

solicited to their assistance the Galls [Ostmen] of Dublin ; and these made no delay till they came to Thurles*. Thither came Donnell O'Brien and the Dalcassians, the battalion of West Connaught, the great battalion of the Sil-Murray, besides numerous other good troops left there by the King, Roderic. A brave battle was fought between the English and Irish at this place, in which the English were finally defeated by dint of fighting'. Seventeen hundred of the

the people of Fitz-Empress, i. e. the king of England."

In the Annals of Boyle, a compilation of the thirteenth century, it is entered thus:

"A. D. 1174. *Bellum Durlas comissum est cum Anglicis et Dubliniensibus a Domnallo Rege Mumunie et Concobaro Maenmaigi cum suis, in quo Anglici defecerunt ad mortem, et Dublinienses perierunt.*"

In the older Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, 503), the number slain is said to be about seven hundred, not seventeen hundred, as the Continuator of Tighernach, and from him the Four Masters have it. The entry is as follows:

A. D. 1174. Sluaígeo la Galluib glara go tancatap in h-Ely, co po cinolpatap Domnall ua Driain 7 Tuadmumáin go Duplar ui Focapra, co po cuipad cath eappu, co pomaid ap Galluib glara in cath, in quo dcc. uel paulo plúr ceciderunt. Contrapla Púipe laipgi cum oucentip alup ceciderunt la gal-laib i nouri fein.

"A. D. 1174. An army was marched by the green Galls till they came into Ely ; and Donnell O'Brien and the men of Thomond flocked to Thurles, and a battle was fought between them, and the green Galls were defeated in the battle, *in quo dcc. vel paulo plus ceciderunt.* The Constable of Waterford, with two hundred others, were slain by the Galls of their own fortress."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also, the number slain is stated to be seven

hundred. The literal translation of the passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1174. A great army was led by the Earl of Strigule to plunder Munster ; and he sent messengers to Dublin, desiring all the Galls left there to join him ; and a battalion of knights, officers, and soldiers well armed came to him, and they all marched to Durlus-O'Fogarty. But Donell More O'Brien there defeated the Earl and the knights, and slew four of the knights, and seven hundred of their men. When that news came to the hearing of the people of Waterford, they killed the two hundred who were guarding the town. Then the Earl went on an island near the town [the Little Island], and remained there for a month, and then went back again to Dublin."

The reader is also referred to Ware's Annals, cap. 6, regnant. Hen. II., to *Cambrensis Eversus*, p. 89, Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. b. 1, p. 99, and the Abbé Mac-Geoghegan's *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 9, where the Abbé writes : "L'armée étant restée sans chef par la retraite de Raymond, Strongbow en donna le commandement à Hervey. Ce Capitaine voulant tenter fortune, & faire des incursions du côté de Limerick, assembla les troupes de Waterford & de Dublin, & marcha du côté de Cashil ; mais ayant été rencontré à Durlas Hy-Ogarta, aujourd'hui Thurles, dans le pays d'Ormond, par Roderick O'Connor le Monarque, son armée fut entièrement défaite, & dix-sept cens Anglois restèrent sur le champ de bataille. Wareus donne la gloire de cette action à Donald O'Brien

ḡallaib imon iarla. Tæd riðe fo méla dia tig ḡo porclairge. Soair
ua briam dia tig iar ccorccur.

Maelreclainn ó donmagán tigeapna apad do marbað la hua ccona[ing].

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ 1175.

Αοιρ Crioσθ mile, cæt, peaçtmoḡatt, a cúig.

Αν τεppoc ua briam, eppoc cille dapa do écc.

Maoliopa mac an cleiriḡ cúirr eppcop ulað, do écc.

Ḥiolla domnaill mac capmuic eppcop ulað do écc.

Plaiðbñtaç ua bpoléam comorba còlam cille tuir eccna ḡ emiḡ, fear
dia tuuccator cleiriḡ Eirínn caðaoir·eppcoir ap a feabur ḡ ap a eacna
ḡ dia tarccur comorbur iae, do ecc co peaçtnaç iar tpeablaio toḡaibe
i nouibrecclér còlam cille, ḡ ḡiollu machiacc ua branám do oirðneað ina
ionað i· in abboame.

Maíðm for cenel nñða pia neaçmarpaç ua ccaçam, ḡ pia mall ua
ngaipmleaðaiḡ ḡ ár móp do cop forpa.

Maḡnur ua maolpeacluinn ticchñna aipçir miði do çpoçað la ḡallaib
iar ppeallað pair in át tpuim.

Roi de Limerick, & diminue beaucoup la perte des Anglois. Cet échec causa tant de chagrin au Comte Strongbow, qu'il s'enferma pour quelque tems à Waterford sans voir personne."

Mr. Moore, however, without making any allusion to the Irish accounts of this event, gives full credence to Giraldus's story, and thus manufactures it for the use of posterity: "A reinforcement from the garrison of Dublin, which the Earl had ordered to join him at Cashel, having rested for a night at Ossory on their march, were surprised sleeping in their quarters by a strong party under Donald O'Brian, and the greater number of them put almost unresistingly to the sword."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 273. He does not even inform us that the soldiers thus massacred were Ostmen, though Giraldus, and even Sir Richard

Cox, distinctly state that they were. Cox says (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 27, without, however, quoting any authority, that this massacre was perpetrated by Donald [Fitzpatrick], prince of Ossory, but he observes, that the soldiers cut off were of that sort of the citizens of Dublin called *Easterlings*.

* *Waterford*, in Irish, *Popr lárge*, which is the name of the city of Waterford at the present day in Irish. Both names seem to be of Danish origin, and the latter is most probably derived from a Danish chieftain, *Lairge*, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951.

* *Ara*.—The territory of O'Donnagan, and afterwards of a powerful branch of the O'Briens, the chief of whom was styled *Mac-I-Brien-Ara*, is now called *Ara*, and sometimes *Duharra*, and is a half barony in the county of Tipperary bor-

English were slain in this battle, and only a few of them survived with the Earl, who proceeded in sorrow to his house at Waterford^a. O'Brien returned home in triumph.

Melaghlin O'Donnagan, Lord of Ara^a, was slain by O'Cona[ing^b].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1175.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-five.

O'Brien, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Maelisa Mac an Chlerigh Cuirr, Bishop of Ulidia (Down), died.

Giolla Donnell Mac Cormac, Bishop of Ulidia, died.

Flaherty O'Brollaghan, successor of St. Columbkille, a tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom, on account of his goodness and wisdom, the clergy of Ireland had presented a bishop's chair, and to whom the presidency of Hy [Iona] had been offered, died in righteousness, after exemplary sickness, in the Duibhregles of Columbkille; and Gilla Mac Liag O'Branan was appointed in his place in the abbacy^c.

The Kinel-Enda^d were defeated, and a great slaughter made of them by Eachmarcach O'Kane^e, and Niall O'Gormly.

Manus O' Melaghlin, Lord of East Meath, was hanged by the English, after they had acted treacherously towards him at Trim.

dering on the River Shannon.

^b *O'Conaing*.—The last syllable of this name is effaced in the original, but it is here restored from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. O'Conaing resided at Caislean Ui Chonaing, now corruptly called Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick. See note j, under the year 1175.

^c *Fecácnach* is used in the *Leabhar Breac* to translate the Latin *pious*, and *nemfechenac*, *impious*. O'Clery explains it by the modern word *finéna*, i. e. just, upright.

^d *Kinel-Enda*, Cinel Enda, otherwise called Tir-Enda, was a territory comprising thirty quarters of land in the present county of Donegal, lying south of Inishowen, between the arms of

Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, that is, between Lifford and Letterkenny. The Kinel-Enda were descended from Enda, the youngest son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland.

^e *Eachmarcach O'Kane*, *Eachmarcach Ua Caétain*.—The name *Eachmarcach*, which signifies horse-rider, *eques*, is anglicised Eghmarkagh in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The surname *Ua Caétain*, is anglicised O'Cahan throughout the same work, and in most Anglo-Irish records previous to the year 1700; but the form O'Kane is now so well established in the north of Ireland, that the Editor has thought it the best to adopt in this translation. —See p. 2, note ^a.

Domnall caeínánac mac diarmada Rí laigén do marbhad la hua poirt-
cépn 7 la hua nuallán i ppioll.

Mac Domnall mic donnáda ticchfína orppaigi do marbhad i meabail
la domnall ua mbrián.

Tadhg mac fífhail uí Rúaire do marbhad.

Diarmaid mac taidg uí briain 7 Maéghamain mac toirdealbaidg uí
briain do dallas (i. na tig buéin i ccairlén uí conaing) la domnall ua
mbriain 7 diarmaid do écc iarttain. Agus mac an leideirce uí concobhair
i. Mac uí Concobair corcmóruad do marbhadh beor la domnall ip in ló
ceona.

^f *Donnell Kavanagh*, Domnall Caománac.—He was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the most distinguished branches of the family of MacMurrough, now Kavanagh. He was called Caománac from having been fostered at Cill Chaomáin, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. Dermot Mac Murrough's only legitimate son, Conor, was put to death by Roderic O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, to whom he had been given as a hostage by Dermot.—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. cc. 10, 17. This Donnell, though illegitimate, became the most powerful of the Mac Murroughs, and attempted to become king of Leinster, but his sister Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, having proved his illegitimacy, he never was able to attain to that dignity.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, where Giraldus writes: "Murchardides autem audito eorum aduentu cum viris quasi quingentis (præmisso tamen Duenaldo naturali eiusdem filio, et quanquam non legitimo, in sua tamen gente prænalido) ad eos statim ouanter accessit." See also Pedigree of the Kavanaghs in the Carew Collection of MSS. in the Lambeth Library, No. 635, in which it is stated that Eva, the wife of the Earl Strongbow, to whom Dermot had bequeathed the kingdom of Leinster, proved in England and Ireland that this Donnell,

and his brother Eochy, or Enna Kinsellagh, were both illegitimate.

^g *O'Foirthcern*.—This name is probably that now made O'Fuarcéain; anglicised Forehan, or Foran.

^h *O'Nolan*, O'Nuallain.—He was chief of the barony of Fotharta Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. O'Flaherty informs us (*Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 65), that the last O'Nuallan who had hereditary possessions here, died not long before his own time. The family are, however, still respectable in the territory.

ⁱ *The son of Donnell, son of Donough*.—He was Gillapatrik, son of Donnell, son of Donough, who was son of the Gillapatrik, from whom the family of Mac Gillapatrik, now Fitzpatrick, derived their name and origin.

^j *Ossory*.—The ancient Ossory was a very large territory, extending, in the time of Aengus Oisreithe, in the third century, from the River Barrow to the River Suir, and from the Slieve Bloom mountains to the meeting of the Three Waters; but at the period of the introduction of Christianity it comprised no part of Munster, for it is referred to in all the lives of the primitive Irish saints as forming the south-western portion of Leinster, in fact, what the present diocese of Ossory is. See Life of St. Patrick, quoted

Donnell Kavanagh^f, the son of Dermot, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain by O'Foirtchern^g and O'Nolan^h.

The son of Donnell, son of Donoughⁱ, Lord of Ossory^j, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Brien.

Teige^k, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was killed.

Dermot, the son of Teige O'Brien, and Mahon^l, the son of Turlough^m O'Brien, were deprived of sight in their own house at Castleconningⁿ, by Donnell O'Brien; and Dermot died *soon* after; and Mac an Leithdheirg O'Conor, (*i. e.* the son of O'Conor Corcomroe^o), was also slain by Donnell on the same day.

by Ussher in his *Primordia*, p. 855, where Ossargy is described as “occidentalis Lagenensium plaga.” Also the life of St. Cronan, published by Fleming, where we read: “Mater vero ejus Sochla, id est, Larga, vocabatur quæ erat de occidentali Laginiensium plaga, id est Osraigi oriunda.” O'Dugan, in his topographical poem, and Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, reign of Aodh Mac Ainmire, describe Ossory as extending from Slieve Bloom to the sea. In the latter centuries Ossory has been understood as comprising the country of the Fitzpatricks, or the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county; but its ancient extent is preserved in the diocese.

^k *Teige*, Τεῖγε.—This name, which signifies *a poet*, and which was used in the last century as an opprobrious name for a vulgar Irishman, like Paddy in the present century, is now anglicised Timothy and Thady, and sometimes latinised *Thaddæus* and even *Theophilus*.

^l *Mahon*, Μαῆγμαν, said by Spenser to signify *a bear*, is now anglicised Matthew, as the proper name of a man; but the Editor prefers the form Mahon, as it is used in the Irish Inquisitions and law documents, and also in names of places, and in the family name Mac Mahon.

^m *Turlough*, Τωρλόεαλβαχ, now generally anglicised Terence; but the Editor has used the form Turlough throughout this translation, it

being that most commonly found in old law documents, inquisitions, and most Anglo-Irish records.

ⁿ *Castleconning*, Καῖπλεν υἱ Χοναίγγ, *i. e.* O'Conaing's, or Gunning's Castle, now corruptly anglicised Castleconnell. O'Conaing was Lord of Aos Greine, the situation of which is thus described in O'Brien's Dictionary:

“Aos-Greine, the small county of Limerick, from the hill called Knockgreine to Limerick, the ancient patrimony of the O'Conuings, whose principal castle, near Limerick, was called *Caislean O'Conaing*, or Castle Connell; Aos-trimaighe from Owny to Limerick.” Castleconnell is now a village situated about six miles to the east of Limerick.

^o *Corcomroe*, Κορκομορροε.—The barony of Corcumroe, in the west of the county of Clare, preserves the name of this territory, but the territory was unquestionably more extensive than the barony, and comprised not only this barony but also the entire of the barony of Burrin, in the east of which the abbey of Corcumroe is situated. According to the Irish genealogical books, this territory derived its name from Corc Modhruadh, the great grandson of Rury Mor, monarch of Ireland, A. M. 3845, and the ancestor of the families of O'Loughlin Burrin, and O'Conor Corcumroe, the ancient proprietors of these two baronies.

Sluaiccheib la Ruaidri ua cconcobair la Rí Epeann i muintir, Ro ionnabh doinnall ua mbriain a tuadmuintir 7 po mill an tír go moir don chur i m.

Concobor mac Concoille abb Reccléra Pol, 7 Póbar, 7 comorba patrince iartain do écc hi Roinh iar nvol do accallam comorba Póbar.

Siolla colum ua maolmuaid, ticcshna pfr cceall do marbad la Ruaidri mac concobair még cochlán tre meabail.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ 1176.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mile, céo, peactmoγao, aré.

Paðar, 7 Ceannnur do paρuγao do gallaib 7 do uib briuin.

Lughmaγ do paρuγao do Saxaib.

Niall mac méc lochlann do marbad la muintir bpanám (.i. uál mbuinne).

^p *Mac Concoille*.—This name is now obsolete, or translated Cox, or Woods.

^q *O'Molloy, Ua Maolmuaid*.—This family descends from Maolmuaid, a name signifying noble or venerable chieftain [muaid i. uapal no aipmuid, *Cor. Glos.*], who was lord of the territory of Feara Ceall, and was slain in the year 1019. He was descended from Fiacha, the third son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages. The name of this territory is still preserved in that of the small barony of Fircal, in the south-west of the King's County; but we have the most satisfactory evidence to prove that it originally comprised the baronies of Fircal, Ballycowan, and Ballyboy, in the same county. The name Ua Maolmuaid, was originally anglicised O'Mulmoy, but it is now invariably written without the second *m*.

^r *Mac Coghlan*.—See note on Dealbhna Eathra, at the year 1178.

^s *Fore, paðar, or poðar*.—Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 966) states that Fore is called by the Irish *Baílle Leabhair*, the town of books; and he has

been followed by Archdall, O'Conor, Lanigan, and all other writers on Irish topography; nor was this etymology questioned till the locality was examined, in 1837, for the Ordnance Survey, by the Editor, who found that this is one of those inadvertent errors into which Ussher has fallen from his want of intimate acquaintance with the Irish language. The Irish name, as now pronounced in Westmeath, is baíle poðar, which means the town of *Fore*, and not the town of *Books*; and Ussher was led into this error by the similarity of the pronunciation of both combinations, for baíle poðar and baíle leabair are not very dissimilar to the ear. According to the life of St. Fechin, who founded a monastery here in the seventh century, this place was originally called Gleann Fobhar; and it is probable that the term *Fobhar* was originally applied to the remarkable springs which flow from the hill into the mill-pond at the village of Fore, for the word poðar, or poðar, is explained in an old Irish glossary, called

Roderic O'Conor, King of Ireland, marched with an army into Munster; he expelled Donnell O'Brien from Thomond, and much wasted the country on that expedition.

Conor Mac Concoille^p, Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, and afterwards successor of St. Patrick, died at Rome, having gone thither to confer with the successor of St. Peter.

Gillacolum O'Molloy^q, Lord of Fircall, was treacherously slain by Rory, the son of Conor Mac Coghlan^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1176.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-six.

Fore^s and Kells^t were laid waste by the English, and by the Hy-Briuin^u.

Louth^v was laid waste by the Saxons.

Niall, the son of Mac Loughlin, was slain by Muintir Branan, i. e. the Dal-m-Buinne^w.

Ɔeipb̃riup ɔo'n eagna an éigre, as signifying the same as ɔobap, a spring. Besides these celebrated rills which turn the mill of St. Fechin, there are in Gleann Fobhar, as it was originally called, two other wells dedicated to St. Fechin, one called ɔobap na Coḡame, and the other ɔab̃ach Feichín. For the legend connected with the rills and mill of Fore, see Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, 20th January. For some account of the state of Fore in 1682, see Sir Henry Piers's account of Westmeath, published in the first vol. of Vallancey's *Collectanea*; and for a description of the ancient remains there in 1837, see a letter written by the Editor at Rathowen, dated October 13th, 1837, now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park.

^t *Kells*, Ceanannur.—This name was first anglicised Kenlis.—See Ussher, *De Primordiis*, p. 691. The name signifies the head seat, or residence, and is now translated Headfort, in the name of the seat and title of the present noble

proprietor. There is another Ceanannur in the county of Kilkenny, which is also anglicised Kells. The castle of Kells referred to on the next page (or rather reedification of it), stood not many years since opposite Cross-street, in the town of Kells, in the county of Meath, but no part of it now remains. Tradition ascribes its erection to Hugh de Lacy.

^u *Hy-Briuin*, uib̃ brium, i. e. the descendants of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhain, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. There were many septs of this race, but the people here referred to are probably the Hy-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives.

^v *Louth*, luḡm̃aḡ.—The name is sometimes written luḡm̃aḡ, and Colgan thinks that it signifies either the plain of Lugh, a man's name, or the plain of herbs: "Lugi campus seu campus herbidas."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 731, col. 2, n. 7.

^w *Dal-Buinne*, Ɔal m̃ɔuinne, anglicised Dal-

Ἰνῆς Ῥουῶρι υἱ concobairi (ἰ. πρὶ Εἰρεανν), βῆν πῆαιέβῆραιῖς υἱ μαοῖλο-
ραὸ δὸ μαρβαδὸ λα macaib υἱ cairaellán.

Ḃñmíde Ἰνῆς donnchaða uí cḡrbaill, βῆν Chonmaíge υἱ flainn, baíntic-
chḡrpa ua tḡuirḡpe ἡ ḡr ḡ lí δὸ écc.

Cúmaíge ua flainn ticchḡrpa ua tḡuirḡpe, ḡr ḡ lí, ἡ δαλ αραιδε δὸ μαρ-
βαδὸ λα coínmíde λα α βραῖταιρ ḡén ἡ λα ḡrbaib lí.

Saxaín δὸ ionnarḡbaδὸ δὸ domnall ua ḡrpaín α luírneac ḡrpa ḡrḡbairi δὸ
ḡñam ḡó ḡrpa.

Cairḡbailḡ gall ḡá ḡñam ἡ cḡñannur.

An ḡarḡa Saxanach (ἰ. Ριοκαρδ) δὸ écc ἡ ách cliaḡ δὸ baínne aillḡr
ḡo ḡab αρ α cḡir δὸ mḡrḡbailḡ ḡrḡcḡḡe cḡlaím cille ἡ na naom αρḡḡna ἡr
ceallu ḡo millead lairḡ. Αḡ coínnairc ḡum ḡḡrḡn ḡrḡḡc andarḡair aḡ α
marḡbaδ.

Boyne.—This tribe was seated near Lough Neagh, in the present county of Antrim; and their territory was nearly coextensive with the district of Killultagh, which was a part of the county of Down in the year, 1662, though now in the county of Antrim. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1176, this tribe of Dal-Buinne was seated in the territory of Moylinny, which extended from Lough Neagh to near Carrickfergus. For the descent of the Dal Buinne, the reader is referred to O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46. For a list of the parish churches and chapels in this territory about the year 1291, see Pope Nicholas's Taxation of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, edited by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B.

* *Benmee*, ḡñmíde, denotes *woman or lady of Meath*. It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also *ḡeanmumán*, meaning "woman, or lady of Munster."

† *Of Donough O'Carroll*, Donnchaða uí Ceap-
baill.—This was O'Carroll, chief of Oriel, not of Ely O'Carroll. There is a curious entry respecting the death of this Donough O'Carroll

of Oriel, in an ancient Antiphonarium, formerly belonging to the cathedral church of Armagh, and now preserved in Ussher's collection of MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (Class B. Tab. 1. No. 1). It has been recently published, with a literal English translation, in Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

* *Cooley O'Flynn*, cumáige ua flainn.—The name of this family is now anglicised O'Lynn in the north of Ireland, and by some incorrectly made Lindsay. Their territory lay between the Lower Bann, Lough Neagh, and the sea, in the present county of Antrim; but there seems to have been another branch of them in the barony of Loughinsholyn, in the south of the county of Derry, where they gave name to Lough Inish O'Lynn, i. e. the lake of O'Lynn's island, near the village of Desartmartin, and also to Desert Lyn and Monaster Lynn, in the same neighbourhood.

The pedigree of this famous family, who were the senior branch of the Clanna Rury of Uladh, or Ulidia, is thus given in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 15. p. 266, line 28 :

The daughter of Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, and wife of Flaherty O'Muldory, was killed by the sons of O'Carellan.

Benmee^x, the daughter of Donough O'Carroll^y, and wife of Cooley O'Flynn, lady of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, died.

Cooley O'Flynn^z, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre^a, Firlee, and Dalaradia, was slain by Cumee, his own brother, and the Firlee.

The English were driven from Limerick by Donnell O'Brien, by laying siege to them.

An English castle was in progress of erection at Kells.

The English Earl (i. e. Richard^b) died in Dublin, of an ulcer which had broken out in his foot through the miracles of SS. Bridget and Columbkille, and of all the other saints whose churches had been destroyed by him. He saw, as he thought, St. Bridget in the act of killing him.

1. Rory, the son of
2. Donnell, who was son of
3. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
4. Murtough, or Moriartagh.
5. Alexander.
6. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
7. Cooley, or Cu-Uladh.
8. Cumee, or Cu-Midhe.
9. Rory.
10. Foley.
11. Mac Kieran.
12. Hugh, or Aodh.
13. Donnagan.
14. Forgartagh.
15. Flann, the progenitor, *a quo* the O'Lynns [Uí Lonn], &c. &c. up to *Colla Uais*, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

The name Cu maighe, meaning *dog*, or *greyhound of the plain*, and Cumidhe, *dog*, or *greyhound of Meath*, were very common among this family. The former is anglicised Cooley, and the latter Cumee, throughout this translation.

^a *Hy-Tuirtre*, Uí Tuirtre, was the ancient name of a territory in the county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. The parishes of Racavan, Ramoan, Donnagorr, and Killead, the church of Dun Chille Bice, now Downkillybegs, in the parish of Drummaul, and the island of Inis Toide, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, were included in this territory, which was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

The tribe called the Firlee, and sometimes Fir Li of the Bann, were originally seated on the west side of that river, but at this period they were unquestionably on the east of it. They were probably driven from their original locality by the family of O'Kane, who, at this period, had possession of all the district lying between Lough Foyle and the Bann. For the descent of the Fir Li of the Bann, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. lvi; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, pp. 95, 128.

^b *The English Earl*, i. e. Richard de Clare, Earl of Strigul, commonly called Strongbow. Matthew Paris inserts the death of this earl at the same year; but Pembridge places it about the 1st of

Carphlín Sláine i parthe Ríocaird pleméann co na pluag, ar po báir oc milleadh oirgiall 7 ua mbriúin 7 fíri miðe do orccain la Maileaclainn mac meclochlainn la ticcheapna cenel neoðain 7 la cenel neoðain buðén 7 la harigiallab. Ro marbairt cúicc cét no ní ar uille do na gallab la taeb ban, leanam 7 eac co ná tsína duine i mbíthab ar in cáirtoill. Ro paraitte tpi cairtceoil im miðe ar nabairt ar uamán cenél neoðain .i. cairtiall cínáinra, cairphlín calatroma 7 cairlen doipe páttraic. Ríocaird plemenn fein do marbáb don chur pin.

Baile biataig do ioðbairt la píuabíu ua concobair Rí Éreann don coim-
deð 7 do naoim bearað go bpað .i. baile tuama achab. Iriab Slana na hoð-
dílir go bpað. Caðla ua dubéaig airdeppcop tuama, aipeaátað ua Roduib,
plann ua pionnachta, aod uá ploinn, Ruarc ua Maolbrianainn, Ighaiohe uá
mannaðain, Giollu an coimdeð mac an leartair, ua hainligi, 7 concobair mac
diarmada, a ccoraigeaát an baile pin do bíte ag dia 7 ag bearað go bpað
ó ua cconcobair 7 o píor a ionab.

Domnall mac toirdealbairg uí Concobair ticchína éuairceiric Con-
naát, orðan, Smaát 7 dífcomairle na ngaoideat do écc 7 a adnacal i
maig eo na Saxan.

Domnall mac toirdealbairg uí brian pioðamna muhan do écc.

May, 1177, and Giraldus Cambrensis about the 1st of June. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Strongbow is called the greatest destroyer of the clergy and laity that came to Ireland since the time of Turgesius. His character is thus given by Giraldus, who was his cotemporary:

“Comiti vero modus hic erat. Vir subrufus, lentiginosus, oculis glaucis, facie feminea, voce exili, collo contracto, per cetera fere cuncta, corpore precero, vir liberalis & lenis. Quod re non poterat, verborum suauitate componebat. Togatus & inermis parere paratior, quam imperare. Extra bellum plus militis, quam Ducis: in bello vero plus Ducis quam militis habens: omnia suorum audens consilio: Nihil vnquam ex se vel armis aggrediens, vel animositate præsomens. In prælio positus fixum suis recupe-

rationis & refugii signum manebat. In vtraque belli fortuna stabilis & constans, nec casibus aduersis desperatione fluctuans; nec secundis vlla leuitate discurrens.”—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 27, Camden. Francofurti, M.D.CIII. p. 774.

^c *Slane*, Slaine, now generally called *Baile Sláine* in Irish. It is a small village near the Boyne, midway between Navan and Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The site of Fleming's Castle is now occupied by the seat of the Marquess of Conyngham.

^d *Besides women, children, and horses, le taeb ban leanam 7 eac.*—This was evidently copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Ulster, in which the original reads as follows: ou in po marbáb cez no ní ip moo do gallab pe taeb ban 7 leanam 7 ec in cáirteoil do marbáb

The castle of Slane^c, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, and from which he used to ravage Oriel, Hy-Briuin, and Meath, was plundered by Melaghlín, the son of Mac Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, by the Kinel-Owen themselves and the men of Oriel. They killed five hundred or more of the English, besides women, children, and horses^d; and not one individual escaped with his life from the castle. Three castles were left desolate in Meath on the following day, through fear of the Kinel-Owen, viz. the castle of Kells, the castle of Galtrim^e, and the castle of Derrypatrick^f. Richard Fleming himself was slain on this occasion.

A ballybetagh was granted in perpetuity by Roderic O'Connor, King of Ireland, viz. the townland of Toomaghy^g to God and St. Berach. The following were the sureties of that perpetual gift: Keyly [Catholicus] O'Duffy, Archbishop of Tuam; Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; Flann O'Finnaghty; Hugh O'Flynn; Rourke O'Mulrenin; Ignatius O'Monahan; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac-an-leastair; O'Hanly; and Conor Mac Dermot; who were to guarantee that this townland was to remain for ever the property of God and St. Berach, from O'Connor and his representative.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Connor, Lord of the north of Connaught, the glory, the moderator, and the good adviser of the Irish people, died, and was interred at Mayo of the Saxons.

Donnell, the son of Turlough O'Brien, the heir apparent to the kingdom of Munster, died.

co ná céinná duine imbechtaú ar in caip̃zel. Thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals: "where one hundred and more were killed of the Galls, besides women and children, and the horses of the castle, soe as none living escaped out of the castle."

^e *The castle of Galtrim.* — Caip̃len Cala Cpoma, i. e. the castle of Galtrim. Galtrim is now the name of a townland, containing a moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. The district belonging to this castle was an ancient palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Hussey, whose ancestor had been a butcher in

the town of Athenry, but who was knighted for having killed O'Kelly and his esquire, in the battle of Athenry, in the year 1316. *q. v.*—See *Hibernia Anglicana*, by Sir Richard Cox, p. 96.

^f *Doipe Paep̃aic*, now Derrypatrick, a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See *Ordnance Map of Meath*, sheet 43.

^g *Toomaghy*, tuam acaó.—A ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each seisreagh containing 120 acres of the large Irish measure. The name of this ballybetagh is

Domnall ua máill tigearna uinall do écc.

Διαρματε mac corbmaic méz carṫaiḡ n̄i d̄s̄mum̄an do ḡabáil la a
m̄ac f̄s̄in corbmac liaṫhanaḋ ḡ corbmac do m̄arḃaḋ h̄i f̄f̄iull la a m̄uiniṫ
buḋein ḡ διαρματε do ḡabáil a tigearnair iaram.

Domnall mac ḡiollapatṫaicc tigearna oppaiḡe do écc.

Αὐὸ mac ḡiollabroiḋi ūi puaiṫe do écc.

Domnall mac ḡiolla paṫṫaicc tigearna cairṫṫe ua cciarḃa, do m̄arḃaḋ i
f̄f̄iull dua maoileḋlainn (.i. Αῤṫ), ḡ Αῤṫ do αιṫριοḡaḋ la f̄eapairḃ m̄iḋe, ḡ
m̄iḡe (no ticcearnur) do ṫaḃairṫ do ḋonnchaḋ ua maoileḋlainn aḡur flann
a m̄ac do m̄arḃaḋ la cairṫṫe ua cciarḃa.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD 1177.

Αοιρ Cṫioṫḃ mile, céṫṫ reaḋṫmoḡaṫ, a reaḋṫ.

Uiuiamur cap̄tinal do ṫeaḋṫ i n̄Eṫinn. Seanad̄ cl̄is̄peaḋ Eṫenn do b̄s̄iṫ
eṫṫir eṫṫopaib ḡ abbaib̄ im̄an ccap̄tinal in aṫh cliaṫ an c̄s̄o doṫnnaḋ don
corḡur ḡ po c̄inn̄r̄s̄o d̄eiriḋe iom̄ḋa ná com̄ailṫear.

Αεḋ O Nell .i. an macaom̄ t̄onleap̄c ticch̄s̄ṫna cenel neoḡain pe heaḋh
ḡ Rioḡḋaṫnna Eṫeann do m̄arḃaḋ la maoileḋlainn ua loḋlainn ḡ la harḃḡal
ua laḋlainn ḡ arḃḡal f̄eiriṫ do c̄om̄ṫuṫim̄ la hua nell ap̄ an laṫair̄ r̄in.

Sluaicch̄s̄ḋ la lohn do cuip̄ṫ ḡ lap̄ na r̄ioṫir̄iḋib̄ i n̄oal ap̄air̄ḋe ḡ co dun

now forgotten. It must have been applied to a large townland, since subdivided into quarters, somewhere near Kilbarry, in the north-east side of the county of Roscommon, where St. Berach's principal church is situated. But the name does not appear in any form on the Down Survey for Connaught, or on the Ordnance Survey.

^h *Cardinal Vivianus*.—He was sent to Ireland by Pope Alexander III., as apostolic Legate. According to Rogerus Hoveden, and the Chronicle of Man at this year, Vivianus was in the Isle of Man on Christmas-day with King Gothred. After Epiphany he landed at Downpatrick, and on his way to Dublin was taken prisoner by the soldiers of John de Courcy, by whom he was

set at liberty. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17, that this Legate held a synod at Dublin, in which he published the King of England's title to Ireland, and pronounced excommunication against all that should oppose it; that he also gave leave to the English, to take out of the churches and monasteries corn and other provisions as often as they should require them, always paying the true value for the same. To which Hanmer most impertinently adds: "He filled his bagges with the sinnes of the people; the English captaines understanding of it, gave him in charge, either to depart the land, or to goe to the warres, and serve for pay with them, and no longer to re-

Donnell O'Malley, Lord of Umallia [the Owles, in the county of Mayo], died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, Cormac Liathanach; but Cormac was treacherously slain by his own people, and Dermot then re-assumed his lordship.

Donnell Mac Gillapatrik [now Fitzpatrick], Lord of Ossory, died.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-Broidi O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, son of Gillapatrik [O'Keary], Lord of Carbury O'Keary, was treacherously slain by O'Melaghlin (i. e. Art), upon which Art was deposed by the men of Meath, and his kingdom (or lordship) was given to Donough O'Melaghlin; and his son Flann was slain by *the inhabitants of Carbury O'Keary*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1177.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy and seven.

Cardinal Vivianus^b arrived in Ireland. A synod of the clergy of Ireland, both bishops and abbots, *was convened* by this cardinal on the first Sunday in Lent, and they enacted many ordinances not *now* observed.

Hugh O'Neill, *popularly called* an Macaemh Toinleasc, *who had been* for some time Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland, was slain by Melaghlin O'Loughlinⁱ and Ardgall O'Loughlin; but Ardgall himself fell on the spot by O'Neill.

An army was led by John De Courcy^j and the knights into Dalaradia and

ceive money for nought."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, edition of 1809, pp. 295, 296. See also the same fact given as true history by Sir Richard Cox in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 33, 34.

ⁱ *O'Loughlin*.—The name of this family, which was the senior branch of the northern Hy-Niall, is now generally written Mac Loughlin.

^j *John De Courcy*.—He set out from Dublin, and in four days arrived at Downpatrick. The character and personal appearance of this extraordinary man are thus described by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Erat itaque Iohannes vir albus & procerus,

membris nervosis & ossosis, staturæ grandis, & corpore perualido, viribus immensis, audaciæ singularis, vir fortis & bellator ab adolescentia. Semper in acie primus, semper grauioris periculi pondus arripiens. Adeo belli cupidus & ardens, vt militi dux præfectus, ducali plerunque deserta constantia Ducem exuens, et militem induens, inter primos impetuosus & præceps: turma vacillante suorum, nimia vincendi cupiditate victoriam amississe videretur. Et quantum in armis immoderatus, & plus militis quam Ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, & Ecclesiæ Christi debitam reueren-

ua léglarr. Ro marb̃ar Domnall mac mic caṡaraḡ ticch̃f̃na d̃ál
araíde. Ro hoirccead̃ 7 po millead̃ d̃un ua léglarr la Iohn 7 lar na

tiam præstans, diuino cultui per omnia deditus: Gratiaque supernæ, quoties ei successerat, cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoq; dans gloriam, quoties aliquod fecerat gloriosum. Sed quoniam, vt ait Tullius, Nihil simplici in genere, omni ex parte perfectum natura expoliuit: nimia parcitatis & inconstantia nociui, niueum tantæ laudis nitorem denigrauerant. Regis itaque Manniæ Gotredi filia sibi legitime copulata, post varia belli diuturni proelia: & graues vtrinq; conflictus, tandem in arce victoria plane constitutus, Vltoniam vndique locis idoneis incastellauit. & nusquam (non absque labore plurimo) & inedia, multisque periculis, pace firmissima stabiliuit. Hoc autem mihi notabile videtur: quod grandes hi quatuor Hibernicæ expugnationis postes, Stephanides, Herueius, Reymundus, & Iohannes de Cury (occulto quidem Dei iudicio, sed nunquam iniusto) legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere non meruerunt. Quintum autem his Meylerium adiunxerim, qui legitimam vsque hodie de sponsa prolem non suscepit. Sed hæc de Iohanne Cury summam, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta, suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes." — *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvii.

* *Donnell, son of Cahasagh*, Domnall mac Caṡaraḡ.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Kilronan, he is called Domnall mac mic Caṡaraḡ, i. e. Donnell, son of the son, i. e. grandson of Cahasagh. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the chieftain who contended with De Courcy at Down, on this occasion, is called Rory Mac Donslevy; and it is certain that the family name was Mac Donslevy at this time, though it was originally *O'h-Eochadha* (O'Haughy). The name is latinized *Dunleuus* by Giraldus Cam-

brensis; but Dr. Hanmer, who knew but little of Irish families or history, supposing that by Dunleuus (which he reads incorrectly *Dunlenus*) Giraldus meant O'Donnell, he speaks throughout of the chief who contended with De Courcy, at Down, as O'Donell! Giraldus, who was contemporary with Sir John De Courcy, speaks in high terms of the valour of the King of Down, who contended with him on this occasion. It appears that the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Vivianus, happened to be at Downpatrick on De Courcy's arrival, and that he endeavoured to prevail on De Courcy to withdraw his forces from Down, on condition that Dunleuus should pay tribute to the King of England. De Courcy refusing to comply, Dunleuus, encouraged by the suggestions of the Legate, collected his forces, and attacked the English, we are told, with astonishing bravery; but if we believe Giraldus's statement, that he mustered ten thousand warriors, who, fighting manfully (*viriliter*) with spears and battle-axes, were defeated by three hundred English soldiers, commanded by twenty-two knights, we must conclude that his people were either very feeble or very unskilful warriors. Giraldus describes the conquest of Down by De Courcy in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, where he writes as follows:

"Videns autem Dunleuus se verbis minime profecturum, corrogatis vndiq; viribus cum 10. bellatorum millibus infra 8. dies hostes in vrbe viriliter inuadit. In hac etenim insula sicut et in omni natione, gens borealis magis bellica semper et truculenta reperitur, &c., &c.

"Prospiciens itaq; Iohannes hostiles acies acriter ad urbem accedere: quanquam manu modica, tamen perualida, potius obuiam exire, & viribus dimicando, belli fata tentare, quam

to Dun da leathghlas; they slew Donnell, the grandson of Cathasach^k, Lord of Dalaradia. Dun da leathghlas was plundered and destroyed by John and the

exili municipio, quod in vrbs angulo tenuiter crexerat, diutius ab hoste claudi, & fame confici longe praelegit. Igitur atroci bello conserto, in primo eminus sagittarum iaculorumq; grandine perfuso. Deinde cominus lanceae lanceis, securibus enses confligentes: ad tartara multos vtring; transmittunt. Dum igitur acerrimo Martis conflictu, *Iam clypeo clypeus, umbone repellitur umbo: Ense minax ensis, pede pes, & cuspide cuspis:* qui gladii Ioannis ictus hic cerneret, qualiter nunc caput ab humeris, nunc armos à corpore, nunc brachia separabat, viri bellatoris vires digne possit commendare. Multis igitur in hoc conflictu se strenue gerentibus: Roger. tamen Poerius adolescens imberbis & flauus, pulcher & procerus (qui postmodum in Lechlinia & Ossyria partibus emicuit) secundam non immerito laudem obtinuit. Post graues itaq; diuq; ambiguos, nimis impari certamine belliq; congressus, tandem Ioannis virtuti cessit victoria: hostium multitudine magna per marinam glisin, quo transfugerant, interempta."

And again, in his short recapitulation of the battles of De Courcy, towards the end of the same chapter:

"In duobus itaque magnis praeliis Iohannes apud Dunam victor enituit. In primo post purificationem. In secundo circa Calendas Iulii, in natiuitate Sancti Iohannis, vir de quindecim virorum militibus [al. millibus] victoriam obtinuit cum paucissimis, hostium extincta multitudine. Tertium erat apud Ferly in praedæ captione," &c.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a work which seems to have been very much interpolated, that John De Courcy on this occasion erected a strong fort of stones and clay at Down, and drew a ditch or wall

from sea to sea, but that he was defeated and taken prisoner, and the greater part of his men slain by Rory Mac Donslevy; that he was afterwards set at liberty; and that the English, taking fresh courage, being led on by De Courcy and a valiant knight called Roger Poer, again attacked the Irish and made a great slaughter of them; and took from them the croziers of St. Finghin and St. Ronan, and that then all the English of Dublin went to the assistance of De Courcy. These Annals then add:—"Melaghlin O'Neill [*recte* Mac Loughlin], at the head of the Kinel-Owen, and Rory Mac Donslevy, at the head of the Ulidians, accompanied by the Archbishop of Armagh, Gilla-an-choimdedh O'Carran, the Bishop of Ulidia, and the clergy of the north of Ireland, repaired with their noble relics to Downpatrick, to take it from John De Courcy. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen and Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of five hundred men, among whom were Donnell O'Laverty, chief of Clann Hamill; Conor O'Carrollan, chief of Clann-Dermot; Gilla Mac Liag O'Donnely, chief of Ferdroma; Gilla-an-choimdedh Mac Tomulty, chief of Clann Mongan; and the chiefs of Clann Cartan and Clann Fogarty. The Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Down, and all the clergy, were taken prisoners; and the English got possession of the croziers of St. Comgall and St. Dachiarog, the Canoin Phatruic [i. e. the Book of Armagh], besides a bell called *Ceolan an Tighearna*. They afterwards, however, set the bishops at liberty, and restored the Canoin Phatruic and the bell, but they killed all the inferior clergy, and kept the other noble relics, which" [remarks this compiler] "are still in the hands of the English."

Dr. Hanmer, in describing this battle, states

ἡοιρὶν ταιμὶς ἰ να ῥοέραιδε. Ὁ ροναὸ δονα cairlen leó ann ar a τυγραὸ μαϊὸμ ρο δὶ ἀρ ὑλταῖς ἡ μαϊὸμ ρορ cenél eoḡain ἡ ρορ αιρῡιαλλαῖς αιρμ in ρο μαρβαὸ concóbor ο cairpealláin τοιρεαὶ cloinne διαρμαδα ἡ ἡollumac-liacc ua donngaile τοιρεὶ ῥῥη nōpoma. Ρο ḡonaὸ ann beop doinnall ua πλατέβῥιταιḡ do ῥοῖḡοῖς ḡur ba μαρβ é ιαραῖν do na ḡonaῖς ῥm ἰ pecclép ῥóil in árōmaáa ιαρ ccairéḡm cuῖpp epioῥo ἡ α ῥola, ιαρ nonḡaὸ ἡ αιτḡ-ḡicche. Ρο μαρβαὸ δονα μαῖτε ιομḡa αιλε leó cenmothaitḡpde. Τάιμς Iohn do cúῖpḡ co na ῥοέραιδῖ an ῥeaáḡ cedna ἰ nuῖb tuῖpḡḡe ἡ ἰ ῥῥῥaῖb lí. Ρο loῖpḡc Cúimḡde ua ῥlann αιῖτεap maῖḡe ῥeḡe. Ρο loῖpḡcḡḡe δονα cul ῥaáain, ἡ ceallu ιομḡa oile.

Níall ua ḡairmleadaῖḡ ticchḡḡna ῥῥη maῖḡe hῖḡe ἡ cenél ḡna do μαρ-

that De Courcy was opposed by Roderie [OConor] the Monarque and *O'Donnell*, king of *Duune*! See his Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 300; and Cox (*Hibernia Anglicana*), p. 32, gravely repeats this blunder as true history. By this expedition and battle were fulfilled, in the opinion of both parties, two prophecies, which would appear to have depressed the spirit of the Ultonians, and animated De Courcy and his superstitious followers for further conquests. The one was a prophecy among the Britons, said to have been delivered by Merlin of Caermarthen, in the latter part of the fifth century, and which had declared that "a white knight, sitting on a white horse, and bearing birds on his shield, would be the first that with force of arms would enter and invade Ulster." ("Miles albus, albo residens equo, aues in elypeo gerens, Ultoniam hostili inuasionē primus intrabit.") The other was a prophecy ascribed to Saint Columbkille, who had foreseen this battle not long after the time of Merlin, and who had written in Irish that a certain pauper and beggar, and fugitive from another country ("quendam pauperem & mendicum & quasi de aliis terris fugacem") would come to Down with a small army and obtain possession of the town, and that such would be the slaughter of the

citizens that the enemy would wade up to the knees in their blood. Stanihurst, enlarging on a slight hint thrown out by Giraldus in his account of these prophecies, writes that De Courcy, in his anxiety to adapt these prophecies to himself, took every care to adapt himself to the prophecies, and with that view provided for his equipment, on his expedition to Downpatrick, a white horse, a shield with birds painted upon it, and all the other predicted appendages of the predestined conqueror of Ulster; so that he sallied forth like an actor dressed to perform a part! This, however, is overdrawing the picture; for Giraldus says that De Courcy happened by mere chance (*forte*) to ride upon a white horse on this occasion, and had little birds (*aviculas*) painted on his shield, evidently the cognizance of his family; but he distinctly states, however, that De Courcy always carried about with him a book in the Irish language, containing the prophecies of St. Columbkille, as a mirror in which the achievements which he himself was predestined to perform were to be seen; to which Stanihurst, drawing on his imagination, impertinently adds, that he slept with this book under his pillow! "Ad dormiendum proficiscens, eundem sub cubicularis lecti pulvino collocaret." The charge brought by Dr. Hanmer against Cam-

knights who came in his army. A castle was erected by them there, out of which they defeated the Ulidians twice, and the Kinel-Owen and Oriels *once*, slew Conor O'Carellan, chief of Clandermot¹, and Gilla-Macliag O'Donnely, chief of Feardroma^m; and Donnell O'Flaherty [now Laverty] was so wounded by arrows on this occasion, that he died of his wounds in the church of St. Paul at Armagh, after having received the body and blood of Christ, and after extreme unction and penance. Many other chieftains were also slain by them besides these. During the same expedition, John [De Courcy] proceeded with his forces to Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee; before his arrival, however, Cumee O'Flynn had set Armoynⁿ on fire; but they burned Coleraine and many other churches on this incursion.

Niall O'Gormly, Lord of the men of Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda^o, was

brensis, that having malevolent feelings towards De Courcy, he slightly passed over and misrepresented his actions, seems very unfounded, for Cambrensis speaks of the noble achievements of this knight in terms of the highest admiration, saying that he would leave his grand exploits to be blazoned by De Courcy's own writers, evidently alluding to the monk Jocelyn, who was at the time employed by De Courcy to write the Life of St. Patrick. "Sed hæc de Johanne Curcy summam, & quasi sub epilogo commemorantes, grandiaq; eiusdem gesta suis explicanda scriptoribus reliquentes."—*Hiber. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 17.

¹ *Clandermot*.—The name is yet preserved in Clondermot, a parish in the barony of Tirkeeran, in the county of Derry, east of the Foyle. The O'Caireallans are still numerous in this parish, but the name is variously anglicised Carlan, Curland, Carellan, Carelton, &c.

^m *Feardroma*.—This was an ancient territory in the county of Tyrone, containing Castle-Cauldfield, anciently Ballydonnelly, and the surrounding district.—See note on Ballydonnelly, at the year 1531. It is to be distinguished from the townland of papopuim, or Fardrome, mentioned in the Donegal Inquisi-

tions, which never at any period belonged to the O'Donnellys.

ⁿ *Armoyn*, *Arthermunga*.—The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, which was translated and published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, calls this "*Arthermugia præcipua civitas Dalriadinorum*." It was anciently a bishop's see, and an ecclesiastical town of consequence; but in Colgan's time it was only a small village in the territory of Reuta. It is still called by its ancient name in Irish, but is anglicised Armoyn. It retains at present no monumental evidence of its ancient importance except a part of an ancient round tower, which, however, is no small proof of its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Colgan in his *Acta S. S.*, p. 377, col. 2, note 6, describes it as follows: "Est hodie vicus tantum exiguus in regione Reuta juxta Oceanum octo circiter millibus passuum a Dunliffisia" [Dunluce] "distans."

^o *Magh-Ithe and Kinel-Enda*.—*Magh Ithe*, i. e. the plain of Ith, is said to have derived its name from Ith, the uncle of Milesius of Spain, who, according to some of the Irish Shanachies, was slain by the Tuatha De Dananns, at Drumline, near Lifford, and buried in this plain.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's edition,

bað la donnchað ua ccairealláin 7 la cloinn diarmada ar lár doipe colaimn cille ar po loircead teac fair cstur 7 cerna mall amac ar 7 po marbað i ndorur an ticche iarttam. Da poine doná Donnchað ua caircelláin ogréit fpi dia fpi colaim cille 7 fpi muinntir doipe annhin tar a cinn pén 7 tar cinn a pleacta .i. a mainchine pen, a mec, a ua, 7 a iarmua tria biche do colaim cille 7 do muinntir doipe. Ro iobair doná baile biaaig i pparrað domnaig móir dóib. Do iad dóib béor Mac riabac .i. coru ar fpi boi i nEinnin ip in ainmhir rin i ngioll tri fichit bó. Do ionað ionnra teac don clíreac i monað an tige po loircead uada for ua ngairmleadaig. Ro hioað uile fpiir gað ar loircead imbe. Do padra clann ndiarmada uile lórguom tar a cinn pen uatha.

Murcað mac Ruaidri in Concobair do breit Mile coca co na riubib lair go Ror comman do milleað Connaet ar ulca fpi Ruaidri. Ro loirce-ris doná Connaetaig po cfoir tuaim do gualann 7 ceallu an tige ar cna ar na hairiurir goill inntib. Ro chuipre iarttam maom for na gallaib 7 ró diochuipre ar écin ar an tír iate. Ro ball Ruaidri a mac murchað i ccionað an turair rin.

p. 266, and note on Druim lighean, in these Annals, at the year 1522. From the situation of the parish church called Domhnach more Muighe Ithe, or the great church of Magh Ithe, now Donaghmore, it is quite evident that Magh Ithe is the tract of level land in the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan. The territory of Kinel-Enda lay immediately south of Inishowen, and comprised the parishes of Raymoaghy and Taughboyne.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, Life of St. Baithenus. The Editor has a copy of the will of O'Gallagher, who was steward to the celebrated Red Hugh O'Donnell, in which it is stated that Kinel-Enda contained thirty quarters of land.

^p *Near Donaghmore, Domnaic móir*, i. e. the great church, generally called *Domnaic mor Muige Ite*, as in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, and in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, apud Colgan. *Trias Thaum.*, p. 390. It is a

parish church, near the village of Castlefin, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal. It was in the territory of Magh-Ithe, of which O'Gormly was lord. From this passage it appears that O'Carellan had seized upon some of O'Gormly's territory, after he had killed him.

^a *The tan-coloured son.*—This is a fanciful name given to the goblet. The adjective *riabac*, pronounced in the south of Ireland as if written *riac*, and anglicised *Reagh* in names of men and places, signifies tan-coloured, or greyish, and is translated *fuscus*, by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his History of the Irish Catholics.—See pp. 123, 145, *et passim*.

ⁱ *This expedition.*—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains the following account of this excursion:

“A. D. 1177. A great army was led by the English of Dublin and Tullyard [near Trim] into Connaught. They proceeded first to Ros-

slain by Donough O'Carellan and the Clandermot in the middle of Derry Columbkille. The house in which he was first set on fire, and afterwards, as he was endeavouring to effect his escape out of it, he was killed in the doorway of the house. Donough O'Carellan then made his perfect peace with God, St. Columbkille, and the family [i. e. clergy] of Derry, for himself and his descendants, and confirmed his own *mainchine* (gifts) and those of his sons, grandsons, and descendants, for ever, to St. Columbkille and the family of Derry. He also granted to them a ballybetagh near Donaghmore^p, and, moreover, delivered up to them the most valuable goblet at that time in Ireland, which goblet was called *Mac Riabhach* [i. e. the tan-coloured son^q], as a pledge for sixty cows. There was also a house erected for the cleric, in lieu of that burned over the head of O'Gormly, and reparation was made by him for all damage caused by the burning. All the Clandermot gave likewise full satisfaction on their own behalf.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, brought Milo de Cogan and his knights with him to Roscommon, to ravage Connaught, to annoy Roderic *his father*. The Connacians immediately burned Tuam and other churches, to prevent the English from quartering in them. They afterwards defeated the English, and forcibly drove them out of the country [of Connaught]; and Roderic put out the eyes of his son, in revenge for this expedition^r.

common, where they remained for three nights. Here they were joined by Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, who guided them through the province. King Roderic at the time happened to be on his regal visitation, and was in Iar-Connaught when the news of this irruption into his territories reached his ear. The English proceeded through the Plain of Connaught, burning the country as they passed along, including the churches of Elphin, Fert-Geige, Imleagh Fordeorach, Imleagh an Bhroghadhia, and Dunamon, and making their way to Ath Mogha and Fiodh Monach, and passing over the Togher [causeway] of Moin Coinneadh, and through the great road of Lig Gnathaile, and the ford of Athfinn, near Dunmore, proceeded directly to Tuam; but they made no prey or

battle during all this excursion, for the Connacians had fled, with their cattle and other moveable property, into the fastnesses of the country. On this occasion Tuam was evacuated, and the churches of Kilbannan, Kilmaine, Lackagh, Kilcahill, and Roskeen, and the castle of Galway, were burned. The English remained three nights at Tuam, without being able to obtain provisions, or gaining any advantage; here they were informed that the men of Connaught and Munster were on their march to give them battle, which indeed they soon perceived to be true, for they saw that Roderic gave them no time to consider, for he drew up his forces for an engagement. The English took to flight, and escaped to Tochar mona Coinneadh. They were, however, hotly pursued and attacked as

Μαιὸμ φορ ua μαοιδοραιο ἡ φορ cenel cconacill ρια cconcobor ua ccaipeallain αιτ in po μαρβαδ αρ cenel fnda im mac ui Seappaig ἡ im maicib iomda archeana.

Domnall ua heaghaia ticcerna Luigne do ecc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1178.

Αοιρ Cpioρb mile, céd, peactmogat a hoct.

bachall coluim mic luigdeac do bñt acc iomacallain pe na cleipeac pñn co ριαδnac.

Domnall ua poccapta eppcop opraigc do ecc.

Giollu cpioρb ua heothaið eppcop Conmaicne do ecc.

Concobar mac conallaiḡ ui luimḡ do gabail toirigeacta cenel Moen ἡ domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaig do ionnarbad a maiḡ iche i nuir eoḡain do cum donnchaða ui ðuibðioρma. Cenel moién i ccionn ρaíte iapañ do cup concobair mic conallaiḡ a toirigeact, ἡ a ccñnuρ do tabairc do domnall mac domnaill ui gairmleadaig. Muinntep domnaill .i. mac giollu caec ui edepla ἡ ui plannagain do marbad concobair mic conallaiḡ i τοιḡ domnaill pñpñn i meabail ap comairce aipcinnḡ na hñpnaide boi ina pappad an tan pñn. Ro ionnarbpac iapañ cenel Moain domnall ua gairm-

they were crossing the Togher, or causeway, where they would have been defeated had not the son of Roderic assisted and guided them. They next proceeded directly to Oran-O'Clabby, and passed the next night there, and on the day following went on their retreat to Athleague, where they were overtaken at the ford by a party of Connacians, who made a vigorous attack upon them, and they did not know their losses until they were clear out of the province. For this, and other previous offences, Murrough O'Connor, the son of Roderic, had his eyes put out by the Sil-Murray, with the consent of his father." Giraldus Cambrensis, in his account of Milo de Cogan's excursion into Connaught (*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 17), asserts, that

the churches were burned by the Connacians themselves, and that the English, who were five hundred and forty in number, lost only three of their men! "Rothericum vero Conactiæ principem cum 3. exercitibus magnis in sylva quadam prope Sinnenum obuium habens, inito graui utrinq; conflictu, demum tribus tantum satellitibus equestribus amissis, & interemptis hostium multis, Dubliniam indemnis euasit."

^s *Colum Mac Luighdheach*.—This is the Colman, son of Lughaidh (of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages), whose festival is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of February. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older annals.

^t *O'Loony*.—The O'Loonys were afterwards

O'Muldory and the Kinel-Connell were defeated by Conor O'Carellan *in a battle*, in which O'Sherry and many other distinguished men of the Kinel-Enda were slain.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny [in the now county of Sligo], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1178.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-eight.

The crozier of Columb Mac Luighdheach^s openly conversed with its cleric. Donnell O'Fogarty, bishop of Ossory, died.

Gilchreest O'Hoey, bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Conor, the son of Conallagh O'Loony^t, assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Moen^u; and Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly^v, was banished from Moy Ithe into Inishowen, to Donough O'Duibhdhiorma^w. In three months afterwards, the Kinel-Moen deposed Conor, the son of Conallagh, and gave back the chieftainship to Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly. The people of Donnell *O'Gormly*, namely, Gilla Caech O'Ederla, and the O'Flanagans, treacherously slew O'Loony in Donnell's own house, *even* while he was under the protection of the Erenagh of Urney^x, who was with him at the time. Upon this the Kinel-Moen drove Donnell O'Gormly from the chieftainship, and set

driven into the wild mountainous district of Muintir-Loony, in the north of the county of Tyrone.

^u *Kinel-Moen*.—The Kinel-Moen, or race, or descendants of Moen, the principal family of whom were the O'Gormlys, inhabited that tract now called the barony of Raphoc, which was then a part of Tir Eoghain, or Tyrone. In after times this tribe was driven across the river Foyle by the O'Donnells, and their original country was added to Tirconnell.

^v *O'Gormly*.—An old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, shews the country of O'Gormly, who was originally the chief of Kinel-Moen, as extending from near Derry to Strabane.

^w *O'Duibhdhiorma*.—The country of O'Duibhdhiorma was called Bredach, and comprised the eastern half of Inishowen. This is to be distinguished from the half cantred of Bredach in Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, the patrimonial inheritance of O'Toghda, who was descended from Muireadhach, son of Fergus, son of Amhalgaidh, *a quo* Tirawley. O'Duibhdhiorma was of the Kinel-Owen, and his family had their tomb in the old church of Moville, near Lough Foyle. The name is still numerous in the barony of Inishowen, but corruptly anglicised to Diarmid, and sometimes, but rarely, to Mac Dermot, though always pronounced O'Duibhdhiorma by the natives when speaking Irish.

^x *Urney*, Ερμαϊόε, i. e. *Oratorium*.—A parish

leadaig a coirigeaċt 7 tugraċt Rúaidhri ua flaitébhreataig i cċfhnuir forais. Meabhal do dhnam la trīb macaib uī flaitébhreataig for cenél Moáin. Domnall mac domnall uī ġairmleadaig do marbaċ leo, [7] Ticchſinnan mac Raġnall mic domnall 7 oċtar do maib Cenél moáin immaile ppiu. Raġnall mac eaċmarcaig uī cáatán do marbaċ la cenél moáin a ttoiraċ an trāmpaib pīn cōna ina dhioġail riċe do poċair ġalaċ ua luimig 7 Muir-ċearpaċ ua Beatain, 7 ar na dhioġail beór do ponaċ in meabail pempaite for cenél Moáin.

ġaet moir ip in mbliadain ri. Ro lá riodár, Ro trarccair pailġe. Ro trarccair dona ré fíchit crann i ndoipe colaim cille.

Iohn do cuir co na allmurchaib do tēaċt co maċaire Chonaille, do ponaċ oirċne ann. ġabar oĩċe longpuiċt i nġlōnn riġe iaraīn. Do bhre

partly in the county of Tyrone, and partly in the county of Donegal, extending to the south of Lifford.

^y *O'Flaherty*, in Irish *Ua Flaitébhreataig*.—This name is still common in the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone, but, by an aspiration of the initial *f*, is anglicised *Laverty*, and sometimes *Lafferty*.—See note on *O'Flainn*, where a similar suppression of the initial *f* takes place in the modern anglicised form *O'Lynn*.

^z *Derry-Columbkille*.—This passage is given in the *Annals of Kilronan*, as follows: "A. D. 1178. ġaet adbal do tōiġeċt ip in mbliadain ri, co po trarccair bloib moir do cōilltib 7 o'pōbātib, 7 do pailġib na mōra ppi lār, 7 co trarccair for re fīċit palaċ, uel paulo plup, a ndoipe colaim cille.

"A. D. 1178. A great wind occurred in this year, which prostrated a great portion of the woods, forests, and great oaks, and prostrated among the rest six score oaks, *vel paulo plus*, in *Roberto Columbae Cille*."

The word *pail*, plur. *pailġe*, signifies an oak tree. The oak wood of *Derry-Columbkille*, now *Londonerry*, is specially mentioned in *O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille*, as an object

for which the saint had a peculiar veneration.

^a *Machaire Chonaille*, i. e. the plain of *Conaille Muirtheimhne*, a territory comprising the level part of the present county of Louth, as appears from the ancient *Lives of St. Bridget and St. Monenna*, and from the *Festilogy of Aengus*, and other calendars, which place in this territory the churches of *Faughard*, *Iniskeen*, *Kill Uinche*, and *Druim Ineasluinn*. This district retained the name of *Machaire Chonaille* in the seventeenth century, as we learn from *Archbishop Ussher*, who, in his notices of *St. Bridget and St. Monenna*, has the following notice of this territory: "Intra alterum autem à *Dundalkiā miliarium*, in *Louthiano Comitatu & territorio olim Conayl-Murthemni & Campo Murthemene* (in quo *Conaleorum gens maximè viget, de quā & ipsa sanctissima Monenna procreata est; ut habet in libri secundi Vitæ illius initio Conchubranus*) hodie *Maghery-Conall* dicto, posita est villa *Fochard*: quem locum *nativitatis Brigidæ virginis* habitum fuisse, & in *Vitâ Malachiae* notavit olim *Bernardus*, & hodierna totius viciniae traditio *Fochardam Brigidæ* eam appellantis etiam nunc confirmat."—*Primordia*, pp. 705, 706. The *Conaleorum gens* here mentioned

up Rory O'Flaherty' as their chieftain: *but* the three sons of this O'Flaherty acted a treacherous part towards the Kinel-Moen; they slew Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Gormly, Tiernan, the son of Randal Mac Donnell, and eight other gentlemen of the Kinel-Moen. Randal, the son of Eachmarcach O'Kane, had been slain by the Kinel-Moen in the beginning of this summer, and in revenge of this were slain Galagh O'Loony and Murtough O'Petan; and it was in revenge of this, moreover, the aforesaid act of treachery was committed against the Kinel-Moen.

A violent wind-storm *occurred* in this year; it caused a great destruction of trees. It prostrated oaks. It prostrated one hundred and twenty trees in Derry-Columbkille².

John De Courcy with his foreigners repaired to Machaire Conaille^a, and committed depredations there. They encamped for a night in Glenree^b, where

were the descendants of Conall Cearnach, the most distinguished of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who flourished early in the first century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 47.

^b *In Glenree*, i. e. *nglionn piġe*, i. e. the vale of the River Righe. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his brief enumeration of the battles of De Courcy, in the sixteenth chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, calls this his fifth battle, and says that he fought it at the bridge of Newry. In this he is right as to the place; but, it is quite evident from the older Irish Annals that he has transposed the order of the battles, for he was not in Ireland when De Courcy first invaded Ulster. Giraldus came first to Ireland in 1183, and again in 1185, as tutor to the Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John. The bridge of Newry well agrees with the Glenn Righe of the Irish Annals, for the river of Newry was anciently called the Righe, and the valley through which it flows bore the appellation of Glenn Righe. Giraldus states that De Courcy was the victor in this battle: "Quintum apud Pontem luori in reditu ab Anglia, unde tamen ad sua victor evasit." But in the Annals of Ulster

and Kilronan, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is emphatically stated that the English were dreadfully slaughtered here: *Ro mebar̃ for gallaib̃ 7 po cuip̃eð ðeṛġ áṛ poppu*. The number of the English slain on this occasion is not stated in the Annals of Ulster or Kilronan, but it is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen as four hundred; and it is added that the battle was fought at Newry, and that O'Hanvy, chief of Omeath, and one hundred of the Irish, were killed, and that Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel, and Rory Mac Donslevy O'Haughy (O'h-Eochaidh), were victors. The name Rory is, however, incorrect; for, on the death of Donnell, the grandson of Cahasagh, Cu-Uladh, the son of Conor, who was son of Donslevy, son of Eochaidh, became the chief of the Dal-Fiatachs. The pedigree of this Cu-Uladh (i. e. dog of Ulidia) is given by Duald Mac Firbis in his genealogical work, p. 510. He was succeeded by Rory Mac Donslevy, who is introduced in the interpolated Annals of Innisfallen as the chieftain who opposed Sir John De Courcy at Down, in the first battle in 1177. Dr. Hanmer, with that love of dull invention which distin-

Μυρίαδ υα εῖςβαλλ τικχῆρνα Οἰργιῶν γ αὐ υλαδ mac δυνήρλεβε .ι. Ρί υλαδ φυαβαρτε βιοδδαδ πορρα γυρ πο μαρβαδ γ γυρ πο βάδαδ εεῖρῖν εέδ co λειτ διοβ. Τορῆραταρ εέδ do na γασιδεαλαδ ἰ ρῖνοτῆγυῖν an ἑατα im υά ναιηρρετ τιγεαρνα υά μέιτ μαάα.

Ταιμῖc Ιohn do κυρτε ιαρ τερμoll do ορccain δάλ απαδε γ mδ Τυρτερε. Τucc δονά cumide υα ρλαῖνν τικχῆρνα υα ττυρτερε γ ῥῆρ lῖ δεαβαδ δοροm

guished him, metamorphoses this Rory Mac Donslevy into Roderic O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

The exact situation of the valley of Glenree had never been known to any Irish historical or topographical writer in modern times, till it was identified by the Editor of this work when employed on the Ordnance Survey in 1834. Keating, Duálaid MacFírbis, O'Flaherty, and all the ancient Bardic writers of the history of Ireland, state that the three Collas, who formed the territory of Oriel, deprived the Ultonians of that portion of their kingdom extending from Gleann Ríge, and Loch n-Eathach, westwards. The general opinion was, that the territory of Oirghiall, or Oriel, comprised the present counties of Louth, Armagh, and Monaghan, and that Uladh or Ulidia, the circumscribed territory of the ancient Clanna Rury, was, when formed into shire-ground, styled the county of Down, from Down, its principal town. This having been established, the Editor, during his examination of the ancient topography of Ulster, was led to look for Glenree somewhere on the boundary between the counties of Armagh and Down; and accordingly, on examining the documents, he found that, on an ancient map of the country lying between Lough Erne and Dundalk, preserved in the State Papers' Office, the vale of the Newry River is called "*Glenree*," and the river itself "*Owen Glenree fluvius*." He also found that in the Ulster Inquisitions the remarkable place near Newry called Fathom, is denominated Glenree Magaffee. Oriel, or Oirghialla, anciently ex-

tended from this Glenree to Lough Erne, and comprised the counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and in later ages the whole of the county of Fermanagh, as we learn from O'Dugan, who, in his tographical poem, places Tooraah, the country of O'Flanagan, in the north-west of Fermanagh; Lurg, the country of O'Muldoon, in the north of the same county; and the entire of Maguire's country in it. That the county of Fermanagh was considered a part of Oriel, at least since the Maguires got possession of it, is further corroborated by the fact, that throughout these Annals Maguire is called the pillar and prop of the Oriels. It is stated in a manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (H. 3. 18. p. 783), that the boundary between Oriel and Ulidia, or the Clann Colla and Clanna Rury, or ancient Ultonians, was made in the west side of Glenree from Newry upwards, and that the Clanna Rury never extended their territory beyond it. This boundary, which consists of a fosse and rampart of great extent, still remains in some places in tolerable preservation, and is called by the strange name of the Danes' Cast, in English, and *Gleann na muice duiḃe*, i. e. *Valley of the Black Pig*, in Irish. For a minute description of this ancient boundary the reader is referred to Stuart's *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, Appendix, No. III., pp. 585, 586.

^c *Hy-Meith Macha*.—Now the barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan. This was otherwise called Hy-Meith Tire, to distinguish it from Hy-Meith Mara, now Omeath, a moun-

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, and Cooley Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, made a hostile attack upon them, and drowned and otherwise killed four hundred and fifty of them. One hundred of the Irish, together with O'Hanvy, Lord of Hy-Meith-Macha^c, fell in the heat of the battle.

John De Courcy soon after proceeded to plunder Dalaradia and Hy-Tuirtre; and Cumee O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee^d, gave battle to him and

tainous district lying between Carlingford and Newry, in the county of Louth. This is evident from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, and from the Irish Calendars, which place in it the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, and Kilmore, all situated in the present barony of Monaghan; and the former authority states that the place called *Omna Renne* was on the boundary between it and Crich Mughdhorn, now the barony of Cremourne, in the county of Monaghan. For the descent of the Hy-Meith, see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Duald Mac Firbis's Pedigrees. Harris is totally incorrect in his account of the situation of the districts called Hy-Meith.—See his edition of Ware, vol. ii. p. 51.

^d *Firlee*, Fir li, a tribe and territory situated on the Bann, in the county of Antrim.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See note under the year 1176. Giraldus Cambrensis writes this name *Ferly*, and states that De Courcy fought his third battle here, where he lost all his men except eleven. His words are: "Tertium erat apud Ferly in Prædæ captione, vbi ob arctam viæ transitum post graues tandem congressus & anxios: sic pars Iohannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemora dispersis, vt vix Iohanni 11. milites superstites adhæsisissent. Ipse vero virtutis inuictæ cum tantilla suorum paucitate per 30. milliaria se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis omnibus vsq; ad Castrum suum duobus diebus & noctibus, icuinii, armati pedites, miro conatu memoriaq; dignissimo euaserunt."—*Hiber. Expugnata*, l. ii. c. 16.

It may be curious to remark here, as an example of the manner in which Irish history has been manufactured by English writers, how Dr. Hanmer changes the Ferly of Cambrensis into Ferny; and attempts by the sheer force of impudence to break down his evidence in this instance. He says that Cambrensis lightly "overskipped the achievements of De Courcy, partly upon private grudge, for that Sir John De Courcy allowed him not for Vicar-generall in Ireland, and secretary to the state; yet that the certainty of his exploits hath been preserved, and in Latine, committed to paper by a Fryer in the North, the which booke Oneil brought to Armagh, and was translated into English by [George] Dowdall, Primate there Anno 1551." If, however, the account which Hanmer gives of this battle, in direct opposition to Giraldus and the Irish Annals, has been taken from this book, it would appear to be a work compiled at a comparatively modern period, and perhaps first written in Latin on *paper* as he states. Hanmer (or his author) not knowing the situation of *Ferly*, found no difficulty in changing the name to *Ferny*, a well-known territory in Oriel, in which the Mac Mahons were noted rebels in Hanmer's time; and takes occasion to introduce Sir John De Courcy in 1178, as fighting against the rebel Mac Mahon. Now it is worthy of remark here that Hanmer's cotemporary, Spenser, writes that Mac Mahon was of English descent, and that the first of them, an Englishman, named Fitz-Ursula, came to Ireland with his relative Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford [1385], and de-

co na gallaib i ruide. Ro meabaid forra. Ro cuir a nár tria miorbailib
 patrarc, colum cille 7 brianann. Ocur tearna lohn fein ar ecclm ar co
 cpeactnaighete co paimic co hat [cliat].

Conrtapla miz Sazan i naé cliaé (.i. hugo), 7 i nairéir mide co na
 iócpaide do éoct go cluain mic nóir. Ro aigrifó an baile aét na tempaill
 7 ticche an eaprcoir. Do poine dia 7 ciarán miorbaille foillri forra, uair
 m po éumaingrifó tatam no tionabrad do ónam gur po élaórfó a cuirp
 cluana arabárac.

Abann na gailme do trapchaó ppi pe late aicfeta. Na huile aóme
 po báidib innte ó éen co na hiarcc do éionól la luét an dúm 7 an tiri i
 ccoitcinne.

generating into a wild Irishman, changed his name to Mac Mahon, which is a translation of Fitz-Ursula, or son of the bear. Both stories were evidently invented to turn them to account against the Mac Mahons of Ferny and Oriel who were then very troublesome to the government. But it is well known that the Mac Mahons were not chiefs of Oriel, or Uriel, in De Courcy's time, for it appears, from the concurrent testimony of all the Irish annals, that O'Carroll was then king or chief lord of Oriel, and that the Mac Mahons, who are a collateral branch of the O'Carrolls, were not heard of as chiefs of Oriel for some time after De Courcy's disappearance from Irish history in 1205. Hanmer manufactures the story as follows, and his version of it is gravely quoted as true history by Cox, Leland, Ledwich, and Stuart, who were not able to detect the forgery, but each echoing the tale of his predecessor :

"The third battaile that Sir *John De Courcy* fought was in Ferny, against eleven thousand Irishmen: the occasion was thus, *Courcy* had builded many Castles throughout Vlster, and especially in Ferny [*recte* Ferly], where *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] dwelled; this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn] with solemn protestations vowed to become a true and faithful subject, gave

Courcy many gifts, and made him his Goship, which is a league of amitie highly esteemed in Ireland. Whereupon *Courcy* gave him two Castles, with their demesnes, to hold of him. Within one month after, this *Mac Mahon* [*recte* O'Lyn], returning to his vomit, brake downe the Castles, and made them even with the ground. Sir *John De Courcy* sent unto him to know the cause that moved him to fall to this villanie: his answer was, that he promised not to hold stones of him, but the land, and that it was contrary to his nature to couche himself within cold stones, the woods being so nigh, where he might better warme himself, with other slender and scornfull answers." He then goes on to give a detailed account of a prey taken, and a battle fought, in which, of the eleven thousand Irishmen, only two hundred escaped with their lives. But the Doctor is obliged to confess that there was a totally different account of this battle (alluding to that already quoted from Cambrensis), which, however, he feels inclined not to believe: "There are," he says, "some out of the schoole of envy, with grace to disgrace Courcy, that report the story otherwise, which deliver not wherein he was to be honoured, but wherein he was foiled, *fortuna de la guerra*; that he was driven, with

his foreigners, and defeated them with great slaughter, through the miracles of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brendan; and John himself escaped with difficulty, being severely wounded, and fled to Dublin^e.

The Constable of the King of England in Dublin and East Meath (namely, Hugo) marched with his forces to Clonmacnoise, and plundered *all* the town, except the churches and the bishop's houses. God and Kieran wrought a manifest miracle against them, for they were unable to rest or sleep, until they had secretly absconded from Cuirr Cluana on the next day.

The River Galliv (Galway) was dried up for a period of a natural day^f; all the articles that had been lost in it from remotest times, as well as its fish, were collected by the inhabitants of the fortress, and by the people of the country in general.

eleven persons in armes, to travaile a foote some 30. miles, for the space of two dayes, the enemy still pursuing (the which they lay not downe), all fasting without any relief, till he came to an OLD Castle of his owne, which savoureth not altogether of truth, but forwards with the history."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dubl. edit. 1809, p. 309.

^e *Dublin*, αἰ χιαιῖ.—The latter part of this name is destroyed in the autograph original; but is here restored from Maurice Gorman's copy, which had been made from the autograph before the edge of the paper was worn away. The place to which De Courcy fled on this occasion is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster or those of Kilronan, or in the Dublin or Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen; and it is highly probable that he fled to Downpatrick, not to Dublin.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has a brief notice of an attack made upon John De Courcy in the territory of Cuailgne, which is not in any of the other Annals, under this or any other year, except the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is entered under the year 1180, as follows:

"A. D. 1180.—John De Courcy plundered

Machaire Chonaille, and Cuailgne, and took a prey of a thousand cows; but Murrough O'Carroll, King of Oriel; Mulrony O'Boylan, Chief of Dartry; and Gillapatrik O'Hanvy, Chief of Mugdorna [Cremourne], pursued and overtook them: a battle ensued, in which the English were routed, and deprived of the prey; and John De Courcy betook himself for shelter to the castle of Skreen-Columbkille, which he himself had built."

Hanmer gives a strange version of this excursion, evidently from the Book of Howth, which is a collection of traditional stories, written by an Anglo-Irish Romancer in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

^f *Natural day*, λαίε αἰεαντα.—The word αἰεαντα is used in ancient Irish writings to denote nature, and αἰεαντα, natural. O'Flaherty, in his Account of Iar-Connaught (printed for the Archæological Society), notices this occurrence as follows, from which it will be seen that he had other Annals besides those of the Four Masters: "There is an island, where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen na mbrahar, or the Fryars Isle, but anciently Olen na gelcreagh, i. e. the Clergy's Isle; for the Irish Annals mention that, anno 1178, from midnight

Maíom nua nart ua mailechlann, 7 nua nuib fáilge, 7 nua ngallanb
 for deibhna eadpa, 7 for Mhaileachlann mbicc, 7 for dheim do fíraib
 tseibha dú in po marbað Muirpeadhaic mac an eirionnaigh.

Aod ua plaitibírtaiḡ ticchírna iartairi Connaict do écc i neanach duin.

Amalgaid mág amalgaid do marbað la riol nanmchadha.

Maelreclann bicc ua maileclann do gabáil tige for Airt ua maile-
 leaclann, 7 Airt do téarpuib ar, 7 Flann mac miḡ amalgaid tairpeac
 calpaigne do marbað ann la Maelreclann.

to noon Galway river became dry from Clergy
 Isle to the sea; and much fish, and goods long
 afore drowned therein, found by the people of
 the town."—pp. 28, 29. See note under the
 year 1191.

^g *Offaly, Uí Fáilge*.—This was originally a
 very extensive territory in Leinster, and the
 principality of the O'Conors Faly. Before the
 English invasion it comprised the present ba-
 ronies of eastern and western Ophaly, in the
 County of Kildare, those of upper and lower
 Philipstown, and those of Geshil, Warrenstown,
 and Coolestown, in the King's County, as well
 as those of Portmahinch and Tinnahinch, in the
 Queen's County. Shortly after the English in-
 vasion, however, the Fitzgeralds of Kildare
 wrested from O'Connor Faly and his correlatives
 that portion of his original territory of Uí
 Fáilge comprised within the present county of
 Kildare, and now called the baronies of eastern
 and western Ophaly. There were then two
 Ophalys formed out of the ancient Uí Fáilge,
 namely, the English Ophaly, in the county of
 Kildare, giving the title of baron to a branch of
 the Fitzgeralds; and the Irish Uí Fáilge, ex-
 tending into the present King's and Queen's
 Counties, as already specified, and giving the
 Irish title of King of Uí Fáilge to O'Connor
 Faly, the supposed senior representative of Rosa
 Fáilge, the eldest son of Cathaoir Mor, monarch
 of Ireland in the second century. See O'Fla-
 herty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 59, and an old map

of the territories of Leix and Ophaly, made in
 the reign of Philip and Mary, the original of
 which on vellum is now preserved in the Bri-
 tish Museum, and copies in the MS. Library of
 Trinity College, Dublin, and at the Ordnance
 Survey Office, Phoenix Park, Dublin. See note
 on Clann Maoilughra, or Clanmalieri, under the
 year 1193.

^h *Dealbhna Euthra*, called Dealbhna Meg
 Cochlain in these Annals, at the years 1572 and
 1601. This territory comprised the entire of
 the present barony of Garrycastle in the King's
 County, except the parish of Lusmagh, which
 belonged to Sil Anmchadha, or O'Madden's
 country, and which is still a part of the diocese
 of Clonfert.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*,
 p. 132, col. 2; Keating, in the reign of Niall
 Cailne; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82;
 and De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, pp. 305,
 306.

ⁱ *Annudown, Eanach Duin*, an ancient cathed-
 ral on the margin of Lough Corrib, in the
 barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See
 note ^f, *infra*, A. D. 1179.

^k *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This was the tribe name
 of the O'Maddens, and was also applied to their
 country, which in latter ages comprised the
 barony of Longford in the county of Galway,
 and the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County,
 on the east side of the Shannon.—See *Tribes
 and Customs of Hy-Many*, published by the Irish
 Archaeological Society in 1843, p. 69, note *.

A victory was gained by Art O'Melaghlin, the people of Offaly^g, and the English, over the people of Delvin Eathra^h and Melaghlin Beg, and a party of the men of Teffia; in the battle, Murray, the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox), was slain.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died at Annadownⁱ.

Awley Mac Awley was killed by the Sil-Anmchadha^k.

Melaghlin Beg O'Melaghlin took the house of Art O'Melaghlin, who made his escape out of it; but Flann, the son of Mac Awley^l, chief of Calry, was killed by Melaghlin^m.

^l *Mac Awley*.—He was the chief of Calry an chala, which comprised the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

^m The Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen has the following brief notice of the transactions of the English in Munster, which is omitted by the Four Masters: A. D. 1178. *Copcach do mriud la mac mic Doirnaill ua Captharig 7 la gallaid glara. Forbar la Mliob Cocain 7 la Mac Szeimni i Copcarig. Turur la buoin dib go h-Achad da eo, go po bader da la, 7 da eochu innet, 7 arriu go Copcarig ariu doib. Iar rin doib ar ammur Pupertarige go po zhmoltazap na Gaedil cucu illanarpe lir mop, go po mapbarz ule pene.*

"A. D. 1178. Cork was plundered by the grandson of Donnell, who was the grandson of Carthach and the green Galls. Cork was besieged by Milo Cogan and Fitz Stephen. A party of their people made an excursion to Aghadoe, where they remained two days and two nights, and then returned again to Cork. After this they went towards Waterford; but the Irish gathered against them at the hill of Lismore, and nearly killed them all."

Under this year also the same Annals record a desolating war between the Irish inhabitants of Thomond and Desmond, during which the whole country extending from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore, near Roscrea, to

Brandon Hill, in Kerry, was desolated. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that during this war several of the Eugenic septs fled from their original territories. "A. D. 1178. There was a very great war between the O'Briens and Mac Carthys, so that they desolated the entire country from Limerick to Cork, and from the plain of Derrymore to Brandon Hill, and the greater part of the race of Eoghan fled to the woods of Ivahagh, south of the River Lee, and others to Kerry and Thomond. On this occasion the Hy-Conaill Gabhra and the Hy-Donovane fled southwards over the Mangartan mountain."

Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in his own name, in the first volume of the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, thus very correctly paraphrases this passage. "A. D. 1178. Donal O'Brien, at the head of the entire Dal Cassian tribe, greatly distressed and reduced all the Eugenians, laid waste their country with fire and sword, and obliged the dispersed Eugenians to seek for shelter in the woods and fastnesses of Ive Eachach, on the south side of the Lee. In this expedition they routed the O'Donovans of Ive-Figeinte, or Cairbre Aodhbha, in the county of Limerick, and the O'Collins of Ive-Conaill Gabhra, or Lower Connallo in said county, beyond the mountain of Mangerton, to the western parts of the county of Cork: here these

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOΣΘ 1179.

Αἰὼρ Cpioρo mīle, céu, réac̃tmoḡat, α ναοι.

Ταῦταl ua Connachταιḡ eppcop típe bpiuim colmán ua rcannlám•air-
cinneac̃ cluana, ḡiollu dom̃naḡ ua p̃orannám aircinneac̃ ar̃da p̃p̃atha, ḡ
Maelmaípe mac ḡiollu colmaim Sec̃ñap̃ ar̃da p̃p̃ata do ecc.

two exiled Eugenic families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves in the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learies, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies, to the borders of Lough Leane, where Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, surnamed Cuimsinach, had made some settlements before this epoch." See note under the year 1200.

The territory of Hy-Figeinte, here referred to by Dr. O'Brien, derived its name from the descendants of Fiacha Figeinte, son of Daire Cearb, who was the son of Oilíoll Flannbeg, King of Munster, in the latter part of the third century, and comprised the barony of Coshma, and all that portion of the present county of Limerick lying to the west of the River Maigue. Its situation is thus described in the Life of St. Molua, who was descended from Fiacha Fidgeinte: "Et venit [Molua] ad Mumeniam, et lustravit patriam suam, .i. Nepotes Fidenti, quæ gens est in medio Mumenie, a media planicie Mumenie usque ad medium Montis Luachra in occidente ad australem plagam fluminis Synna." — *Vitæ S. Molue, Abbatis et Confessoris*, as in the Codex Killkenniensis in Marsh's Library, v. 3. 14. F. 135. In a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 17. p. 748, it is described thus: *Ḥip̃ í cp̃ich hua Fioḡíñm̃e o Luachap̃ ḡpuim co ḡpuirḡ, ḡ o ḡpuirḡ co ḡuap̃.* "The country of the Hy-Fidgeinte is from Luachair Bruin to Bruree, and from Bruree to Buais." Keating describes this territory as the plain of the county

of Limerick: *Uí Fioḡeinte pe paḡc̃t̃or cláp Contae luimniḡ anu.*—*History of Ireland*; Reign of Diarmaid Mac Ceirbheoil and Conall Caol. O'Flaherty has the following notice of it in his *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381: "*Anno 366. Crimthannus filius Fidachi Heberio è semine Achaio Mogmedonio sororio suo Temoriæ extremum diem quietè claudenti substituitur Rex Hiberniæ annis tredecim. Transmarinis expeditionibus in Gallia, et Britannia memorabilis erat: uxorem habuit Fidengam è regio Connactiæ stemnate, sed nullam sobolem reliquit.*"

"Crimthanni regis abavus Fiachus latus vertex rex Momoniæ duos Olillos genuit Flannmor et Flannbeg cognominibus distinctos. Olillus Flannmor rex Momoniæ sobolis expers Olillum Flannbeg fratrem adoptavit. Olillo Flannbeg regi Momoniæ superant Achaius rex Momoniæ, Darius Kearb, ex quo O'Donnowan, Lugaduis et Eugenius.

"Darius Kearb præter Fidachum Crimthanni regis, et Mongfinnæ reginæ Hiberniæ patrem genuit Fiachum Figente, et Achaium Liathanach, ex quo Hy-Liathan in agro Corcagiensi. Fiacho Figente nomen et originem debet Hy-Figenta regio olim variis principibus celebris in media Momoniæ planicie usque ad medium montis Luachra in Kierrigia ad australem Sinnanni fluminis ripam; licet hodie hoc nomine vix nota, sed Limericensis comitatus planities appellata."

Nothing has yet been discovered to prove whether the O'Donovans ever returned to their original territory of Cairbre Aobhdha, in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1179.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred seventy-nine.

Tuathal O'Connaghty, Bishop of Tir-Briuin^a; Colman O'Scanlan, Erenagh of Cloyne; Gilladowiny O'Forannan, Erenagh^o of Ardstraw; and Mulmurry Mac Gillacolum, seachnab^p (prior) of Ardstraw, died.

present county of Limerick, after this expulsion. It is stated in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, under the article Croom, that Dermot O'Donovan was possessed of the territory of Coshma in the reign of King John, when he built the Castle of Croom on the River Maigue; but the Editor has not been able to discover any original or trustworthy authority for this statement. It would appear, however, that all the Clann-Donovan were not driven out of Cairbre Aobhdha in 1178, as the name has been very common in many parts of the county of Limerick, particularly the parish of Kilmoylan; and in the year 1551, John Donevan, Rector of Derrygallavan, in the diocese of Limerick, obtained a grant of denization.—(Inrolled 5^o Edw. VI. f. r. 19.)

^a *Bishop of Tir-Briuin.*—There were many territories in Ireland called Tir Briuin and Hy-Briuin, as Tir Briuin na Sinna, Hy-Briuin Breifne, Hy-Briuin Seola, &c. Sir James Ware mentions a Tuathal O'Connachtaigh, Bishop of Hua mbriuin, which he explains by Enaghdone, as attending at the Council of Kells in 1152, who would appear to be the same whose death is here recorded, for Enaghdone was the capital of the Hy-Briuin Seola, or O'Flahertys, and their correlatives.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 955. Roderic O'Flaherty, in his account of the territory of Iar-Connaught, states that the cathedral of the seignior of the O'Flahertys was "Enagh-dun, dedicated to St. Brendan, the 16th of May, Anno Christi 577, there deceased, in the barony of Clare, on the brink of Lough Orbsen." But

that "in the time of Malachias Mac Aodha, of West Connaught extraction, archbishops of Tuam [ab an. 1313, ad ann. 1348], after a long debate for many years before and in his time, the cathedrall of Enaghdone was, anno 1321, united to the see of Tuam, by the finall decision of Pope John the Twenty-second." Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his Genealogical work, that Aodh, the son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, was the first that granted Eanach Duin to God and St. Brendan.

^o *Erenagh, Αἱρενναεῖς.*—This term is explained as follows in Cormac's Glossary: αἱρενναεῖς .i. αἱρενναεῖς, ἀρχὴ γρεκε, ἐξελτὺρ λατῖνε δicitur. Αἱρενναεῖς δὲ .i. εἱρενναεῖς, .i. uapal-cenb comlan. "Airchindech, i. e. arcendach, *archos* Grece *excelsus* Latine dicitur. Airchindech then, i. e. *erchend ogh*, i. e. a noble perfect head." In the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 76, a, b, the term is used to denote a president or superintendent, and is applied to Satan, who is styled "*Airchinnech* of hell and prince of death," αἱρενναεῖς ἱερεὺς 7 ἀρχεῖς ἐν βῆρ. The first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788. Thus Doiméach, αἱρενναεῖς Τρεφιδὸς μόνιρ, decc, i. e. "Doimhtheach, *airchinneach* of the great Trevet, died." From this period forward, however, all the annalists frequently mention this office. Ussher, in his Treatise on Corbes, Herenachs, and Termon Lands, published in the second Number of Vallancey's *Collectanea*, asserts that the office of Herenach and Archdeacon was the same; and Connell Mageoghegan, in his Translation of the

Arb maća do lopecað eत्तिर templeib 7 peccłřib aćt peccłř bpicchve 7 teampall na přřta namá.

Cealla tpe heoĖain o plėb buo đř do řolmuĖað tpe coccað, 7 com- řuachað, tpece, 7 doćmataib.

Ua řuaďaćán ticchřna ua neachđac do écc do Ėalor tpi nođći iar na ionnarbađ tpe řápuccað canóine patpaucc do Ėar poime.

Sřo do đřnađ do đonnchad ua caipeallán 7 do cloinn ndiarmada uile la cenél Móen 7 la hua ngairmleaďaiĖ, amlaib mac mřnman đřbđraćaiř řiđe mná an đonnchad pempauce. đa hann po nađmřřđ a řiđ pe apoile i teampall arba řpaća po mionnaib na heaccailpe řřin, dođnaiĖ mđiř 7 na hřnaiđe. Taimic đoná ua ĖairmleaďaiĖ .i. amlaib ar na mpać do cuingeađ tuillead řlána co teać đonnćaiđ ui caipeallán Ro marbađ řom po cřđđiř ar lári an aipeachta a ndopur an tighē i řřiaďnaiř a đřbđřea- ćor .i. břđ đonnćad. Ro marbađ đeđř tpiur dia muinntř i maille řřiřř .i. cionafđ mac aipt uí đpacáin, 7 mac Ėiollu cpiorđ mec corbmaic mec peodáin .i. đřbđ cđmalta đonnćaiđ ui caipeallán.

Arđpřaća Đonnac mop an Ėarnaiđe * * * * * do řolmuĖað la řřaiđ maiĖhe luche.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, always renders *airchinnech* by archdeacon. In this, however, it is more than probable that both Ussher and Magoghegan are mistaken. The annalists have another term to express the office of archdeacon, and it is quite certain that the archdeacon was always in holy orders, whereas the *airchinnech* was always a layman, or at least one who had merely received *primam tonsuram*. The origin and duties of the office of Herenach are stated as follows by Sir John Davies, in his letter to the Earl of Salisbury: "For the Erenach: There are few parishes of any compass or extent where there is not an Erenach, which, being an office of the Church, took beginning in this manner: when any lord or gentleman had a direction to build a church, he did first dedicate some good portion of land to some saint or other, whom he chose to be his patron; then he

founded the church, and called it by the name of that saint, and then gave the land to some clerke, not being in orders, and to his heires for ever; with this intent, that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and give almes to the poore, for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heires had the name of Erenach. The Erenach was also to make a weekly commemoration of the founder in the church; he had always *primam tonsuram*, but took no other orders. He had a voice in the chapter, when they consulted about their revenues, and paid a certaine yearly rent to the Bishop, besides a fine upon the marriage of every of his daughters, which they call a Loughinipy; he gave a subsidy to the Bishop at his first entrance into the bishoprick, the certainty of all which duties appears in the Bishop's Register; and these duties grew unto the Bishop, first be-

Armagh was burned, as well churches as regleses^a, excepting only Regles Brighde and Teampull na bh-Feartha.

The churches of Tyrone, from the mountain southwards, were left desolate, in consequence of war and intestine commotion, famine, and distress.

O'Rogan, Lord of Iveagh, died of three nights' sickness, shortly after he had been expelled for violating the Canoin-Phatruig^r.

A peace was concluded by Donough O'Carellan and all the Clandermot with the Kinel-Moen and O'Gormly (i. e. Auliffe, the son of Menman, brother-in-law of the aforesaid Donough). This peace was concluded between them in the church of Ardstraw, upon the relics of that church and those of Donaghmore and Urney. On the following day, O'Gormly (Auliffe) repaired to the house of Donough O'Carellan to demand further guarantees, but was killed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house, in the presence of his own sister, the wife of Donough. Three of his people were also killed along with him; namely, Kenny, son of Art O'Bracan; the son of Gilchreest, son of Cormac Mac Reodan, the foster-brother of Donough O'Carellan^s.

Ardstraw^t, Donaghmore, Urney, * * * * * were desolated by the men of Magh Ithe.

cause the Erenach could not be created, nor the church dedicated without the consent of the Bishop."

^p *Seachnab*.—At the year 1089 of these Annals, *Seachnab* is explained by *Prior*: in Cormac's Glossary it is explained *secundus abbas*, i. e. *vice abbot*. The Irish word *peach* has the same signification in compound words as the English *vice*, in *vicepresident*, *viceroi*, *viceregent*, &c.

^a *Regles* seems to have been abbreviated from the Latin *Regularis ecclesia*, and means a church belonging to the regular, not the secular clergy. O'Flaherty says it is an ecclesiastical word of no great antiquity in the Irish language.—*Ogygia*, p. 16.

^r *Canoin-Phatruig* is the old name of the ancient manuscript book of the Gospels, commonly called the Book of Armagh.—See a de-

scription of this manuscript written by the famous Antiquary Lhuyd, and published by Dr. O'Connor in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. i. *Epist. Nunc.* pp. lvii, lviii, and reprinted, with an English translation, by Sir William Betham, in his *Antiquarian Researches*, and in the original Latin in Petrie's *Essay on the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 329, 330.

^s *O'Carellan*.—This passage shews that O'Carellan, Chief of the Clandermot, had seized upon that part of Moy-Ithe, O'Gormly's country, in which Donaghmore-Moy-Itha was situated.

^t *Ardstraw*, ἀρδ πρᾶτα, an ancient church in Tyrone, formerly the head of a bishop's see, of which Bishop Eoghan, or Eugenius was patron, whose festival was annually celebrated there on the 23rd of August, as was that of Bishop Coibhdhenach on the 26th of November.—See the *Felire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the

Κόιου τῖγε ἀπ' ἐὼς το λορρεαὸς ἡ ἐκλουαὶν μὶς νοῖρ ἡ πποζαῖλ.

Κλουαὶν πρίτα βρῖθαινν ἐὼς νὰ ἐκμπλαῖς το λορρεαὸς.

Λοῖρα, ἀρδοεαῖρτα βρεναινν, Καῖριολ, τυαῖν δα γυαλαῖν, δῖρῖτε κελλαῖς, κεαλλμῶδῖν γ' βαλλὰ, ἰαδρῖοθε το λορρεαὸς υἱε.

Μαελεακλαῖνν υὰ μαοῖλμιαδαις ταιορεαὸς μυννντιρε ἡεολαῖρ το ecc.

Ιομαῖρ υὰ καταραῖγῃ τῖγεαῖρνα νὰ πατῖνε το ecc.

Μαοῖλεακλαῖνν πιαδὰς ὁ ρεαχναῖρῖς τῖςεαῖρνα λειῖτε ἐνελ Αῖοδα το μαρπαδὸς λα μακ δοννχαῖς ἰ' ἐαταῖλ.

Αῖῖς ΚΡΙΟΣΘ 1180.

Αῖῖρ Κριορὸς μῖλε, ἐὼς, οχθμοζαττ.

Λορκαν υὰ τυαταῖλ .i. λαβραρ ἀρδοερρὸς λαῖγῖν, γ' λεζαῖττ νὰ ἡῖρεανν το μαρπαδὸς ἡ Σαχαῖν.

O'Clerys' at these days. It was afterwards annexed to the see of Clogher; but about the year 1266 it was separated from the see of Clogher, with other churches in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Arda Sratha, in the gift of the Kinel-Owen, and incorporated with the see of Londonderry.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 857; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; and Ordinance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore.

^u *Clonfert-Brendan*, Κλουαὶν πεπτα βρεναινν. The church of Clonfert, the head of an ancient bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

^w *Lorha*, Λοῖρα.—A small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, about six miles to the north of Burrisokeane. Here are the ruins of two abbeys of considerable extent, but none of an antiquity prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, though St. Rodanus, the patron of the place, had erected a primitive Irish abbey here in the sixth century. For an account of Rodanus, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by the Bollandists, at 25th April.

^x *Ardfert-Brendan*, now Ardfert, in the county

of Kerry, about four miles to the north of Tralee, where the ruins of several ancient churches are still to be seen.

^y *Disert-Kelly*, Δῖρεπτ Κελλαῖς.—The name is now corruptly anglicised Isertkelly, and is applied to an ancient church and parish in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, situated to the south-west of the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 114.

^z *Kilmaine*, Cill meadom, i. e. the middle church, a small village in a barony to which it has given name in the south of the county of Mayo, and not far from the boundary of the county of Galway.

^a *Balla*, or *Bal*, Βαλλὰ, a village containing the ruins of an ancient church and round tower in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and about eight miles south-east of Castlebar.—See Life of St. Mochua, published by Colgan, in *Acta Sanctorum*, at 30th of March.

^b *Muintir-Eolais*.—This territory, which afterwards became the principality of Mac-Rannall,

One hundred and five houses were burned in Clonmacnoise, during a predatory incursion.

Clonfert-Brendan^a, with its churches, were burned.

Lorha^w, Ardfert-Brendan^x, Cashel, Tuam, Disert-Kelly^y, Kilmaine^z, and Balla^a, were all burned.

Melaghlin O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, died^b.

Ivor O'Casey, Lord of the Saithne^c, died.

Melaghlin Reagh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of half *the territory of Kinelea*, was killed by the son of Donough O'Cahill^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1180.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty.

Lorcan O'Toole, i. e. Lawrence, Archbishop of Leinster and Legate of Ireland, suffered martyrdom^e in England.

comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim. It extended from Slieve-in-ierin and Lough Allen to Slieve Carbry, and to the west of Ballinamuck, in the county of Longford, and contained the castles of Rinn, Lough-skur, and Leitrim, and the monasteries of Fiodhnacha Muighe Rein, now Fenagh, Maothail, now Mohill, and Cluain Conmaicne, now Cloone. The mountains of Slieve-in-ierin are placed in this territory by the ancient writers.

^c *Saithne*, an ancient territory in East Meath, the ancient inheritance of the O'Caseys. The Saithne, or O'Caseys, are descended from Glasradh, the second son of Cormac Gaileng, who was of the Munster race, and settled here under King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hiber. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24, that Philippus Wigorniensis seized on the lands of O'Catheis, to the king's use, though Hugh de Lacy had formerly sold them. "Inter ipsa igitur operum suorum initialia, terras, quas Hugo de Lacy

alienuerat, terram videlic. Ocathesi & alias quam plures ad Regiam mensam cum omni sollicitudine reuocauit."

^d *O'Cahill*, *ua cañail*.—O'Shaughnessy shortly afterwards became lord of all the territory of Kinelea, and the O'Cahills sunk into comparative insignificance. This territory comprised the southern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the south-west of the county of Galway, and contained the churches of Kilmacduagh, Beagh, and Kilbecanty, and the castles of Gort, Fedane, and Ardmulduane.

^e *Suffered martyrdom*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for it is stated under this year in the Bodleian and Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as well as in the Annals of Boyle, and in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he died [a natural death?] in France. The fact is that St. Laurence O'Toole died in the monastery of Augum, now Eu, in Normandy, but an attempt had been made by a maniac to murder him at Canterbury in 1175, and this is the martyrdom alluded to by the Four

Macraíe ua daigre aircinneach doipe [do ecc].

Rágnall ua carnealláin do marbta la cenél Moaín i neneac colaim cille for lár doipe colaim fáoin.

Masters. Ussher has the following curious notice of this distinguished prelate in his *Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge*, note to the Brief of Pope Alexander III., Epist. xlviii. Anno Christi 1179 :

“Est hic Laurentius O’Tolus; cujus Vitam ab Augiensis Collegii monacho descriptam tomo 6. Vit. Sanctor. Novemb. 14. inseruit Laurentius Surius. Patrem habuit, ut author ille indicat, *Muriartach sive Mauricium O’Tuohail*, ad quem *non modica pars Hiberniæ, quæ Lagenia dicitur, iure hæreditario pertinebat*: matrem *Ingen Ybruin* (ita enim legunt duo hujus Vitæ, quæ ego habeo, Manuscripta exemplaria) id est, *filiam Principis*, ex Birnorum, ni fallor, familiâ. Annos natus decem, Dermotio regi (qui alius ab illo Murchardi filio fuit, à quo Angli in Hiberniam sunt introducti) à patre obses datus, durissimè ab eo habitus est: post biennium verò patri restitutus, et Ecclesiæ ministerio ab eo dicatus, sub magisterio Glindelacensis Episcopi vixit. Cùm annorum esset xxv. Ecclesiæ S. Comgeni sive Keivini de Glindelach Abbas, *Clero et populo id postulanti*bus, constitutus est: ac demùm Gregorio Dubliniensi Archiepiscopo defuncto, ad Dubliniensem cathedram evectus, anno Domini 1162, à *Gelasio totius Hiberniæ Primate, in ipsâ Dubliniensi Ecclesiâ, multis Episcopis præsentibus, gratias agente populo, solemniter consecratus est*. Anno 1179. unâ cum *Catholico Tuamensi* Archiepiscopo et quinque vel sex Hiberniæ Episcopis Romam ad Lateranense concilium profecturus, per Angliam transiit: ubi omnes *pro licentiâ transeundi iuraverunt, quòd neque Regi, neque regno eius damnum quærerent*; quemadmodum in anni illius historiâ refert Rogerus Hovedenus. Laurentium tamen, *ob privilegia in Lateranensi Concilio contra Regiæ dignitatis,*

zelo suæ gentis, ut ferebatur, impetrata, Anglorum Regi suspectum fuisse, libro 2. Expugnat. Hibern. cap. 23. narrat Giraldus Cambrensis. Eo tempore, Dubliniensi suæ Metropoli præsens hoc impetratum est ab eo privilegium, ex antiquo Dubliniensis Archiepiscopi Regesto, *quod Crede mihi* appellant, a nobis exscriptum. Obiit apud Augiense Normanniæ castrum (cujus Comes Richardus Strongbous fuerat, qui Dubliniam & Lageniam, Laurentii sedem metropolitica & provinciam, ipso vivente & vidente subjugavit) quum patriæ ab Anglis vastatæ calamitatem deplorasset, miserabiliter lingua materna dicens: *Heu popule stulte & insipiens; quid jam facturus es? Quis sanabit aversiones tuas? Quis miseretur tui?* Atque ita, xviii. Calendas Decembris, cùm sextæ feriæ terminus advenisset, in confinio Sabbati subsequentis spiritum sancti viri requies æterna suscepit; inquit vita eius scriptor. Annum, quem ille tacet, Anuales nostri assignant 1180. quo et 14. dies Novembris in sextam feriam incidit. Rogerus Hovedenus, & eum secutus Cæsar Baronius in Annalibus suis ad sequentem annum malè referunt. Nam ut ipse Rogerus postea confirmat, anno 1181. *Henricus Rex Angliæ, filius Imperatricis, dedit Ioanni Cumin clerico suo, Archiepiscopatum Divelinie in Hiberniâ*, viii. Idus Septembris apud Evesham. (ideoque Novembris dies 14. qui electionem hanc antecesserat, ad annum 1180, necessariò retrahendus est.) et anno 1182. *Lucius Papa III. ordinavit Ioannem Cum in sacerdotem III. Idus Martij apud Velletræ: deinde consecrav it eum in Archiepiscopum Divelinie* xii. Calend. Aprilis, Dominicâ in ramis Palmarum, apud Velletræ, cui Calendarij quoque ratio suffragatur; quæ anno 1182. Dominicam Paschalem 28. die Martij celebratam fuisse docet. In sanctorum

Macraith O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry [*died*].

Randal O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Moen, in defence of St. Columbkille, in the middle of Derry-Columbkille.

verò numerum relatus est Laurentius ab Honorio III. anno 1225. ejus canonizationis Bulla, data Reate, III. Id. Decembr. anno Pontificatus 10. habetur in Laërtij Cherubini Bullario; tomo I. pag. 49. edit. Rom. anno 1617." For more information about this distinguished prelate, the reader is referred to his Life, as published by Messingham in his *Florilegium*, and to De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*. Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 174, and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 308, state that Muirchertach, the father of St. Laurence, was prince of Imaile; but this is as great a mistake as that of the author of St. Laurence's Life, who makes him a son of the King of all Leinster, for O'Toole was at this period Lord of the tribe and territory of Hy-Muireadhaigh, called Omurethi by Giraldus, comprising about the southern half of the present county of Kildare, to wit, the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, Narragh and Rheban, and a part of the barony of Connell. It was bounded on the north by the celebrated hill of Allen, on the north-west by Offaly, which it met at the Curragh of Kildare, and on the west by Laoighis or Leix, from which it was divided by the River Barrow. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Teige was the ancient chief of Imaile (which was a very small district), but O'Toole was Lord of Hy-Muireadhaigh, which extended along the Barrow northwards as far as the hill of Almhuin, now Allen:

Ṭriall tair ḡearḡa an buirḡ ealaḡ,
O'n tair iochmair uirḡealaḡ,
O Dindriḡ co Maipḡin mḡ,
Do ḡiol m'airḡir o a n-uairḡe.
O'Tuaḡail an mḡir mḡaḡaḡ,
Ar Uib mḡarḡa Muirḡaḡaḡ,

Co h-Almáin an céoil coḡlaḡ,
An fearḡ barrḡloin barrḡtorḡaḡ.

"Pass across the Barrow, of the cattle abounding border,

From the land rich in corn and honey,
From Dinnree to the pleasant Maisdin (Mullamast),

My journey is repaid by their nobility.
O'Toole of the festive fortress,

Is over the vigorous Hy-Muireadhaigh,
As far as Almhuin of melodious music,
Of the fair, grassy, irriguous surface."

The ancient Irish topographical work called *Dinnsenchus*, places in the territory of Ui Muireadhaigh, the old fort of Roeireann, which was situated on the top of the remarkable hill of Mullach Roeireann, now Mullagh-Reelion, about five miles to the south-east of Athy, in the county of Kildare. The name of this territory is preserved even to the present day in that of the deanery of Omurthie, which, according to the Regal Visitation Book of 1615, comprises the following parishes, in the county of Kildare, viz., Athy, Castlereban, Kilberry, Dollardstown, Nicholastown, Tankardstown, Kilkea, Grange-Rosnolvan, Belin, Castledermott, Grange, Moone, Timoling, Narraghmore, Kileullen, Usk. And this authority adds: "Adjacent to the deanery of Omurthie is the parish church of Damenoge [now Dunamanoge], and the parish church of Fontstown."—See Ledwich's *Antiquities of Ireland*, second Edition, p. 294, where the author ignorantly assumes that Omurethi was O'Moore!

Soon after the death of St. Laurence the O'Tooles, or O'Tuathails, were driven from this beautiful and fertile district of Omurethi by the Baron Walter de Riddlesford, or Gualterus de Ridenesfordia, who, according to Giraldus

Donncað ua cairpealláin do mairbðað la cenél cconacill i ndíogal a meabla ar ua ngairmleaðaig tpe miorbairib na nairn ira heneac po rapaig.

Ainuilr ua docharταιg do écc i ndoirpe colaim cille.

Cat na cconcobor .i. Concobor mairmaige mac Ruaidri ui Choncobair 7 Concobar ua ceallaiḡ (.i. tigeapna ua manne) dú i ttorcáir Concobor ua ceallaiḡ, taðḡ a mac, a óirbpaḡair diarmaid, 7 Maoilreachlainn mac diarmada ui ceallaiḡ, 7 mac taðḡ ui Concobair (.i. taðḡ).

Muirghr ua heohin tigrina ua briaḡrach aibne do mairbðað la fḡraib Muman.

Carrḡamain ua ḡolla ultáin taoipeac Muinntipe Maoil tḡionna do mairbðað la hað Mac carrḡamna i nuiḡr éndaim por mopoloch.

Domnall mac taðḡ uí chinnéidig tigeapna upmuman do éc.

(*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi.), had his castle at Tristerdermot [Disert Diarmada, now Castledermot], in the territory of Omurethi. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, under the year 1178, that the English of Wexford set out on a predatory excursion into Hy-Muireadhaigh, and slew Dowling O'Tuathail [O'Toole], king of that territory, and lost their own leader, Robert Poer. But though the O'Tuathails were driven from their original territory about this period, they were still regarded by the Irish as the second highest family in Leinster, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record under the year 1214, the death of Lorcan O'Twahall, "young Prince of Leinster, and next in superiority of that province." After their expulsion from the rich plains of Omurethi, the O'Tuohills, or O'Tooles, took shelter in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where in course of time they dispossessed the O'Teiges of Imaile, and other minor families.

It has been the object of the Editor in this note to collect together such evidences as will prove that the father of St. Laurence O'Toole, though not King of all Leinster, was chief of a more important territory than Imaile, a fact which has hitherto escaped our modern his-

torians and topographical writers, who have copied each other without consulting any but printed authorities.

^f *Violated*.—It is worthy of remark here, that whenever a chief, who had offered insult to a church or sanctuary, happened to be killed, his death is invariably attributed to the miraculous interposition of the patron saint.

^g *Hy-Many*. — The following parishes, or coarbships, were in Hy-Many, according to a tract in the Book of Lecan, treating of the manners and customs of the O'Kellys, viz.: Clonfert, Kilmeen, Kiltullagh, Kilcommon, Camma (where the Hy-Manians were baptized), Cloontuskert (where the O'Kelly was inaugurated), and Cloonkeen Cairill. The following families were located in Hy-Many, and tributary to O'Kelly, viz., Mac Egan, Chief of the tribe of Clandermot; Mac Gillenan, Chief of Clann Flaitheamhla and Muintir kenny; O'Donnellan, Chief of Clann Breasail; O'Doogan, Chief of Muintir-Doogan; O'Gowran, Chief of Dal-Druithne; O'Docomhlain, Chief of Rinn-na-hEignidi; O'Donoghoe, Chief of Hy-Cormaic, in Moinmoy; and O'Maoilbrighde, Chief of Bredach, which was the best territory in Hy-Many. For further particulars concerning the families and districts of Hy-

Donough O'Carellan was killed by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of his treacherous conduct towards O'Gormly, and by the miracles of the saints whose guarantee he had violated^f.

Aindileas O'Doherty died at Derry-Columbkille.

A battle, called the battle of the Conors, was fought between Connor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Connor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many^g, in which were slain Conor O'Kelly, his son Teige, his brother Dermot, Melaghlin, the son of Dermot O'Kelly, and Teige, the son of Teige O'Conor^h.

Maurice O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhneⁱ, was killed by the men of Munster.

Carroon O'Gilla-Ultain, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Hugh Mac Carroon^k, on Inis Endaimh^l, in Mor-loch.

Donnell, the son of Teige O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond^m, died.

Many, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843.

^h O'Conor.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that this battle was fought at Magh Sruibhegealain, at the head or extremity of Daire na g-capall.

ⁱ Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, Uí Fiachrach Aidhne. A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, which, as we learn from the Life of St. Colman Mac Duach, published by Colgan, was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh.

^k Mac Carroon, mac carrgáinna.—This name is anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, who knew the tribe well. The name is now anglicised Mac Carroon. O'Flaherty locates them in the territory of Cuirenia, now the barony of Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath. Their ancestor was called Mael Sionna, i. e. Chief of the Shannon, from the situation of his territory on the east side of that river. They are to be distinguished from the O'Caharnys, Sionnachs, or Foxes of Kilcoursey, whose tribe name was Muintir-Tadhgain.

^l Inis Endaimh, is now called Inchenagh, and lies in Lough Ree, not far from Lanesborough. It is curious that Lough Ree is here called mór lóc, or the great lake.

^m Ormond, Urmumain.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary. The territory of Urmumain was anciently very extensive, but it has been for many centuries limited to the baronies now bearing its name. O'Kennedy, who descended from Donnchuan, the brother of Brian Borumha, was originally seated in Glenomra, in the east of the county of Clare, whence they were driven out, at an early period, by the O'Briens and Mac Namaras. O'Heerin thus notices the original situation of O'Kennedy in his topographical poem :

O Cinnéirí corpar gá, ar Shleann fáiríng,
peró Omra,
Slúct ar nDuindcuain, tre éroáct, na fuinn
fuair gan iarmoract.

“O'Kennedy, who purples the javelin, *rules* over the extensive, smooth Glenomra, Of the race of our Donnchuan, who, through valour, obtained the lands without competition.”

Μαολμυρε mac cuinn na mbocht pprimhíróir Eireann do écc.

Αὐὸ ua caítmāð, tigeapna loppair do marbāð la hua cceallachain hi pfiull hi ccill comáin.

Αμhlaib ua toḡda ταιορεαὶ na bpeḡca, do marbāð la hua nḡaibteáin ταιορεαὶ maíge helḡ.

Μυρχαὸ ua láctna ταιορεαὶ an dá bac do báðadh illoch con.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1181.

Αοιρ Crioρḡ mile, ced, ochtmoḡatt, a hafn.

Ḑungal ua caellaigí epoc lñthḡlinne do écc.

Μαολμυρε ua dunain abb cnuic na Sñḡan hi luḡmaḡ do écc.

Μαολcιapain ua pḡðabpa comarba ciapain do écc.

Caḡpnaññḡ pna pflaithḡñḡtað ua maelḡopaíð ticchḡpna cenel cconail
pḡr macaib pḡḡ Connaḡt Saḡapin cinctḡḡirí dḡ in pḡ marbāð pḡ meic dḡcc
do clannuib ticchḡpnað ḡ τοιρεαὶ Connaḡt la cenél cconail co pḡcáḡḡir
oile do pḡspclannaib ḡ doḡpclannaib immaile pḡiú cenmoḡháḡḡḡḡe. Ro
chuiḡḡḡḡ Connaḡḡḡaig pḡ ḡaoipe ḡḡḡḡ pḡ pḡ imcén iapḡan caḡ pḡn. Caḡ
cḡḡḡe coḡḡḡḡe ainm in caḡa pḡn.

^a *Mac Con-na-mbocht*, i. e. the descendant of Conn of the poor, was the name of the Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise.

^o *O'Caithniadh*.—This name is now obsolete in Erris, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo, unless it has been changed to O'Cahan, or O'Kane.

^p *Of Bredagh*, na bpeḡca.—This is the name of a district in the barony of Tirawley, comprising the parish of Moygawnagh, and part of that of Kilfian. It is to be distinguished from Bredagh in Inishowen, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, which was the inheritance of O'Duibh-diorma, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

^a *Moy-heleag*, maḡ helḡ.—This is also called maḡ heleog; it was the ancient name of the level part of the parish of Crossmolina, in the

barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo. The monastery of Errew, on Lough Conn, is in this district, and the family of O'Flynn, a branch of whom were hereditary Erenaghs of this monastery, are still numerous in the parish of Crossmolina. They were till lately in possession of the celebrated reliquary called Mias Tighernain, which is now at Rappa Castle. These O'Flynn's are mentioned by Giolla Iosa Mor Mac Firbis, the compiler of the Book of Lecan, as the Brughaidhs, or farmers, or Maghheleag.—See *Genealogies, Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 113, note ^k, and p. 239, note ⁱ.

^r *Da-Bhac*, now generally called the Two Backs; a territory in the south of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, lying between Lough Conn and the River Moy.—See

Mulmurry Mac Con-na-mbocht^a, chief senior of Ireland, died.

Hugh O'Caithniadh^c, Lord of Erris, was treacherously slain by O'Callaghan at Kilcommon.

Auliffe O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^p, was killed by O'Gaughan, Chief of Moy-heleag^q.

Murrough O'Laghtna, Chief of Da Bhac^r, was drowned in Lough Conn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1181.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-one.

Dungal O'Kaelly, Bishop of Leighlin, died.

Mulmurry^s O'Dunan, Abbot of Cnoc-na-Seangan^t (Louth), died.

Mulkieran O'Fiävra, successor of Kieran, died.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tircónnell, defeated the sons of the King of Connaught on the Saturday before Whitsuntide. Sixteen of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught were slain by the Kinel Connell, as well as many others, both of the nobles and the plebeians^u. They held the Connacians under subjection for a long time after this battle, which was known by the name of Cath Criche Coirpre^v [i. e. the Battle of the Territory of Carbury].

Tribes of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 11, 165, 228. The name O'Toghda, which would be pronounced O'Toffey in this district, is now obsolete. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, record that John De Courey fled from Downpatrick, and went to Ath Glaisne [Ardglass?] where he built a castle which he made his residence for some time. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he returned to Down in 1181, and repaired his house there.

^s *Mulmurry*, maelmuirpe.—Colgan says, *Acta SS.*, p. 737, that this was the celebrated Marianus, the author of the Irish Martyrology, so often quoted by him and other ecclesiastical writers.

^t *Cnoc-na-Seangan*, i. e. Hill of the ants. This place, which is situated about thirty perches to the east of the town of Louth, is now generally

called in English, Pismire Hill. It contains the ruins of a church, but no part of the great abbey is now traceable on it. This abbey was founded and endowed for Augustinian Canons, by Donough O'Carroll, Prince of Oriel, and Edan O'Kaelly, or O'Caollaidhe, Bishop of Clogher.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; Ware's *Antiquities*, cap. 26; and also his *Bishops of Louth and Clogher*, at the name Edan.

^u *Both of the nobles and the plebeians*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this phrase is given in Latin: “*et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*.”

^v *Cath Criche Coirpre*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan the persons slain in this battle were the following, viz.: Brian Luighnech and Manus O'Conor; Melaghlin, Murray, and Murrough, three sons of Turlough O'Conor; also Hugh, son of Hugh, son of Rory (O'Flaherty),

Ιαρ ναραίλε λιubar ιτατε να μίε ριογ τορεπατυρ λα πλατέβηταc ιρ ιν
κατ πεμπάιτε, βριαν η Μαγνυρ δά μάc τοιρηδεαλβαίγ μοιρ, * * * * η
Μαολιυαναιγ, δά mac ele Αοδα í concóβαιρ. Οο ρόβαιρ βεορ Αοδ mac
concóβαιρ υι cellaίγ, η γιollaσρίρ mac μεγοιρεαcταιγ υί Ροδυν, Eachmarcá
ua μυιρδóαιγ, donnchaδ mac βριαν λυιγνίγ υι Concóβαιρ, cucuallaceta mac
Μυιρcήρταιγ υί Concóβαιρ, τρι ηuí μαοιλβρεναιμ, δά mac γιollaβυιδε, η αοδ
mac mic αοδα mic Ρυαιδρι, η ρόβαιδε ele do ράσρclannaib.

Sloucchfó la domnall mac αfδα μέc lachlainn, η la cenel neoγain τεlca
óγ ι nultoiρ. Ρο μεαδρατε φορ υlτοιρ, φορ υib τυιρτερε, η φορ ρήραιb lí
im Ρυαιδρι mac duinnrlebe η im cōinníde ua plaimn.

Sluacch la ρήραιb μαίγε hiche im ua ccaatam Eacmarcá; η im cenel
mbimíγ glinne co pangadap tap tuaim. Ρο αιρccρfo ριρ lí, η ua τυιρτερε
uile Ruccpat ilmíle do buaib.

Tomaltac ua Concóβαιρ do oiponead íccomopbur πατραιcc. Cuaip
cenél eoγain do εαδαιρ λαιρρ, do bήρ α ρήρ υαιδib η ρο ρaccaib bήmacetaim.

King of West Connaught; and Donough, son of Brian O'Fallon, *et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis*. The same annals also state that it was Donough, the son of Donnell Midheach O'Conor, that brought Flaherty O'Muldory to assist him in asserting the chieftainship of the territory of Carbury for himself. They also add, that this was called the Battle of Magh Diughbha, and that the bodies of the chieftains were carried to Clonmacnoise, and there interred in the tombs of their ancestors.

^w *O'Connor*.—According to the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, three of the sons of Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor, were slain in this battle, namely, Melaghlin, Murray, and Murtough.

^x *O'Murray*, *O'Muireadóaiγ*.—In 1585 the head of this family was seated at Ballymurry, in the parish of Kilmaine, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^y *O'Mulrenins*, pronounced in Irish *O'Maoil brénamh*, *O'Mul-vrénin*.

^z *Kinel-Binny*, *Cenel Dinníγ*.—It would appear from several authorities that this tribe was

seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the south of the county of Derry.

^a *Toome*, *Tuaim*.—This is called *Feaprac Tuama*, i.e. the *trajectus*, or ferry of Tuaim, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick. The place is now called Toome-Bridge, and is situated between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, and on the boundary between the counties of Antrim and Derry. “Fearsait Tuama hodie vulgo vocatur Tuaim est vadum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex lacu Echach.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183.

^b *Firlee*, *Fir lí*.—The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as translated by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 127, 146, calls this territory “*Lexorum fines*,” and states that it was on the east side of the River Bann. “Venit (Patricius) in *Lexorum fines* Bannæ flumini ad orientalem ejus ripam adjacentes.” But though the *Firli* were unquestionably seated on the east side of the River Bann, since the twelfth century, it would appear, from the Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, that they were on the west side of this river in the time of the Irish apos-

According to another book, the sons of kings who were slain by Flaherty in the last mentioned battle were the following, viz. Brian and Manus, two sons of Turlough More; and Mulrony; and * * * two sons of Hugh O'Connor^w. In that battle also fell Hugh, the son of Conor O'Kelly, and Gilchreest, the son of Mageraghty O'Rodiv; Eachmarcach O'Murray^x; Donough, the son of Brian Luighneach O'Conor; Cucuallachta, the son of Murtough O'Conor; three of the O'Mulrenins^y; the two Mac Gillaboys; and Hugh, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic, together with many others of the nobility.

Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Loughlin, and the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge, made an incursion into Ulidia, and defeated the Ulidians, the Hy-Tuirtre, and the Firlee, together with Rory Mac Donslevy, and Cumee O'Flynn.

The men of Moy-Ithe, together with O'Kane (Eachmarcach), and the Kinel-Binny^z of the Valley, mustered an army, and crossed Toome^a. They plundered all *the territories of Firlee^b* and Hy-Tuirtre, and carried off many thousands of cows.

Tomaltagh O'Conor was consecrated successor of St. Patrick. He performed the visitation of the Kinel-Owen, received his dues from them, and left them his blessing.

tle. The Bann (i. e. the Lower Bann), according to the oldest accounts of that river, flowed between the plains of Li and Eilne, and we learn from Tirechan that the plain of Eilne was on the east side of the river, and consequently the plain of Li, or Lee, was on the west side of it: "Et exiit [Patricius] in Ardd Eolergg et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen Bandæ, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuile Raithin* [Coleraine], in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in Eilniu. Et per Buas flumen" [Bush River] "foramen pertulit, et in Dun Sebuirgi" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, &c. &c. Et reversus est in campum *Eilni* et fecit multas ecclesias quas Condiri [the clergy of Connor diocese] habent."

Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, says, lib. i. c. 50, that Conallus, Bishop of Cuil Raithin [Coleraine], having collected many presents

among the inhabitants of the plain of Eilne, prepared an entertainment for St. Columba; and Colgan, in a note on this passage, conjectures that the plain of Eilne was west of the River Bann, and that which was then called "*an Mhachaire*," i. e. the plain. But that Magh Li was west of the Bann is put beyond dispute by the fact that the church of *Achadh Dubhthaigh*, now Aghadowey, on the west side of the river Bann, is described in ancient authorities, as in *Magh Li*, or Campus Li, on the margin of the Lower Bann.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 223; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 9th and 22nd of January; and Sampson's Memoir of his Chart and Survey of Londonderry, p. 222. But on the increasing power of the O'Kanes, the Firli were unquestionably driven across the Bann.—See note under the year 1178.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1182.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ceo, ochtmoḡatt, aóo.

Αοó ua caellaigí eppoc aipḡiall, 7 cínv canánach Epeann do écc.

Domnall ua huallachann aipdeypoc munan do écc.

Sluaiccheó la domnall mac aóda ui lachlainn go dún bó i ndál riada. Do pad rom cat do ḡallab ip in dú rin Ro meabaid pop cenél neoḡann Ro mapbaó ann óna Raḡnall ua bpiḡlén, ḡiolla cpiοrδ ó catáin co rocaibip oile i maille ppiu, Ruccpat Soipcela maptan leó don cup rin.

ḡpian mac toiprdealbaid ui ḡpian do mapbaó la Raḡnall mac Commapa bicc tpe meabail.

Αοó mac cappḡanna taoipeac muinntipe maolteppionna do mapbaó la ḡiolla ultáin mac cappḡanna.

Mupchaó mac taichlig úi dubhva, do mapbaó la Maolpeachlainn ua Maolpuanaib.

Amílab ua pḡḡail do ḡabail tairḡeéta na hangaile 7 Αοó do innapbaó.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1183.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mile, ceo, ochtmoḡatt, atpí.

lopeph ua haóda Eppcop ua cceinnpelaig [do écc].

bec ua hḡḡra ticcḡpna luḡne Connaét do mapbaó la concóbar ua diaḡmata mic Ruaiōpi, ap loé mic pḡiaibaid ina éig pín tpe meabail.

^c *Dunbo, in Dal Riada.*—This is a mistake of the annalists, but not of the Four Masters, as it is found in the older Annals of Ulster and of Kilro-nan. Dunbo was not in Dalriada at any period, for it is west of the River Bann, in a territory called an Mhachaire, the Plain, in Colgan's time. Dal-riada never extended westwards beyond the Bann.

^d *St. Martin.*—This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals in the Bri-tish Museum, as follows: "An army by Donell O'Loghlin to Dunbo in Dalriada, and the Galls gave battle to them there, and vanquished Kin-

dred-Owen, and Ranall O'Bryslan was killed there, and Gilli Christ O'Cahan, and many more; and the Galls carried Martin's Gospel with them." From a notice in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 615, p. 81, it would appear that this copy of the Gospels, which was believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours, was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick, and that it was preserved at Derry in the time of the writer. There was a cemetery and holy well at Derry dedicated to this St. Martin. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and in the

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1182.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty two.

Hugh O'Kaelly, Bishop of Oriel, and head of the Canons of Ireland, died.

Donnell O'Huallaghan, Archbishop of Munster, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, marched with an army to Dunbo, in Dal Riada^c, and there gave battle to the English. The Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Randal O'Breslen, Gilchreest O'Kane, and many others, were killed. On this occasion they carried off with them the Gospel of St. Martin^d.

Brian, the son of Turlough O'Brien, was treacherously slain by Randal Macnamara Beg.

Hugh Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, was killed by Gilla-Ultain Mac Carroon.

Murrough, the son of Taichleach O'Dowda, was killed by Melaghlin O'Mulrony.

Auliffe O'Farrell assumed the lordship of Annaly, and Hugh was expelled^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1183.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-three.

Joseph O'Hea, Bishop of Hy-Kinsellagh (died).

Bec O'Hara, Lord of Leyny in Connaught, was treacherously slain by Conor, the grandson of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, in his own house, on Lough Mac Farry.

Annals of Kilronan, the portion of the passage relating to the Gospel reads: 7 pórcela mapcam oo ðreē oo gallaib leo.

^e Under this year the Annals of Kilronan, of Clonmacnoise, and of Ulster, record the death of Milo de Cogan, the destroyer of all Ireland, both Church and State; also of Raymond de la Gross, Cenn Cuillinn [Kantitunensis?], and the two sons of Fitz-Stephen. The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmacnoise add, that Milo was killed by Mac Tire, Prince of Ui Mac Caille, now the barony of

Imokilly, in the county of Cork. The Irish annalists do not furnish us with any further particulars; but Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18, calls Mac Tyrus a betrayer: “à proditore Machtyro qui eos ea nocte hospitari debu-erat, cum aliis quinque militibus improvis à tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti.” Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 37, magnifies this act of Mac Tyrus into an awful specimen of Irish treachery, and adds, that Milo had been invited by Mac Tyrus to lodge at his house that

Do pala deabaid eiter ua flaithebrtair, an giollu riabac, 7 Mac ui gairmleabaid. Ro marbad ua flaithebrtair ir in iomaireacc rin 7 dponn mór do cenél Moain.

Firgal mac Ainlaib ui ruairc, do marbad la loclainn mac domnaill ui ruairc.

Giollauleáin mac carrgáinua taoireac muintire maolteirionna do marbad la macaib ui bpaoin 7 la macaibh an teirionnaigh ui éatarnaigh go cuiccear ele a maille friar.

AOIS CRÍOĐ, 1184.

Aoir Críord míle, ced, ochtmogatt, a cethair.

Giolla iora ua maolin Eppcop eirde do écc.

brían breirneac mac toirpdelbair ui concobair do écc.

Maolioru ua cribail do oirneó i ccomorbur Patraic ier na paccbáil do tomaltac ua concobair.

Ait ua maoleaclainn ticchfina iartair míde do marbad i meabail la diarmaic ua mbriann .i. mac toirpdelbair tria forcongpa gall, 7 Maolreacclainn beacc do gabáil a ionaid, 7 maibm do rraimead lair a ccionn tri lá forpan diarmaic céona du in ro marbair ile im mac matgáinua í briain.

Cairlén do cumdac la gallaib i ceill áir.

Cairlén oile do orccain la Maolreacclainn 7 la Concobor masnmaige ua cconcobair. Ro marbad dponn mór do gallaib ann.

Deó ticché fichit do roigmb cumdaigei arda macha do orgain la gallaib míde.

Maimtir eapa ruaidh do eohbairt la flaithebrtach Ua Maolboraib ticchfina cinél cconail do dia 7 do naoin bfinard do raith a anma.

night. The same is repeated by Moore, in his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 311, without quoting any authority, which is very unfair, as it turns out that the prejudiced Giraldus is the only authority.

^f *O'Flaherty*.—This was not O'Flaherty of Iar Connaught, but of Tyrone, where the name is now changed to Laverty, or Lafferty (O'Fhlait-

beartaig). In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster preserved in the British Museum, the name of this Tyronian family, Ua Fhlaithebrtach, is anglicised O'Lathvertay, which is close enough to the form it has assumed in modern times. The above passage is thus Englished in this translation: "A. D. 1183. A skirmish between Gilla Revagh O'Lathvertay and O'Garm-

A battle was fought between O'Flaherty^f (Gillarevagh) and the son of O'Gormly, in which O'Flaherty and a great number of the Kinel-Moen were slain.

Farrell, son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Loughlin, son of Donnell O'Rourke.

Gilla Ultain Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, and five others, were slain by the sons of the Sinnach (the Fox) O'Caharny^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1184.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-four.

Gilla Isa O'Moylin, a bishop, died.

Brian Breifneach, son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll was consecrated successor of St. Patrick, after Tomaltach O'Conor had resigned that dignity.

Art O'Melaghlin, Lord of Westmeath, was treacherously slain by Dermot O'Brien (i. e. the son of Turlough), at the instigation of the English, and Melaghlin Beg assumed his place, and in three days afterwards defeated the same Dermot in a conflict, in which many persons were slain, among whom was the son of Mahon O'Brien.

A castle was erected by the English at Killare^h.

Another castle was plundered by Melaghlin and Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, in which many of the English were slain.

Thirty of the best houses in Armagh were plundered by the English of Meath.

The monastery of Assaroeⁱ was granted to God and St. Bernard by Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, for the good of his soul.

leaye's son; and O'Lathvertay and some of Kindred Muan were killed."

^g Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of a monastery at Dulceek, by Sir Hugh De Lacy.

^h *Killare*, Cillara.—A parish in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Meath. Colgan describes it as follows: "Killaria vicus est in

regione Mediæ quæ *Mogh asuil* appellatur: in quâ sunt tres ecclesiæ; una parochialis viro sancto (Aido) dicata; alia quæ templum Sanctæ Brigidæ, et tertia quæ aula Sanctæ Brigidæ appellatur: et tres etiam fontes quorum aquis in unum confluentibus vicinum non sine miraculo agitur et velociter mouetur molendinum."—*Acta SS.*, p. 423, col. 2, note 31.

Kenfaela O'Grady, successor of Cronan of Tomgraney¹, died.

Niall, son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Auliffe, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was treacherously slain by Mac Rannall.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cahill, died at Conga-Feichin [Cong].

Farrell O'Reilly was treacherously slain by Melaghlin O'Rourke².

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1185.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-five.

Maelisa O'Murray, Lector of Derry-Columbkille, died at a venerable old age.

Philip Unserra¹ (of Worcester) remained at Armagh with his Englishmen during six days and nights in the middle of Lent.

Gilchreest Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry^m and of the Clans, viz. Clann-

so to *Dublin*, laden both with Curses and Extorsions. *Tirrel* took a Brewing-Pan from the poor Priests at *Armagh*, and carried it to *Down*, but the House where he lay was burnt, and so were also the Horses in the Stable, so that he was fain to leave the Pan, *for want of Carriage*; and *Philip* had a severe fit of the Gripes, like to cost him his life; both which Punishments (they say) were miraculously inflicted upon them for their sacrilege." Cox, however, should have here stated, on the authority of Giraldus, that Tyrell restored the pan to the poor priests, for Giraldus writes: "Sed eadem nocte, igne, proprio eiusdem hospitio accenso, equi duo qui cacabum extraxerant, cum aliis rebus non paucis, statim combusti sunt. Pars etiam villæ maxima eadem occasione igne est consumpta. Quo viso, Hugo Tyrellus mane cacabum inueniens prorsus illæsum, pecunia ductus, Arthmanciam eum remisit." It looks very strange that the Irish annalists should have passed over this transaction in silence, it being just the sort of subject they generally comment upon.

^m *Kinel-Farry*, cinel fearadair, and the Clans. The territory of Kinel-Farry, the patrimonial inheritance of the Mac Cawells (the descendants of Fergal, son of Muiredach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages) was nearly coextensive with the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone; in which barony all the clans here mentioned were located, except the Hy-Kennoda and the Clann Colla, who were seated in Fermanagh. The Hy-Kennoda gave name to the barony of Tir-kennedy, which is situated in the east of Fermanagh, adjoining the barony of Clogher in Tyrone.—See it mentioned at the years 1427, 1468, and 1518. The family of Mac Cathmhaoil, a name generally anglicised Mac Cawell and latinized Cavellus,—who supplied several bishops to the see of Clogher, are still numerous in this their ancient territory, and the name is also found in other counties, variously anglicised Camphill, Cambell, Caulfield, and even Howell; but the natives, when speaking the Irish language, always pronounce the name Mac Caemhail.

.1. clantt aengura, clann duibinnreacht clann fógarptais, uí cñnpoða, 7 clann collu do fearais manac cñn comairle tuaircirt Epeann do marbað la hua néccmíg 7 la muinntir éaomáin, 7 a cñn do bñsít leó go pppít uata i ccionn miora iarttain.

Μαοιρςclann mac muirceaptais uí laclann do marbað lá gallais.

Μαοιιορα ua dálais ollam epeann, 7 alban apd taoipeac corcapaide 7 corcadain, Saso oipdeic ap dñn, ap eneac, 7 ap uairle do écc i ccluan iorapio oca oisítpe.

Μαc píg Saxon .1. Seon mac an dapa Henri do teact i nEinn lucet tpi píct long do gabáil a píge. Ro gab atcliaet, 7 laigin. Do poine cairdiall oc tiopriat paceta, 7 occ apd fionáin. Ro aipg muña epñib. Ro bñp tpa

" *Corcaree*, now a barony in the county of Westmeath. It is bounded on the north and north-east by Loch Dairbhreach, *anglice* Lough Derryvara; on the west by Lough Iron; and on the south and south-east by an irregular line of hills, which divide it from the barony of Moyashel. This territory is mentioned by our genealogists and historians as the inheritance of the descendants of Fiacha Raoidhe, the grandson of the monarch Felimý Reachtmhar, or the Lawgiver.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cap. 69; and Duaid Mac Fírbis's *Pedigrees*, p. 106. This was originally the lordship of O'Hionradhain, and not of O'Daly, as we learn from O'Dugan:

O'Donnchaða na ndağ-ap,
Ri Tealag min modapain;
O'Hionradain, raoipe rin,
Ri Chopca Raoige poğ loim."

"O'Donaghoe, of good tillage,
King of the smooth Tealach Modharain;
O'Hionradhain, nobler he,
King of fairest Corca Ree."

o *Corca-Adain*, sometimes called Corca-Adaim. This was the original lordship of the O'Dalys; but unfortunately its situation is not to a certainty known. The Editor has been long of

opinion that it is identical with the barony of Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath. At this year, 1185, we find that O'Daly had possession of Corca-Ree, in addition to his own original territory of Corca-Adain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the two territories adjoined. Here it is necessary to remark, that, according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, Corca-Adain was in Tefia, or Tir-Mainé, and that Corca-Ree was not; that O'Daly was descended from Mainé, and the original inhabitants of Corca-Ree were not. It may therefore be lawfully assumed, that about this period O'Daly got a grant of Corca-Ree, which adjoined his original territory of Corca-Adain, from the O'Melagh-lins, for some great service which that noble poet had rendered them by his sword or pen. That Corca-Ree was not in Tefia may be clearly inferred from Tirechan's annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, in the Book of Armagh. Thus, in describing St. Patrick's travels through Meath, that writer says: "And he (Patrick) built another church (Lecain) in the *country* of *Roide*, at *Caput Art*, in which he erected a stone altar, and another at Cuil-Corre, and he came across the River Ethne (Inny) into the two Tefias." It is, therefore, highly probable that the portion of the country lying between the

Aengus, Clann-Duibhinrecht, Clann-Fogarty, Hy-Kennoda, and Clann-Colla in Fermanagh, and who was the chief adviser of all the north of Ireland, was slain by O'Hegny and Muintir-Keewan, who carried away his head, which, however, was recovered from them in a month afterwards.

Melaghlín, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, was slain by the English.

Maelisa O'Daly, ollave (chief poet) of Ireland and Scotland, Lord of Corcareeⁿ and Corca-Adain^o, a man illustrious for his poetry, hospitality, and nobility, died while on a pilgrimage at Clonard.

The son of the King of England, that is, John, the son of Henry II., came to Ireland with a fleet of sixty ships, to assume the government of the kingdom. He took possession of Dublin and Leinster, and erected castles at Tiopraid Fachtna^p and Ardfinan^q, out of which he plundered Munster; but his people were defeated with great slaughter by Donnell O'Brien. The son of

River Brosnagh (which connects Lough Owel and Lough Ennell) and the baronies of Delvin and Farbil, was anciently called *Feara asail*, or *Magh asail*, and that the tract lying between the same river and the barony of Rathconrath, was called Corca-Adain. Mr. Owen Daly of Moningtown, in the barony of Corcaree, is supposed to be the present head of the O'Dalys of Westmeath.

^p *Tibraghny*, τῖπραιτ φαέτνα, i. e. St. Fachna's well, is a townland containing the ruins of an old castle, situated in a parish of the same name, on the north side of the River Suir, in the barony of Iverk, in the south-west of the county of Kilkenny.—See the *Feilire Aengus*, at the 13th of February and 18th of May, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same days, from which it will be seen that this place was in the west of the ancient Ossory. See also the Ordnance Map of the county of Kilkenny, sheets 38 and 39. Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40, conjectures that this place is Tipperary; and Dr. Leland, and even Mr. Moore, have taken Cox's guess as true history.—See Leland's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 146; and Moore's, vol. ii. p. 320.

^q *Ardfinnan*, Ἀρδ Φιοννάιν, i. e. St. Finnan's height, or hill. It is situated in the barony of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary. The ruins of this castle are still to be seen on a rock overlooking the River Suir. Giraldus states (*Hib. Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 34) that John erected three castles, the first at Tibractia, the second at Archphinan, and the third at Lismore. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen also state, that John Earl of Moreton, son of Henry, King of England, came to Ireland this year, accompanied by four hundred knights, and built the castles of Lismore, Ardfinan, and Tiobraid [Tiobraid Fachtna].

For the character of the English servants and counsellors who were in Ireland about the King's son at this period, the reader is referred to Giraldus Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 35, where he describes the Normans as "Verbosi, iactatores, enormium iuramentorum auctores, Aliorum ex superbia contemptores," &c.; and also to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Campion's *Historie of Irelande*, in which the Normans are described as "great quaffers, lourdens, proud, belly swaines, fed with extortion and bribery."—Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 97.

domnall ua brian Maiðm an gallaib mic Rìg Saxan Ro òuir a nár. Do òeachaib òna mac rìg Saxan tairir munn iarptain do òpasoio hugo delatin ne a aèair uair aré hugo ba poplamaiḡ a huèt rìḡ Saxan ara òionn in Èrinn, ḡ nír léicc cfor na bpaigde òuigepum ó rìḡraib Èreann.

Comtoccbaíl coccab do páp i cconnaètaib edir na rioḡðamnaib .i. etair Ruaiðri ua conòbair ḡ conòbar maenmaiḡe, mac Ruaiðri, ḡ conòbar ua diarmada, Caèal cappaè mac conòbair maonmaiḡe, ḡ caèal cpoibdearḡ mac toirpdealbairḡ, po marbað poèaibe ftoppa. Do poine Ruaiðri ḡ a mac rìð lar na huairlib ele iarptain.

Iarèar connaèt do lorccaò tairib, tsmplaib la domhnall ua mbrian, ḡ la gallaib.

Caèal cappaè mac conòbair maonmaiḡe mic Ruaiðri do lorccaò cille uálua tairib, templaib tar a neiri, tucc a reòtta ḡ a maoine leir. Tuabnuma beór do milleab, ḡ dorccain lá conòbar maonmaiḡe mac Ruaiðri, ḡ la gallaib. Na goill feirne do èaèt leir co porr commain, ḡ mac Ruaiðri do èabairt tri mile do buaib dóib i ttuairarta.

Amblaib ua muirbairḡ eppcop arðamaèa, ḡ èenél pfaðairḡ loèpann polurta nó poillpiccheab tuaè ḡ eclair décc, ḡ poḡarèaè ua ceapballáin do oirðnò ma ionaò.

Diarmaid maḡ capèairḡ tìḡearna òfymuman do marbað la gallaib copcaigè.

• Domnall mac giolla pattraicc tìḡearna oppairḡe do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1186.

Αοιρ Cριορð, mile, céð, oètmoḡað, aré.

Maolcallann mac adaim mic cleircein eppcop cluana fearra brenainn do écc.

Domnall mac aòða uí laèlainn do òp a plairèr, ḡ Ruaiðri ua plairèbeartaig òoirpneab lá òruing do èenél eoḡain tealèa ócc.

^r The death of this bishop is thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1185. Amhlaim h-ua Muirèairḡ, eppcopur Arðamaèa ḡ cen-uil Èpaðairḡ, loèpann polurta nó poillpicḡeð

tuair ḡ eclair, in Chripso quieuit i nDun Cpuetnai, ḡ a tabairt co h-onopaè co Daipi Colum Cille, ḡ a adnucal po copair a aèar, .i. an eppuic h-ui Cobèairḡ, .i. i toeb in tem-

the King of England then returned to England, to complain to his father of Hugo de Lacy, who was the King of England's Deputy in Ireland on his (John's) arrival, and who had prevented the Irish kings from sending him (John) either tribute or hostages.

A general war broke out in Connaught among the Roydamnas [princes], viz. Roderic O'Conor, and Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic; Conor O'Diarmada; Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Cathal Crovderg, the son of Turlough. In the contests between them many were slain. Roderic and his son afterwards made peace with the other chiefs.

The West of Connaught was burned, as well churches as houses, by Donnell O'Brien and the English.

Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic, burned Killaloe, as well churches as houses, and carried off all the jewels and riches of the inhabitants. Thomond was also destroyed and pillaged by Conor Moinmoy, the son of Roderic, and by the English. The English came as far as Roscommon with the son of Roderic, who gave them three thousand cows as wages.

Auliffe O'Murray, Bishop of Armagh and Kinel-Farry, a brilliant lamp that had enlightened clergy and laity, died; and Fogartagh O'Carellan was consecrated in his place.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, was slain by the English of Cork. Donnell Mac Gillapattrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1186.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-six.

Maelcallann, son of Adam Mac Clerken, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, died; and Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty] was elected by some of the Kinel-Owen of Tullaghoge.

paull bic. Thus rendered in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1185. Auliv O'Mureay, Bishop of Ardmach (Tirone) and Kindred-Feray, a bright taper that lightneth spiritually and temporally, in Christo

quievit in Dun Cruthny, and [was] brought honourably to Dyry-Columkilly, and was buried at his father's feete, the Bishop O'Coffy, in the side of the church." It looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey!

Conn ua bhrírléin (.i. taoireac fána^s) cainbeal einig, 7 gairceob tuair-
cirt Eireann do marb^{ad} la mac mic laclainn, 7 lá dréim do cénél eogain, 7
inir eogain dorccain pó a b^{id}in gion go raib^e cion doib^{ad} ann.

Giolla Patteraicc mac an giolla cúiri taoireac ua mbranáin do marb^{ad}
lá domnall ua laclainn tré epail muin^{id}ire branáin pó déin.

Ruaidri ua concobair do ionnarb^{ad} i mu^{id}ain la concobair maonmaige
lá a mac búdéin. Conna^{id}taig do mille^{ad} scoppa diblinib, 7 tucc^{ad} é dia
éir do ri^{id}iri tre comairle fil muir^{id}éaig, 7 do ra^{id}at^{id} trioc^{ad}a céo dr^{id}irann
dó.

Hugo belatu Malartac 7 dr^{id}caoilteac ceall mom^{id}da ticchir^{id}na gall
míde, bhrírne, 7 airgi^{id}all. Ar dó d^{id}na do bhr^{id}ti cíor Conna^{id}ct. Ar re po
gab h^{id}ri^{id}or Eir^{id}ínn do gallaib. Ró ba lán míde uile ó Shionainn go fairr^{id}gi
do cairlen^{id}aib gall lepp. Iar tair^{id}cc^{id}irin iara^{id}n cairlén dr^{id}irmaige dó tánnic

^s *Fanad* was a territory in the north of Tir-Connell, or the county of Donegal, extending from Lough Swilly to Mulroy Lough, and from the sea to Rathmeltan. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1186. Con O'Brislen, the caudle of liberality and courage of the North of Ireland, killed by some of Kindred-Owen, and all Inis Owen spoyled and preyed through that, though innocent of it" [i. e. of the crime, c^{id}n co raib^e c^{id}n doib^{ad} ann].

^t *Mac Loughlin*.—There were some monarchs of Ireland of this family, but they were at this time only Lords of the Kinel-Owen.

^u *Triocá céo* signifies a cantred, or barony, containing 120 quarters of land. It is thus explained by Giraldus Cambrensis: "Dicitur autem cantaredus tam Hibernica quam Britannica tanta terræ portio quanta 100. villas continere solet."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 18.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 24, 25; and O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, at the word *Triocá*. It is translated, "Cantaredus seu Centivillaria regio" by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 19, col. 2, n. 51.

^w *Hugo de Lacy*.—The character and description of the personal form and appearance of Hugo de Lacy, is thus given by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis:

"Si viri colorem, si vultum quæris, niger, nigris oculis & defossis: naribus simis, facie à dextris igne casuali, mento tenus turpiter adusta. Collo contracto, corpore piloso, pariter et nervoso. Si staturam quæris, exiguus. Si facturam, deformis. Si mores: firmus ac stabilis, & Gallica sobrietate temperatus. Negotiis familiaribus plurimum intentus. Commisso quoque regimini, rebusque gerendis in commune vigilantissimus. Et quanquam militaribus negotiis plurimum instructus, crebris tamen expeditio- num iacturis, Ducis officio non fortunatus: post vxoris mortem vir vxorius, & non vnus tantum, sed plurimarum libidini datus: vir auri cupidus & auarus, propriique honoris & excellentiæ, trans modestiam ambitiosus."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. 20.

^x *Profaner*, malartac.—This word is used in the best Irish manuscripts, in the sense of profaner or defiler, and the verb malartuigim means, I defile, profane, curse. The following

Con O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad*, the lamp of the hospitality and valour of the north of Ireland, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin and a party of the Kinel-Owen; in consequence of which Inishowen was unjustly ravaged.

Gillapattrick Mac Gillacorr, Chief of the Hy-Branain, was slain at the instigation of the Hy-Branain themselves.

Roderic O'Connor was banished into Munster by his own son, Conor Moinmoy. By the contests between both the Connacians were destroyed. Roderic, however, by the advice of the Sil-Murray, was again recalled, and a trioched^a of land was given to him.

Hugo de Lacy,^b the profaner^c and destroyer of many churches; Lord of the English of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel; he to whom the tribute of Connaught was paid; he who had conquered the greater part of Ireland for the English, and of whose English castles^d all Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full; after having finished the castle of Durrow^e, set out, accompanied by

examples of it in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 19, b, b, will prove its true meaning: Uair ip menic elnigche^f 7 malaptaigche^g in pobul uili epia imapbur aenbuine; conio aipe pin ip coip fo ceoip a malaptrium nap ob guapoch^h oo rochaibe he 7 na taetpat epia pochaino. "For it is often that all the people are corrupted and defiled through the crime of one man; wherefore it is proper to excommunicate him, that he may not be dangerous to the multitude, and that they may not fall through him." Also at fol. 4, b, b, Ocur atbepim, ol pe, a beith malapta, epcoitcheⁱno epia bithu. "And I say, quoth he, let me be accursed, excommunicated for ever."

^f *English castles*.—For a curious account of the castles erected by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the reader is referred to *Hibernia Expugnata*, by Giraldus Cambrensis, cap. 19, 21, and 22. Besides his Meath castles he erected one at New Leighlin, in Idrone, called the Black Castle; one at Tachme^jho now Timahoe, in the territory of Leix; one at Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Hy-Muiredhaigh, O'Toole's original country; one at Tulachfelmeth, now Tullow, in

the county of Carlow; one on the Barrow, near Leighlin; and one at Kilkea, and another at Narragh, in the present county of Kildare.—See also *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition, pp. 321, 322.

^g Oairmach, now Durrow, situated in the north of the King's County, and close to the boundary of the county of Westmeath, where St. Columbkille erected a famous monastery about the year 550. See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 118. At the period of the erection of this monastery, Durrow was in the territory of Tefia, and the site was granted to St. Columbkille by Brendan, Chief of Tefia, the ancestor of the Irish chieftain, Fox, or O'Caharny, at whose instigation Sir Hugh de Lacy was murdered. Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, thus speaks of the foundation of a monastery in this place by St. Columbkille: "Vir beatus in mediterraneâ Hiberniæ parte Monasterium, quod Scoticè dicitur Darmaig, divino fundavit nutu." See his Life of Columba, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, lib. i. cap. 31, lib. ii. c. 2, and lib. iii. c. 19.

αμαὶ ὅο τεριαρ γαλλ ινα κοιμιθεαὶτ το δέχραν αν αιρλέν. Ταμιε οιν
αον ὁεελας ὅιolla ὅαν ιοναταρ ὁ Μιαδαιῖ το ῥῥραιῖ τεαθηῖα οια ῥοιῖῖο γ

Venerable Bede has the following notice of the erection of this monastery (Histor. lib. iii. c. 4):

"Fecerat, (Columba) priusquam Britanniam veniret monasterium nobile in Hiberniâ, quod a copia Roborum *Dearmach* linguâ Scotorum, hoc est, Campus Roborum, cognominatur."

Camden and Mercator thought that by *Dearmach* in this passage, Bede meant *Armagh*, and the former, in pp. 764, 765, of his *Hibernia*, states, that a celebrated monastery was founded at *Armagh* by Columba, about the year 610; but Ussher, who knew Irish topography far better than either of these writers, proves that *Dearmach* was the present *Durrow* in the King's County.

"Columbæ verò *Dearmach* eadem ipsa est quam Giraldus Cambrensis (*Hibern. Expugnat.* lib. ii. c. 34) non *Dernach*, ut habet liber editus, sed ut MSS. *Dervach* vel *Dermach*: (literam enim m aspiratam et v consonam eadem penè sono Hiberni efferunt:) ubi *Midia* illum debellatorem *Hugonem de Lacy*, à securibus malè securum, dolo *Hibernensium suorum* interemptum fuisse narrat. In regio comitatu ea est, *Durrough* vulgo appellata: quæ monasterium habuit S. Columbæ nomine insigne; inter ejus *Κεμῆλια* Evangeliorum Codex vetustissimus asservabatur, quem ipsius Columbæ fuisse monachi dictitabant. ex quo, et non minoris antiquitatis altero, eidem Columbæ assignato (quem in urbe *Kelles* sive *Kellis* dictâ *Midenses* sacrum habent) diligenti cum editione vulgatâ Latinâ collatione factâ, in nostros usus variantium lectionum binos libellos concinnavimus."—*Primordia*, pp. 690, 691; and *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, London, 1687, p. 361.

The Rev. Denis Taaffe, who was well acquainted with the foregoing passage, asserts,

nevertheless, that the *Darmaig* of Adamnan is *Durrow*, in the county of Kilkenny; but he offers no proof, and is manifestly in error. See his little work entitled the *Life and Prophecies* of St. Columbkille.

^a *O'Meyey*. — There are several families of this name in the county of Westmeath, and in the parish of Magheross, in the county of Monaghan.

Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 321, states that De Lacy "met his death from a hand so obscure, that not even a name remains associated with the deed." And adds, in a note: "Several names have been assigned to the perpetrator of this act, but all differing so much from each other, as to shew that the real name was unknown. Geoffry Keating, with that love of dull invention which distinguished him, describes the assassin as a young gentlemen in disguise." Keating's account of this murder referred to by Mr. Moore, is thus given in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*:

"Hugo de Lacy *Midia* ab Henrico præpositus tanto illicò in indigenas seviendi libidine correptus est, ut nobilem imprimis in eo tractu Colmanorum gentem funditus penè deleverit, aliisque regionis illius proceribus insidias dolosè instruxerit, et laqueis quas tetenderat irretitos vita fortunis spoliaverit. *Quidem autem e nobilitatis flore animosus juvenis* indignissimam hanc suorum cædem, fortunarumque jacturam iniquissimo ferens animo, audax sanè facinus aggressus est. Cum enim Hugo condendo castello *Durmagia* in *Midia* teneretur implicitus, operarios quoscunque idonea mercede conducens, quibus ita familiariter usus est, ut consortio eorum operisque, quandoque se immiscuerit; *juvenis ille nobilis* operarii speciem cultu præ se ferens operam suam ad hoc opus locavit, confus fore, ut facili-

three Englishmen, to view it. One of the men of Teffia, a youth named Gilla-gan-inathar O'Meyey^a, approached him, and drawing out an axe, which he had

tatem aliquando nancisceretur animam illam tanti suorum sanguinis profusione cruentatam hauriendi; nec suâ spe frustratus est; quâdam enim vice Hugonem graviter in opus incumben-tem conspicatus, bipennem altè sublatum in ter- gum ejus adegit, animamque domicilio suo ex- egit, ac extrusit."

That this story was not invented by the honest Keating, will appear from the following entry in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which was transcribed long before he was born.

A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci .i. malaptaé 7 oipailteá neimeo 7 cell Epenn, a mapbaó i n-einech colum cille ic denum cairteoil .i. a nDermáig; do mapbaó d' O Míadaig do Teṛba.

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy, i. e. the profaner and destroyer of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of Columkille, while making a castle at Durrow; he was killed by O'Meyey of Teffia."

This entry is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster in the British Museum: "A. D. 1186. Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman. Hugh de Lacy, spoyler of churches and privileges" [neimeo] "of Ireland, killed by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny, in revenge of Colum Kill, building a castle in Dorow (his Abby, Anno 640 [540?] ex quo fundata est Daria Ecclesia)." It will be seen that in this passage the translator, who was well acquainted with the English accounts of the murder of De Lacy, renders O' mīadaig, by "*a workman*"! thus: "Hugh de Lacy killed by a workman of Tathva" (do mapbaó d' O mīadaig do Teṛba). But this is so manifest a blunder that it is unnecessary to descend to particulars to refute it; for O' mīadaig is decidedly a family name, not meaning descendant of the labouring man, but

descendant of the honourable man, for mīad means honour, respect, and mīadaí, an honourable or estimable man. In the record of the murder of Hugo De Lacy, preserved in the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that this O'Meyey was the fosterson of the Fox, Chief of Teffia. The passage is very curious and runs as follows: "A. D. 1186. Uga de Laci do Dúpmag Colaim cille, do denam cairleim mōci, 7 pluaiḡ diarmíde do gallaib lair; uair ip ré pa ríḡ Míde 7 Drefni, 7 Airḡiall, 7 ip dó do bepta cip Connaé, 7 po gar Epinn uile do gallaib. Ro po lan dno Mídi o Smann co fairci do [recte d'á] cairlemaip, 7 do gallaib. Iar tairc- rin do in taircáir rin .i. cairlen Dúpmag do denam, táinic amach do fecham an cairleim, 7 tairc do gallaib lair. Tainic dno en occlac do feruip míde do mōraige, 7 a tuagh fa na coim .i. gilla gan machup o mīadaig, dalta an tSinnaió feruip, 7 tuc én puille do, gur ben a cenn de, 7 gur tuit eirip cend 7 colaind a clodh an cairlen."

"A. D. 1186. Hugo de Lacy went to Durrow to make a castle there, having a countless number of the English with him; for he was King of Meath, Breifny, and Oriel, and it was to him the tribute of Connaught was paid, and he it was that won all Ireland for the English. Meath, from the Shannon to the sea, was full of his castles, and English [followers]. After the completion of this work by him, i. e. the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came out to look at the castle, having three Englishmen along with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely, Gilla-gan-inathur O'Meyey, the fosterson of the Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle."

cuas fo a coimm lairp. Do bhrú buille do Hugo gur bhrú a cinn de gur
tuir eirp cinn 7 colaim i cclaó an cairlén i neneac colaim cille. Agus
do cuasó gíolla gan ionaéar do tórad a peata arp, ó gallaib 7 o gaoidealaib

Now it is quite clear, from these authorities, that Mr. Moore is wrong in charging Keating with dull invention for having written that the murderer of De Lacy was a young *gentleman* in disguise. He should have remembered that Keating had many documents which he (Mr. Moore) could not understand, and which are probably now lost. As to calling O'Meyey a *gentleman*, we must acknowledge that the term could then be properly enough applied to a youth who had been fostered by an Irish chief of vast territorial possessions, till he had been deprived of them by De Lacy. The scheme of O'Meyey could have been known to the Irish only. The English might have taken it for granted that he was a labourer at the castle. But after all there seems to be no original English authority which calls the murderer of De Lacy a labouring man, nor any authority whatever for it older than Holingshed. Campion, who wrote in 1571, gives the following description of the occurrence, in his *Historie of Ireland*, which savours really of dull invention: "*Lacy* the rather for these whisperings, did erect and edifie a number of Castles, well and substantially, provided in convenient places, one at Derwath, vvhether diverse Irish prayed to be set on worke, for hire. Sundry times came *Lacy* to quicken his labourers, full glad to see them fall in ure with any such exercise, wherein, might they once be grounded & taste the svveetness of a true man's life, he thought it no small token of reformation to be hoped, for which cause he visited them often, and merrily would command his Gentlemen to give the labourers example in taking paines, to take their instruments in hand, and to worke a season, the poore soules looking on and resting. But this game ended Tragically,

while each man was busie to try his cunning; some lading, some plaistering, some heaving, some carving; the Generall also himselfe digging with a pykeaxe, a desperate villain of them, he whose tooles the Generall used, espying both his hands occupied and his body, with all force inclining to the blow, watched his stoope, and clove his head with an axe, little esteeming the torments that ensued" [no torments ensued, for the murderer, who was as thin as a greyhound, baffled all pursuit.—ED.] "This Lacy was conquerour of Meth, his body the two Archbishops, *John* of Divelin and *Mathew* of Cashell, buried in the monastery of Becktye, his head in *S. Thomas* abbey at Divelin."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin Edition, pp. 99, 100. See also Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 322, 323, where Hanmer observes of the tragical end of De Lacy: "Whose death (I read in *Holinshed*) the king was not sorry of, for he was always jealous of his greatness."

The only cotemporaneous English account of this event are the following brief words of Giraldus Cambrensis, in the 34th chapter of the second book of his *Hibernia Expugnata*, which is headed *Brevis gestorum recapitulatio*: "De Hugonis de Lacy à securibus male securi dolo Hiberniensium suorum apud Dernach [*recte* Deruach] decapitatione." Giraldus would call both the Fox and his fosterson O'Meyey the people of De Lacy, inasmuch as they were inhabitants of Meath, of which he was the chief lord, and of which, it would appear from William of Newburg, he intended to style himself king. The Abbé Mac Geoghegan, in his *Histoire d'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 36, calls the murderer of De Lacy a young Irish lord disguised as a labouring man, ("un jeune seigneur Irlandois déguisé en ouv-

kept concealed, he, with one blow of it, severed his head from his body; and both head and trunk fell into the ditch of the castle. This was in revenge of Columbkille. Gilla-gan-inathar fled, and, by his fleetness of foot, made his

rier"), in which he is borne out by Keating, and not contradicted by the Irish annals; but he had no authority for stating that Symmachus O'Cahargy (for so he ignorantly calls an Sinnach OC'aharny, or the Fox, Chief of Teffia), who had an armed force concealed in a neighbouring wood, rushed upon, and put to the sword the followers of De Lacy; or that the Irish obtained possession of his body. The fact would appear to be, that his own people buried De Lacy's body in the cemetery of Durrow, where it remained till the year 1195, when, as we learn from Grace's Annals and other authorities, the Archbishops of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory ("ex Hybernica plaga"), and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas's church in Dublin. It appears, moreover, that a controversy arose between the canons of St. Thomas's and the monks of Bective, concerning the right to his body, which controversy was decided, in the year 1205, in favour of the former, who obtained the body, and interred it, along with the head, in the tomb of his first wife, Rosa de Munemene.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 141, and the Abbé Mac Geoghegan (*ubi supra*). De Lacy's second wife was Rose, daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, whom he married in the year 1180, contrary (says Holingshed) to the wishes of King Henry II.—See Dublin Copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1180, and Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, p. 318. It is stated in Grace's Annals of Ireland, that this Sir Hugh left two sons (but by what mother we are not informed), Walter and Hugh, of whom, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the former became King of Meath, and the latter Earl of

Ulster. It also appears from the Irish annals, that De Lacy had, by the daughter of King Roderic O'Conor, a son called William Gorm; from whom, according to Duaid Mac Firbis, the celebrated rebel, Pierce Oge Lacy of Bruree and Bruff, in the county of Limerick, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was the eighteenth in descent; and from whom also the Lynches of Galway have descended. (See *Vita Kirovani*, p. 9, and O'Flaherty's Account of Iar-Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 36.) The race of Walter and Hugh, who were evidently the sons of Hugh I., by his first wife, became extinct in the male line. Walter left two daughters, namely, Margaret, who married the Lord Theobald Verdon, and Matilda, who married Geoffry Genevile. Hugh had one daughter, Maude, who married Walter De Burgo, who, in her right, became Earl of Ulster.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition, pp. 387, 388, 392. For the different accounts of the death of Hugh de Lacy the reader is referred to Gulielmus Neubrigensis, or William of Newburg, l. 3, c. 9; Holingshed's Chronicle; Camden's *Britannia*, p. 151; Ware's Annals, A. D. 1186; Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 40; Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 147, 148; Littleton's Life of Henry II., book 5; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. pp. 321, 322.

It may not, perhaps, be out of place here to remark, that, in our own time, a somewhat similar disaster occurred at Durrow; for its proprietor, the Earl of Norbury, was assassinated by a hand still unknown, after he had completed a castle on the site of that erected by De Lacy, and, as some would think, after having insulted St. Columbkille by preventing the families under

escape from the English and Irish to the wood of Kilclare^b. He afterwards went to the *Sinnagh* (the Fox) and O'Brien, at whose instigation he had killed the Earl.

Murrough, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor].

O'Breslen, Chief of Fanat in Tirconnell, was slain by the son of Mac Loughlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1187.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-seven.

Murtough O'Maeluire, Bishop of Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, died.

Maelisa O'Carroll^c, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), died.

Rory O'Flaherty [O'Laverty], Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain, while on a predatory excursion into Tirconnell, by O'Muldory (Flaherty).

The rock of Lough Key^d was burned by lightning. Duvesa, daughter of O'Heyne, and wife of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg^e, with seven hundred (or seven score^f) others, or more, both men and women, were drowned or burned in it in the course of one hour.

Gilla-Isa [Gelasius], the son of Oilíoll O'Brien, Sech-Abb [Prior] of Hy-Many, a historian, scribe, and poet, died.

terly, however, by a Grand Jury arrangement, the south-west part of the barony of Boyle has been called the barony of French-Park, from the little town of that name.—See other references to Moylurg at the years 1446 and 1595. The following parishes are placed in the deanery of Moylurg by the *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615; but it must be understood that by Moylurg is there meant all Mac Dermot's lordship, which comprised Moylurg (now the plains of Boyle), Tir Tuathail and Airteach; viz. Kilnamagh; Ardcarne; Killumod; Assylin, now Boyle parish; Taghboin, now Tibohine; Killcoulagh; Killewekin, now Kulluckin, in Irish Cill Eibicín; Kilrudan, Clonard, and Killicknan, belonging then (as they now also do) to the parish

of Taghboyne, or Tibohine."

^f *Seven score* is interlined in the original: the compilers could not determine which was the true number, and so gave the two readings. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, it is stated that the number destroyed on this occasion was "un. céc, no n̄ ip moo," and in the old translation, the number 700 is written in Arabic figures. Thus: "A. D. 1187. The Carrick of Lough Ce burnt at noone, where the daughter of O'Heiyn was burnt and drowned. Coner Mac Dermot, King of Moyloyrg, and 700 or more, men and women, were burnt and drowned within an hower."

The burning of this fortress is recorded in the Annals of Kilronan, at the years 1185 and 1187;

Cairlen cille áir do loicead 7 do múrad for gallaib la concobair maímaige 7 lá maelpechlaimn mbecc cona teirna rgeolanga uata gan marbad, 7 mudhucchadh. Tuccpat a broidb, a nairm, arceit, allúipeacha, 7 a neocha leó, 7 po marbaitt dír do ríderibh leó.

Donnachadh ua ruairc do marbadh la muintir eolair hi ppiull.

Opumclabh do orccain do mac Maelpeachlaimn uí ruairc do tigeirna ua mbriuin 7 conmaicne, 7 do mac caéail hui ruairc, 7 goill mióe amaille ppiú. Do roine dia, 7 colum cille piorc áirpa inhirin, uair po marbad mac maelechlaimn ui ruairc ría ccionn coicóirí iar rin hi cconmaicimbh, 7 po dallad mac caéail hui ruairc la hua maoldoraid .i. plaitébrtach in enech colaim cille. Ro marbad ona pé pichit dár gráda míc Maolpechlaimn ar fuó conmaicne, 7 cáirppe droma clabh tré moirbail dé, 7 colum cille.

Mac diarmatta, Muirgí mac taidcc, tígirna muige luirc décc ina tigh pín ar clonloch hi cclonn cuann.

Ragnall mág cochlain ticcírna dealbna do écc.

Aod mac maoleachlaimn ui ruairc tigeirna breirne do marbad la macaib cuinn még paghnall.

Árpeactach mac amalgaid tairpeac calraige do écc.

at the former year the number stated to have been destroyed is six or seven score, but at the latter the number destroyed is not stated. In the Annals of Boyle the burning of Carraic Locha Ce is recorded under the year 1186, but the number destroyed is not mentioned.

² *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Rannals and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or level part of the present county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Rein; and they were as often called Conmaicne Maighe Rein, as Muintir-Eolais.

³ *Drumcliff*, *Opum clab*.—A small village in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, remarkable for the remains of an ancient round tower. O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, states that a monastery was founded here by that saint. This is doubted by Dr. Lanigan, in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 132–137; but it must be acknowledged that St. Columbkille was held in peculiar veneration at this place, and was regarded as its patron.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 9th of June.

¹ *Son of Melaghlín*.—His name was Aedh, or Hugh, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

³ *In revenge of Columbkille*, i. neneac colaim cille.—This phrase, which occurs so frequently throughout the Irish annals, is rendered “in revenge of Columkill” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, in which the above passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1187. Drumcliew spoyled by mac Moyleghlin O'Royrek, King of O'Briuin and Conmaicne, and by Cathal O'Royrek's son, and the Galls of Meath with them; but God shewed a miracle for Columkill there, for Moylaghlín's son was killed two weeks after, and

The castle of Killare, which was in possession of the English, was burned and demolished by Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor] and Melaghlin Beg: and not one of the English escaped, but were all suffocated, or otherwise killed; They carried away their accoutrements, arms, shields, coats of mail, and horses, and slew two knights.

Donough O'Rourke was treacherously slain by the Muintir-Eolais^g.

Drumcliff^h was plundered by the sonⁱ of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Rourke, accompanied by the English of Meath. But God and St. Columbkille wrought a remarkable miracle in this instance; for the son of Melaghlinⁱ O'Rourke was killed in Conmaicne a fortnight afterwards, and the eyes of the son of Cathal O'Rourke were put out by O'Muldory (Flaherty) in revenge of Columbkilleⁱ. One hundred and twenty of the son of Melaghlin's retainers were also killed throughout Conmaicne and Carbury of Drumcliff, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Mac Dermot (Maurice, son of Teige), Lord of Moylurg, died in his own mansion on Claenlough, in Clann-Chuain^k.

Randal Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin, died.

Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Con Mag Rannal.

Aireaghtagh Mac Awley, Chief of Calry, died^l.

Cathal's son was blinded, with whom the army came, in O'Moyldory's house, in revenge of Columkill, and a hundred and twenty of the chiefest" [followers] "of the sons of Moylaghlin were killed in Conmacne and Carbry of Drumklew, through the miracles of Columkill."

^k *Clann-Chuain*, Clann Chuain, called also Fir Thire and Fir Siuire; their territory comprised the northern part of the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, and was originally a portion of the country of O'Dowda, under whom it was held by O'Quin of Carra; but about the year 1150, O'Quin, in consequence of the barbarous conduct of Rory Mear O'Dowda, who violated his daughter while on a visit at his (O'Quin's) house, renounced his allegiance to

him, and placed himself under the protection of Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 163, 204, 205. The name Claonloch is now forgotten; it was probably the ancient name of the lake of Castlebar, for we learn from the Book of Lecan that the Clann Chuain were seated on the River Siuir, which flows through the town of Castlebar.

^l *Chief of Calry*, *taoiseach calpaige*, that is, of Calry-an-chala, which, according to the tradition in the country, and as can be proved from various written authorities, comprised the entire of the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the county of Westmeath.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1188.

Αοιρ Criosd mile, céo, ochtmoḡat, a hocht.

Μαρταν ua bpolaiḡh aipdeccnaíð ḡaoíðeal ḡ ḡḡr lḡḡinn Αρδα macha do écc.

Αεοδ ua bechan eppcop innri caḡaiḡ do écc.

Αιλαοιβ ua δαιḡpe do τοḡt co hí dia oileḡpe, ḡ a ecc ann iar naíḡriḡhe τοccaíðe.

Ρuaíðri ua canannain τιḡḡina éinél cconail ḡḡi hḡð, ḡ ρioḡḡoanna Ερεανν ḡḡor do μαρβαḡ la ḡlaiḡḡḡḡatáð ua maolḡoaið tpe meḡail acc ḡḡoichḡt ḡlicciḡhe iar na ḡḡéccat do lap ḡromachlabh amach, ḡ ḡraḡair ele dó do μαρβαḡ amaille ḡḡir, ḡ ḡḡḡm dia ḡuinnḡir. Μαḡḡar ua ḡairḡ τοiḡeac ḡḡr noḡoma (ḡo imḡir lán ar ua ccanannáin) do μαρβαḡ la ḡuinnḡir eachmaḡcaiḡ uí docharḡaiḡ i noioḡail uí ccanannáin.

Domnall ua canannáin do lḡoaið a éoiḡi dia éuaiḡ ḡḡin i noioḡe acc ḡḡin apcclainge cónnaíðh, ḡ a écc de tḡia eapccaine paḡḡa éolain cille.

ḡoill éairḡeol maḡḡe coḡa, ḡ ḡḡong do uib eachḡach ulaḡ do τοḡt ar cḡeich i τḡir eoḡain ḡo τḡoḡachḡataḡ ḡo lḡm ḡic neill, Ro ḡabḡat bú annriḡ. Do ḡeachaíð domnall ua laḡlann cona éḡcclaíð ina noeaḡhaíð, ḡucc opḡia

^m *O'Brolly*, Οḡḡolaiḡ.—This name still exists in Derry, anglicised Brawly and Broly. This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: A. D. 1188. Μαρταν hua bpolaiḡ aipdeccnaíð ḡaoíðeal uile, ḡ apḡ ḡep leiḡinn aipḡ maḡa do ec. And thus rendered in the old English translation in the British Museum: "A. D. 1188. Martan O'Brolay, archlearned of the Irish all, and archlector of Armagh, died."

ⁿ *Inis-Cathy*, Inri Caḡaiḡ.—Now called Seatery Island. It is situated in the Shannon, near the town of Kilrush, and is remarkable for the remains of several churches, and a round tower of great antiquity. A church was founded here by St. Senan, a bishop, about the year 540.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii.

pp. 2-7. It continued to be the seat of a bishop till about this period (1188), when it seems to have been united to the see of Limerick. Ussher, however, who thought that it owed its origin to St. Patrick, informs us that its possessions were divided between the sees of Limerick, Killybeg, and Ardfert: "Atq; hic notandum, Patri-cium in metropoli Armachaná successorē relicto ad alias Ecclesias constituendas animum ad-jecisse: in quibus sedes illa Episcopalis fuit in *Sinei* (Shanan) fluminis alveo, *Inis cattí* & eodem sensu in Provinciali Romano *Insula Cathay* appellata. Is Episcopatus inter Limiricensē, Laonensē & Ardfertensē hodie divisus."—*Primordia*, p. 873.

^o *Sincere penitence*, iar naíḡriḡhe τοccaíðe, literally, *after choice penance*.—This phrase is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1188.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-eight.

Martin O'Broly^m, chief Sage of the Irish, and Lector at Armagh, died.

Hugh O'Beaghan, Bishop of Inis-Cathyⁿ, died.

Auliffe O'Deery performed a pilgrimage to Hy [Iona], where he died after sincere penitence^o.

Rory O'Canannan, sometime Lord of Tirconnell, and heir presumptive to the crown of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Flaherty O'Muldory on the bridge of Sligo, the latter having first artfully prevailed on him to come forth from the middle of Drumcliff. The brother and some of the people of O'Canannan were also killed by him. Manus O'Garve, Chief of Fir-Droma (who had laid violent hands on O'Canannan), was afterwards slain by the people of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, in revênge of O'Canannan's *death*.

Donnell O'Canannan wounded his foot with his own axe at Derry, as he was cutting a piece of wood, and died of the wound, in consequence of the curse of the family [clergy] of Columbkille^p.

The English of the castle of Moy-Cova^q, and a party from Iveagh, in Ulidia, set out upon a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and arrived at Leim-mhic-Neill^r, where they seized on some cows; Donnell O'Loughlin pursued them

very frequently given in Latin in the Annals of Ulster thus: "*in bona penitentia quievit*," or "*in bona penitentia mortuus est*."

^p *Columbkille*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster this passage reads as follows: A. D. 1188. Domnall hua canannan do letpad a coirí oia tuairg fém i ndaípe i gair arclainne con-nao, 7 a ec de epia mupail colum cille; and thus translated in the old work already referred to: "A. D. 1188. Donell O'Cananan cut his foote by his oune hatchet in Dyry" [when stealing] "a tree for fewell, and died thereof through Columbkille's miracles." Here it is to be remarked that i gair is left untranslated; it means "stealing," or "while stealing." In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is ag buam, i. e. "cutting," or

"while cutting," and this is, in the opinion of the Editor, the true reading.

^q *Moy-Cova*, mağ coða, a plain in the barony of Upper Iveagh, in the county of Down. Its situation appears from the position of the church of Domhnach Mor Muighe Cobha, now Donaghmore, a parish lying nearly midway between Loughbrickland and Newry.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November.

^r *Leim-mhic-Neill*, i. e. the leap of the son of Niall.—This was the name of a place near Dunganon, in Tyrone, called after Donnagan, the son of Niall, who was son of Maelduin, the son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Pedigrees of the Kinel-Owen, p. 126.

hí ccában na ccraimn árb, do pattpat iomairpecc dia poile, po maith for gallaib, po cuirib a náir. Do rabaib em rabaib do gallga for domnall a aenar, 7 torchair innirín hí ppiotguin tighina Aibgh, domnall mac aoda hui laclann, pioḡarína Epeann ar cput, ar céill, 7 ar érebaire. Ruccaib an lá rin rin go haromaia. Ro haonaicib co nonoir, 7 co naipmíidín moir iaram.

Edaoin inghín uí éuinn baiteigerna muman bai aga hoiltepe i ndoirpe decc iari mbrícti buaia ó doman 7 o úsman.

Sluaiceaib la lohn do cuir 7 la gallaib Epeann hí cconnaictaib amaille le concobaí ua ndiarmatta. Tionoilíb ní connact .i. concobaí maonmaige maite connact uile. Taimc domnall ua brian co noprung do ísraib Muman i rochraitte nigh connact. Loirce na goill arail do ceallaib na tpe rímpa. Ní po líccit pccaoilead doib co rangattar earbapa. Ba do éaict i tpe conaill ón, uair na po líccitpote connactaig mar ría dia tpeí iad. Iar bpiop pccél do ua maolboraib do ílaitebertaí, teaglomaió ríde cenel conaill na ccoinne co dpuim éiabh. Oo cualabap na goill rin po loircepb earbapa co líp. Soaib tap a naip. Tiaḡaib ip in coirp-ílaib. Oo beaptpaib connactaig 7 pír muman ammur pópá. Marbaib rochaibé móir úib. Fáccbaid na goill an tpe ar ecain, 7 ní ró millpí a beacc don chup rin.

* *Cavan na g-crann ard*, Cabán na ccraimn árb, i. e. the hollow of the high trees. This name does not now exist in Tyrone, nor does it occur in the Ulster Inquisitions, or Down Survey. There are two townlands called Cavan-O'Neill in the county of Tyrone, one in the parish of Kildress, near Cookstown, and another in the parish of Aghaloo, near Caledon. Dr. Stuart, in his *Historical Memoirs of the City of Armagh*, p. 163, thinks that this is the place now called Cavanaugh, situated within two miles of Armagh on the Newry road; but this is far from being certain.

† *Heat of the conflict*, hí ppiotguin.—The word ppiotguin, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, literally means, the retort, or return of the assault, or onset, or the exchange of blows ;

Leabhar Breac, fol. 52, b, and 104, a ; but the Editor has translated it throughout by “the heat of the conflict,” or “thick of the battle.”

“ *Spear*.—Gallga is rendered a pike in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus : “A thrust of a Pike was given the King among all, and fell there unhappily, viz. Donell mac Hugh O’Loughlin, King of Ulster [Aileach] and heire of Ireland for personage, witt, liberality and housekeeping, and was caried the same day to Armagh and was honerably buried.”

“ *Of O’Quin*, Uí Chuinn.—This was O’Quin, Chief of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond, now represented by the Earl of Dunraven. The situation of the territory of O’Quin, from whom Inchiquin derives its name, is thus given in O’Heerin’s topographical poem :

with his retainers, and overtook them at Cavan na g-crann ard^s, where an engagement took place between them; and the English were defeated with great slaughter. But Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of Aileach, and presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, on account of his personal symmetry, intelligence, and wisdom, alone received a thrust from an English spear^t, and fell in the heat of the conflict^u. His body was carried to Armagh on the same day, and there interred with great honour and solemnity.

Edwina, daughter of O'Quin^v, and Queen of Munster, died on her pilgrimage at Derry, victorious over the world and the devil.

John de Courcy and the English of Ireland made an incursion into Connaught, accompanied by Conor O'Dermot; upon which Conor Moinmoy, King of Connaught, assembled all the chieftains of Connaught, who were joined by Donnell O'Brien, at the head of some of the men of Munster. The English set fire to some of the churches of the country as they passed along, but made no delay until they reached Eas-dara (Ballysadare), with the intention of passing into Tirconnell, because the Connacians would not suffer them to tarry any longer in their country.

As soon as O'Muldory (Flaherty) had received intelligence of this, he assembled the Kinel-Conell, and marched to Drumcliff to oppose them. When the English heard of this *movement*, they burned the entire of Ballysadare, and returned back, passing by the Curliou mountains, where they were attacked by the Connacians and Momonians. Many of the English were slain, and those who survived retreated with difficulty from the country, without effecting much destruction^w on this incursion.

D' O'Chuinn an epioidé neamhnáir
Muintir farring Ifernáin;
Tir coraí an gille glóin
Fa éora pinne pleadóig.

"To O'Quin of the good heart belongs
The extensive Muintir-Ifernán;
The fertile district of this splendid man
Is at the festive Coraífin."

don cup rin. "And the English left the country without doing much damage on this occasion." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it reads: *faebair na gail in tir ar eicín cen a becc do gleud*, which is rather incorrectly rendered, "And left the country by force without much fight," in the old translation in the British Museum.

It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that Murrough, the son of Farrell O'Mulrony, and O'Madden, and many others [*alii multi eum eis*], were slain at the Curlious on this occasion.

^w *Much destruction, 7 n po millfed a beacc.* In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: 7 *faebair na gail in tir cen a bec do milleb*

Creach la gallaib ulað for cenél neoghain co rugurtoir domnall mac aoda uí lachloinn tigeanna cenel neoghain forpu, 7 no chuiprte ár for gal- laib, 7 atprochar domnall i ppiotghuin an chatha rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1189.

Αοιρ Crioρ, mile, céð, oétmoğað, anaoi.

Maolcainniğ ua rñcomair per leccinn doire do bathað eττιρ áipð 7 inip eoğain.

Arðmaca do opccain la hiohn do cuipr 7 la gallaib Epeann ina ðochair.

Arðmaca do lopcað o cpoρraib bñğðe co peccñr bñccði eττιρ paít, 7 tñian, 7 teampall.

Murpha ua cñbail tigeρna oñğiall do écc ip in mairipoir móip iap naítñccu toğaiði.

Domnall mac Muirceaptauğ mec loclainn do marbað la gallaib bal apaiðe aca rñin.

Echmilið mac mec cana, poñar 7 robaptan típe heocchan uile do ecc.

Mac na hoide ua Maolpuanaio tigeanna rñi manac do çop ar a tigeap- nar, 7 é do ðol do çum ui cñbail. Taimcc rluağ gall don típ iapettain, 7 do pað ua cñbail 7 ua maolpuanaio taçap ðoib. Maiðio for ua cçñ- bail, 7 marðtar ua maolpuanaio.

Concobap maonmağe (.i. mac Ruairi) aipð pi connacét eττιρ gallaib 7 ġaoiðealaib do marbað la ðpuing ðia muinrip rñin 7 ðia oipeét .i. la

* *Aird* is now called Ardmagilligan and Tam- laght-ard; it is a parish, situated in the north- west extremity of the county of Londonderry, and is separated from Inishowen by the straits of Loughfoyle. That part of this parish which verges on Lough Foyle is low and level; but the high mountain of *Deann Foibne*, now Ben- eveny, is situated in the southern part of it, from whence it has got the name of Ard, or height.

† *The Great Monastery*, i. e. the Abbey of Melli- font, in the county of Louth which was erected by Donough O'Carroll, Chief of Oriel, in the

year 1165. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1189. Murogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, died in the greate Abbey of Melifont after good repentance."

‡ *Eghmily*, *Écmilið*.—This name, which is an- glicised Eghmily in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, and Acholy, in the Ulster In- quisitions, is compounded of ech, Lat. *equus*, a horse, and milið, Lat. *miles*, a soldier. The country of Mac Cann is shewn on an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London,

The English of Ulidia took a prey from the Kinel-Owen; but they were overtaken and slaughtered by Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen; but Donnell himself fell fighting in the heat of the battle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1189.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred eighty-nine.

Mulkenny O'Fearcomais, Lector of Derry, was drowned between Aird^x (Ardmagilligan) and Inishowen.

Armagh was plundered by John De Courcy and the English of Ireland.

Armagh was burned from St. Bridget's Crosses to St. Bridget's Church, including the Rath, the Trian, and the churches.

Murrough O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, died a sincere penitent in the Great Monastery^y.

Donnell, the son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the English of Dalaradia while he was [*staying*] amongst them.

Eghmily^z, the son of Mac Cann, the happiness and prosperity of all Tyrone, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche [son of the night] O'Mulrony^a, Lord of Fermanagh, was driven from his lordship, and fled to O'Carroll. Shortly afterwards an English army arrived in that country, to whom O'Carroll and O'Mulrony gave battle; but O'Carroll was defeated, and O'Mulrony killed.

Conor Moinmoy (the son of Roderic), King of all Connaught, both English and Irish, was killed by a party of his own people and tribe^b; i. e. by Manus,

as the north-eastern angle of the county of Armagh, which borders on Lough Neagh, and through which the River Bann flows on its way into that lake.

^a *O'Mulrony, O'Maolpuanaid.*—There were many distinct families of this name in Ireland. The O'Mulrony here mentioned, was of the same race as Maguire, by whom the former, as well as O'Hegny, who was by far more illustrious, was soon after subdued.

^b *His own tribe.*—This passage reads as follows in the Annals of Ulster: ConcoBup Maenmaigi, mac Ruaidri, aipori Connaect, 7 puamna Epenn uile, do marbað dá luét gpaða fein epia epail a bpaéar; and is thus rendered in the old translation: "Coner Moynmoy mac Roary, archking of Connaught, and to be king of Ireland, was killed by his minions, by his brother's advice."

Μαḡnur mac floinn ui fínaçta (δια νγοιρτί αν εροραç ðonn), ἡ λα haodh mac briaín bpeirniḡ mic toirpðelbairḡ ui conçobair, ἡ λα Muirceprtaç mac caçail mic diarmata mic tairðḡ, ἡ λα giolla na naomh mac giollacomain, mic muirðairḡ báin ui maol Mícl dona tuatáir. Muirḡ oipeaçt po coḡair aðbar airð riḡh Epeann do marbáð, uair tuccrat upnor lñte moḡha a ccñnur dó ría ríu po marbáð, Ðóḡ tainicc Ðonnall ua briaín dia tigh ḡo dun leoda, ἡ boi ríçtmain ina ðarparð, ἡ tuc epí ríçit bo ḡaça epioça céð hi ccomnaçtairð ðó, ἡ .x. reðioð ḡo nóri, ἡ m pucc ua briaín dñb rin uile, açt corñ diarmata ui briaín a rínaçar rñn, ἡ do baí Ruairðri mac duimprebe ri ulað ina tigh, ἡ do bai ðonnall maḡ cáptairḡ tighearna dñmumhan ina tigh ἡ do pad rom tuarurtaí mór dó .i. cuicc eich ḡaça epioçair cet hi ccomnaçtairð. Ðai Maelpeaclainn bñḡ ri tñmra ina tigh, ἡ pucc tuarurtaí mor lñr, ἡ bai ua puairc ina tigh, ἡ pucc tuarurtaí mor lñr.

Iar marbáð Conçobair maonmaighi tanḡur ó ríol muirpeaðairḡ ar cñno Ruairðri ui Chonçobair ri Epeann do çabairt riḡe dó iar nécc a mic, ἡ ó ríanaic

* *Crossach Donn*, Εροραç Ðonn.—The word εροραç means streaked, seamed, or marked with crosses, and was probably applied to O'Finaghty, from having had the *cicatrices*, or seams of wounds intersecting each other on his face. Shane O'Mullan, a celebrated highwayman, who flourished in the county of Londonderry about one hundred years since, was, according to tradition, called Shane Crosach, from having his face covered with scars of this description.

^a *The Tuathas*.—Generally called Τεοπα Τυατχα, i. e. the three districts. These were Tir Briuin na Sinna, Kinel Dofa, and Corachlann. The tripartite territory called the Teora Tuatha formed a deanery in the diocese of Elphin, comprising the ten parishes following, viz., Aughrim, Kilmore, Clooncruff, Kiltrustan, Kilglass, Bumlin, Termonbarry, Cloonfinlough, Lissonuffy, Kilgefin, and Cloontuskert.—See *Liber Regalis Visitationis* of 1615, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 524, where, speaking of the church of Kilgefin, he points out its situation thus: "Killgeuian ecclesia parochialis Diocesis Alfinensis in regione

et decanatu de Tuatha." From these authorities it is clear that the territory called the Tuatha, or Three Tuathas, comprised that part of the county of Roscommon extending from the northern point of Lough Ree to Jamestown, on the Shannon, from Jamestown to near Elphin, and thence again to Lough Ree. It was bounded on the east by the River Shannon; on the north by the Shannon and the territory of Moylurg; on the west by Sil-Murray, or the Plain of Connaught; and on the south by the modern Hy-Many.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, published in 1843, by the Irish Archaeological Society. According to these annals, and to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Monahans were originally the chiefs of Tir-Briuin na Sinna (but were subdued by the O'Beirnes); the Mac Branans and O'Mulvihils of Corcachlann or Corca Shcachlann; and the O'Hanlys of Kinel-Dofa.

* *To his house*.—This is the phrase used by the Irish annalists to denote "he submitted, or made his submission." On such occasions the

the son of Flann O'Finaghty (usually called an Crossach Donn^c); Hugh, son of Brian Breifneach, the son of Turlough O'Conor; Murtough, son of Cathal, son of Dermot, the son of Teige; and Gilla-na-naev, the son of Gilla-Coman, who was the son of Murray Bane [the Fair] O'Mulvihill of the Tuathas^d.

Alas for the party who plotted this conspiracy against the life of the heir presumptive to the throne of Ireland! To him the greater part of Leth-Mhogha had submitted as king. Donnell O'Brien had gone to his house^e at Dunlo^f, where he was entertained for a week; and O'Conor gave him sixty cows out of every cantred in Connaught, and ten articles ornamented with gold; but O'Brien did not accept of any of these, save one goblet, which had once been the property of Dermot O'Brien, his own grandfather. Rory Mac Donslevy, King of Ulidia, had gone to his house. Mac Carthy, King of Desmond, was in his house, and O'Conor gave him a great stipend, namely, five horses out of every cantred in Connaught. Melaghlin Beg, King of Tara, was in his house, and took away a large stipend; and O'Rourke had gone to his house, and also carried with him a great stipend.

After Conor Moinmoy had been slain, the Sil-Murray sent messengers to Roderic O'Conor, *the former* King of Ireland, to tell him of the death of his son^g, and to give [offer] him the kingdom: and as soon as Roderic came to Moy Naei^h, he took the hostages of the Sil-Murray, and of *all* Connaught; for

king to whom obeisance was made, always presented those submitting with gifts. Of this custom we have a remarkable instance on record in the Irish work called *Caithreim Toirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, in which it is stated that at a national assembly held by the Irish at Caol Uisce, near Ballyshannon, O'Neill sent Teige O'Brien one hundred horses as wages of subsidy, and as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due to him from O'Brien; but O'Brien, rejecting the subsidy and denying the superiority of O'Neill, sent him two hundred horses, to be received in acknowledgment of O'Neill's submission to O'Brien.

^f *Dunlo*, *Dun leoóla*.—It is the name of a townland, which contains that part of the town

of Ballinasloe lying to the west of the River Suck, in the county of Galway. Dunlo-street, in Ballinasloe, still preserves the name.

^g *His son*.—This passage is so confusedly given in the original that the translator has thought it necessary to transpose the order of the language in the translation, but the original is printed exactly as in the autograph.

^h *Moy Naei*, *maḡ naoi*.—This is otherwise called Machaire Chonnacht. The inhabitants of the town of Roscommon and its vicinity, when speaking of the country generally, call the district lying between them and Athlone, the *Barony*, and that between them and Elphin, the *Maghera*; but they say that you are not in the Maghera till you are two miles and a half to the north of the town of Roscommon. The following are the bounds

Ruaiðri go mað naoí po ðab ðialla ríl muirðaið 7 Connaçt, ap ap ann po bátað 7eill Concòbair maonmuige i nimir cloépann for loc ríð an tan rin.

Plaitbearaé ua maoldoraið tigeapna cenél cconail cona toiçertal do bhé illongpoit ip in ccorann, 7 connaçtaið uile eitip ðall 7 ðaoideal ina naðhaið don leir aile.

Concòbair ua diarmata do marðað la caéal carpaé mac concòbair maonmuige a noioðail a aéur.

An ced Rirðfíð do ríogað op Saðaið .6. Iulij.

Sluaðeað la hua Maoldoraið (plaitbértaé) do ðabail rri connachtaib ðup po ðab longpoit ip in Copann. Tangatað connaçtaið uile eitip ðallaið 7 ðaoidealaið ina aðaið, ap a aoí n ríó éumainðrfe ní óó, 7 po ðarpcarpat rri apóile don chup rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1190.

Αίον Κρίορθ, míle, céð, nochat.

Diarmait ua paðaraið abb óðrmaiðe do ecc.

Maelreaclainn ua neaçtain 7 ðiollabearaið ua sluaðadaið do marðað la toirpðealðac mac Ruaiðri ui concòbair.

Mop inðean toirpðealðaið ui Concòbair, 7 Duibðrpa inðñ diarmata mic taiðð do écc.

Coinne eitip Caéal cpoibðearcc 7 Caéal carpaé h ccluain paipata brenainn do ðenaið ríóða ðtoppa. Tfeccat ríol muirpaðaið uile ip in ccoinne cedna im éomarba Pátpaicc, 7 im Concòbair mac diarmata, 7 im aipeaçtach ua poðuib, 7 ní po paðað a ríoducchað pe poile don chup rin.

of the Maghery, according to the general tradition of the people in the county of Roscommon. It extends northwards as far as Lismaccoil, in the parish of Kilmacumshy; eastwards, to Falsk, in the parish of Killuckin; westwards, from the bridge of Cloonfree, near Strokestown, as far as the bridge of Castlereagh; and southwards, to a hill lying two miles and a half north of the town of Roscommon. The natives of the parish of Baslick call a hill in the townland of

Drishaghan, in that parish, the navel or centre of the Machaire or plain of Connaught, which conveys a distinct idea of the position of this plain.

ⁱ *Mac Teige*.—It is added in the Annals of Kilronan, that she was the wife of Cosnamhach O'Dowda.

^k *Cathal Crowderg*, Caéal cpoibðearg, i. e. Cathal, or Cahill, the Red-handed. The name *Cathal*, which means warlike, and appears to be

the hostages that had been delivered up to Conor Moinmoy, were on Inish-cloghran, an island in Lough Ree, at that time.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Tirconnell, encamped with his forces in Corran; and all the Connacians, both English and Irish, were against him on the other side.

Conor, grandson of Dermot, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, in revenge of the death of his father.

Richard I. was crowned King of England on the 6th of July.

O'Muldory (Flaherty) marched with his forces against the Connacians, and pitched his camp in Corran. All the Connacians, both English and Irish, came to oppose him; however, they were not able to injure him, and both departed *without coming to an engagement* on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1190.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety.

Dermot O'Rafferty, Abbot of Durrow, died.

Melaghlin O'Naghtan and Gilla-Barry O'Slowey were slain by Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor.

More, daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and Duvesa, daughter of Dermot Mac Teige¹, died.

A meeting was held at Clonfert-Brendan, to conclude a peace between Cathal Crovderg* and Cathal Carragh. All the Sil-Murray repaired to this meeting, together with the successor of St. Patrick¹, Conor Mac Dermot, and Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv; but they could not be reconciled to each other on this occasion.

synonymous with the Welsh *Cadell*, is now generally anglicised Charles, as the Christian name of a man, but Cahill as a surname, which is in Irish O'Cathail. Dr. O'Conor, in treating of this king in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, translates his name "Charles the Red-handed."—See p. 32 of that work. O'Flaherty translates it "Cathald Red-fist."—See his account of Hiar Connaught, printed for the Irish

Archæological Society in 1845. See also note under the year 1224.

¹ *The successor of St. Patrick*, *Comarba Patrick*, i. e. the Archbishop of Armagh. He was Thomas, or Tomaltach, O'Conor, who was related to the rival princes, and "a noble and worthy man," who was anxious to restore his native province to tranquillity.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 62.

Ταναίεε υα concobair ἡ πολ μωρεδαίγ go cluann mic noir in adag rin, ἡ πο εινίγ an coblaé go moé ara barach, ἡ tanzatar pompa ap pud na Sionna go pangatar go loc rib. Ro eiriγ anpaó anbaíl doib ap an loch go po peccailpior a naripaiγe ó apoule ἡ po éuairce an tanpaó an tatar i mboí ó concobair conar lamad a luamaircaé la méo an anpaó, ἡ ba ip in aréparach i mboí υα Concobair .i. Catál cpoibdepecc, baí Aipeachtach υα poδuib, ἡ concobair mac catál. - Oo cóioh an tatar po uipce go po baiofó i mboi innte cenmotá peirpar tearna im Chatál cpoibdearγ. Ro baideao Aipeactac υα poδuib, ἡ Concobair mac catál, Concobair ἡ Amiaib da mac Aoða még oipechtaiγ, υα Maoilbrenann, ἡ mac ui mannaóain co poóande ele.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1191.

Αοιρ Cριορo, mile, céo, nochat a hafn.

Ruaiópi υα Concobair do faccbáil Connaéτ ἡ a óol co tip Conaill do paighioh flaitébfiraiγ ui maolbopaió, ἡ i ttip neogain iap rin diappaió poóparate ap éuairceart nEpeann do gabáil Ríge Connacht do piópi, ἡ ni po pasmpat ullta peaponn opaγail óó ó connaétab, ἡ do cóio poime do paigio gall na mibe, ἡ ní po híγéctur pióhe leip, ἡ do éafó ap rin ip in muimain, como eipri rin tuccpat pol muipfóaiγ pfiann óó, .i. tip piachparach, ἡ cenel aoða na heéτge.

Aillónn ingín Riaccánn ui maipruananó, bñ aipeactaiγ ui poδuibh do écc.

^m *It foundered*, do cóioh an tatar po uipce, literally, "the vessel went under water."

ⁿ *Conor, son of Cathal*, i. e. Conor, Cathal Crowderg's own son. The translator has been obliged to transpose a part of this sentence, which is not properly arranged in the original, but the Irish text is printed exactly as in the autograph.

^o *Tír Fiachrach*, i. e. *Tír Fiachrach Aidhne*.—The country of the O'Heynes in the south-west of the county of Galway.

^p *Kinelea of Echtghe*, cenel aoða na heéτge,

i. e. the race of Aodh, or Hugh, of Slieve Echtghe, now Slieve Aughtee. This was the tribe name of the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, which became also that of their country, for the custom of ancient Ireland was, "not to take names and creations from places and countries, as it is with other nations, but to give the name of the family to the seignior by them occupied."—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia Vindicated*, p. 170, and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 354, note 8. O'Shaughnessy's country of Kinelea comprised the south-eastern half of the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in

O'Connor and the Sil-Murray went to Clonmacnoise on that night, and early next morning embarked in their fleet, and sailed up the Shannon until they came to Lough Ree. A violent storm arose on the lake, by which their vessels were separated from each other; and the storm so agitated the vessel in which O'Connor was, that it could not be piloted. Such was the fury of the storm, it foundered^m, and all the crew perished, except O'Connor himself and six others. In this vessel with O'Connor (Cathal Crowderg) were Areaghtagh O'Rodiv and Conor, son of Cathalⁿ, who were both drowned, as were also Conor and Auliffe, the two sons of Hugh Mageraghty; O'Mulrenin, and the son of O'Monahan, and many others.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1191.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-one.

Roderic O'Connor set out from Connaught, and went to Flaherty O'Muldory in Tirconnell, and afterwards *passed* into Tyrone, to request forces from the north of Ireland, *to enable him* to recover his kingdom of Connaught; but the Ultonians not consenting to aid in procuring lands for him from the Connacians, he repaired to the English of Meath, and these having also refused to go with him, he passed into Munster, whither the Sil-Murray sent for him, and gave him lands, viz. Tir Fiachrach^o and Kinelea of Echtge^p.

Ailleann, daughter of Regan O'Mulrony, and wife of Aireachtagh O'Rodiv, died.

the county of Galway.—See map prefixed to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843. For a list of townlands in Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy's country in the year 1543, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the same Society in 1844, pp. 375, 376. Under this year the *Annals of Kilronan* record the erection of the castle of Rath Cuanartaighe, but without giving the name of the builder, or the situation of the castle. They also contain the following entry under this year, respecting the drying up of the River Galway: A. D. 1191. In gailiun do tpaigh-aó an éliaóan ri, 7 fpié zuaó innze, 7 lám

ón cúipp go cele ói, 7 fpié pleğ innze 7 tpióuipn 7 tpi meop illeicéob plenna na pleigepin, 7 lám o'n nguabunna a paó."

"A. D. 1191. The *River Galliv* dried up this year, and there was a hatchet found in it, *measuring* a hand from one point to the other, and there was a spear found in it measuring three hands and three fingers in breadth, and a hand from the shoulder in length."

See O'Flaherty's *Account of Iar-Connaught*, published by the Irish Archæological Society, p. 29, and Ware's *Antiq. Hibernicæ*, c. xii., where we read: "In Annalibus Roseomanensibus, ad annum mxc, fit inentio capitis Hastæ, ad

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1192.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, céo, nochat, adó.

Δορυρ προιντιόε αν ουιβρεκκλσρα colaim cille ι νοοιρε το όσnamh la hua ccaatam na craibhe, γ la hinghin ui lnnfirge.

Ταichleac ua dubda ticchsrna ua namalgaða γ ua ppiacríac muaidi το μαριθαó la da mac a mec pén.

Αεó ua plainn τοιρεαó ριλ Μαιοιερυαιν το écc.

Μαιórm acc capaid Eacharaó ap gallaib la muinntir maoilepionna.

Caipλέn atha an upcair γ caiplen cille birgi το όsnam ιρ ιn mbliaðan ρι.

longitudinem uniuscubiti, reperti in fluvio Galivæ tum desiccato."—See note under the year 1178.

^q *Of Creeve*, na craibhe.—The district near Coleraine, west of the River Bann. The cataract, now called the Cutt's Fishery, was anciently called Eas Craoibhe.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia, Domestica*, cap. 3, where, describing the course of the River Bann, he writes: "Banna inter Leam et Elliam præter Clanbresail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum transiens Ændromensem agrum et Fircriviam (Fip na Craoibhe) Scriniamque in Londinodorensi agro intersecat, et tertio e Culrania, et Cataracta *Eascribe* lapide se in oceanum transfundit, salmonibus totius Europæ longè fæcundissimus."

^r *O'Inneirghe*, now anglicised Henery.—This family descends from Brian, grandson of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in 406. There are several of this name in the parish of Ballynascreen, in the county of Londonderry, of whom Dr. Henery, of Maghera, in the same county, is at present the most respectable.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Irish Pedigrees, Lord Roden's copy, p. 178, with which the copy in the Royal Irish Academy corresponds.

^s *Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Tirawley and Tireragh.

^t *Sil-Maelruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Connaught; and it also became

the name of their territory, which comprised the entire of the parish of Kiltullagh, and part of the parish of Kilkeevin, in the present county of Roscommon. The present head of this sept of the O'Flynn's told the Editor in 1837, that it was the constant tradition in the family, that O'Flynn's country extended southwards as far as the bridge of Glinske, in the county of Galway, but the Editor has not found any authority for extending it beyond the limits of the present county of Roscommon. It comprised the entire of the mountainous district of *Sliabh Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flynn's mountain, which contains twenty townlands, and lies partly in the parish of Kiltullagh, and partly in that of Kilkeevin. The lake called *Lough Uí Fhloinn*, i. e. O'Flynn's lake (incorrectly anglicised Lough Glynn by Mr. Weld, in his Statistical Account of the county of Roscommon), also lies in this territory, as does the village of Ballinlough, called in Irish baile locha Uí Fhloinn, i. e. the town of O'Flynn's lake. O'Flynn's castle, of which the foundations only are now traceable, stood on the top of the hill between the village and the lake.

The present head of this sept of the O'Flynn's is Edmond O'Flynn, Esq., of Newborough (the son of Kelly, son of Edmond, son of Colla), who possesses but a few townlands of the territory.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1192.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-two.

The doorway of the refectory of Duv-regles-Columbkille was made by O'Kane, of Creeve^a, and the daughter of O'Henery^r.

Taichleach O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Awley and Hy-Fiachrach^s of the Moy, was slain by his own two grandsons.

Hugh O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died^t.

The English were defeated at the weir of Aughera^u, by Muintir Maoil-t-Sinna.

The castle of Ath-an-Urchair^w and the castle of Kilbixy^x were erected in this year.

Dr. O'Brien, in his Irish Dictionary, printed at Paris in 1768, states that Edmond O'Flin, of Ballinlugh, Esq. (the grandfather of the present Edmond), was then the chief of this ancient family. He also states that "the Right Hon. Lady Ellen O'Flin, Countess de la Hues of Lahnes-Castle, in Normandy, was of the same direct branch of the O'Flins, her ladyship being daughter to Timothy O'Flin, of Clydagh, in the Co. of Rosecommon, Esq." The Connaught O'Flynnns are of a different race from O'Flynnns of Arda, in Munster, and from the O'Flynnns, now O'Lynnns, of Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, the warlike opponents of Sir John De Courcy.

^u *The weir of Aughera*, καπαῖὸ Εαάραθ.—This place is called Acharudh Lobran at the year 1163. The only place near the country of the Muintir Maoil-tsionna, or Mac Carroons, called Aughera, is the parish of Augher, in the barony of Deece, in the county of East Meath. The Mac Carroons were seated in Cuirne in Tefia, which was the western part of the county of Westmeath. According to the Annals of Kilronan the Mac Carroons were defeated this year at Rath Aodha (Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan), by the English, on which occasion the two sons of Mac Carroon, the two sons of Teige Mac Ualgairg [Magoalric], O'Hart, Branán Mac Branán, and

many others, both Irish and English, were slain.

^w *Ath-an-Urchair*, now called in Irish baile áta upchuip, and in English Horseleap: it lies in the barony of Moycashel, in the south of the county of Westmeath. Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, who wrote in 1682, says, that Sir Hugh De Lacy was murdered here by a mere villain or common labourer, and a native, as he was stooping down to give some directions to the workmen; but this cannot be true, as it appears, from the old Irish annals, that Sir Hugh was murdered in 1186 by O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox, prince of Tefia, i. e. six years before this castle was erected.—See note under the year 1186.

Piers says that this place was called *Horseleap*, from Sir Hugh de Lacy having leaped on horseback over the drawbridge of the castle.—See Vallancey's *Collectanea*, vol. i. pp. 84, 85. He describes this castle as a stately structure, and such no doubt it was, but there are no distinct ruins of it at present, except the two piers of the drawbridge; masses of the walls are seen scattered over the hill, but the ground-plan of the building could not now be determined.—See other references to this place at the years 1207 and 1470.

^x *Kilbixy*, Cill Bixy, recte Cill Bixyge, i. e.

Cneach mór do ðenam la gallaib laigín ar ðomnall ua mbriain, go pangattar tré élar cille dalua riar go magh ua ttoirpðealbais, 7 pucc-ratt dál ceair orra go po marðrat rochaide diobh. Do ponrat goill cairlen cille riacal, 7 cairlen cnuic Rapponn don chur rin.

Maðm mor ría nðomnall ua mbriain for gallaib orpðaisge go po cuiread a nár.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1193.

Áoir Cúroð míle, ced, nochat, atpí.

Eochaib ua baosgill do marðad lá huið ríachrað arda rraða.

Maolpattraicc ua cobðais go écc.

Catal mac gaithéne do écc.

the church of St. Bigseach.—This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire* or Festiloggy of Aengus at 4th October, as in the territory of Uí Mac Uais (Moygoish), in Meath. It afterwards became an English town of some importance, according to Sir Henry Piers, who wrote in 1682: “Kilkixy, of old a town of great note, having, as tradition telleth us, twelve Burgesses in their scarlet gowns, a Mayor or Sovereign with other officers suitable to so great a port, &c.” The Editor visited this place in 1837, and found but few traces of this ancient town. They were as follows: 1. The Leperhouse, a mere ruin; 2. The site of the castle, but no remains whatever of its walls; 3. A moat surrounded by one circular fosse; 4. Site of the gallows. There is a holy well near the church still bearing the name *Tobar Digríge*, i. e. the well of St. Bigseach, a virgin, whose memory was venerated here, according to the Irish Calendars, on the 28th of June and 4th of October.—See other references to Kilkixy at the years 1430 and 1450.

^y *Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhaigh*, a plain near the Shannon, in the parish of Killaloe, in the east of the county of Clare.

^z *Cill Ríacla*, now Kilfeakle, an old church, giving name to a parish, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary, and about four miles and a half to the east of the town of Tipperary. In the Book of Lismore, fol. 47, *b*, *b*, this church is described as in the territory of Muscraighe Breogain, which was the ancient name of the barony of Clanwilliam. See also Annals of Innisfallen, at the years 1192, 1196, and 1205; Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 32; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 290.

^a *Knockgraffon*, *Cnoc Raffon*, i. e. the hill of Raffon, who, according to Keating and the older writers, was the nurse of Fiacha Mülleathan, King of Munster, in the third century. It is a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Middlethird, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the north of the town of Cahir. O'Brien has the following notice of this place in his Irish Dictionary, *voce* GRAFANN: “GRAFANN, Knockgraffan, or Raffan, in the county of Tipperary, one of the regal houses of the kings of Munster in ancient times, where Fiacha Muilleathan, and other Momonian kings, had their courts; it was to that seat Fiacha

The English of Leinster committed great depredations against Donnell O'Brien. They passed over the plain of Killaloe, and directed their course westwards, until they had reached Magh-Ua-Toirdhealbhagh^y, where they were opposed by the Dalcassians, who slew great numbers of them. On this expedition the English erected the castles of Kilfeakle^z and Knockgraffon^a.

Donnell O'Brien defeated the English of Ossory, and made a great slaughter of them.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1193.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-three.

Eochy O'Boyle was slain by the Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw^b.

Mulpatrick O'Coffey died.

Cathal Mac Gaithen died.

brought Cormac Mac Airt, King of Leath-Coinn, prisoner. In after ages it was the estate, together with its annexes, of the O'Sullivans. A very remarkable moat yet remains there to be seen to this day." Again, under the word RAFFAN, he writes; "RAFFAN, Cnoc-Raffan, a beautiful hill near the River Suire, the centre of the primitive estate of the O'Sullivans, descended from Finin, elder brother of Failbhe Flann, ancestor of the Mac Cartys."

The Editor visited Knockgraffon in the year 1840, and found the ancient ruins to consist of a large moat surrounded by a rath of ample dimensions. The moat is about fifty-five feet in perpendicular height, and sixty feet in diameter at top. At the foot of the moat on the west side is a curious platea measuring seventy paces from north to south, and fifty-seven paces from east to west. This place remained in the possession of the descendants of Fiacha Muilleathan, the O'Sullivans, until the year 1192, when the English drove them from their rich plains into the mountains of Cork and Kerry, and erected, within their Rath of Knockgraffon, a strong castle to secure their conquests. Of this

castle only one small tower now remains, but the outlines of some of the walls are traceable to a very considerable extent. See Cormac's Glossary, *voce* Cna; and Keating's History of Ireland, reign of Cormac Mac Art.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen records the erection of the castles of Kilkenny and Kilfeakle, by the English, in this year.

^b *Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw*, *uí fiacháirí ardastraw*, i. e. the descendants of Fiachra of Ardstraw. Their territory was situated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, and comprised the parish of Ardstraw and some adjoining parishes. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 857), that the church of Ardstraw, and many other churches of *Opheathrach*, were taken from the see of Clogher, and incorporated with the see of Derry. This tribe of the Hy-Fiachrach are to be distinguished from those of Connaught, being descended from Fiachra, the son of Erc, who was the eldest son of Colla Uais, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 76.

Ὁρροργαλλ (ἰ. βñ τῖγερναι υἱ Ρυαρῖ) ἰγñ μῡρῑὰδᾱ υἱ Μᾱολεαχλαῖνν
 ὁο ecc ἰ μᾱῡῡῡῡῡῡ ὁῡοῖῑτ ἄτᾱ ἡ ἰν cῡccῑḃ βῑᾱḃᾱḃ ὀcτῡῡḡᾱτ ἄ ἡᾱῡῡῡ.

Δῡᾱῡᾱῡḃ mac Cḡḃḃḡḡḃḃḃḃ υἱ ḃῡḡḡḡḡᾱῖḡ τᾱῡῡᾱῑᾱῑ cῑḡḡḡḡḃḃḃḃ, ῡ
 τῑcḃḃḃḃḃḃ ḡᾱ ῡᾱῖḡḡῡ ῡῡῡ ῡῡῡ ῡḃḃḃḃ ὁο ecc.

Cᾱthᾱḃ ὀḃᾱῡ mac ḡῡḡ cᾱῡῡᾱῖḡ ὁο ḡᾱῡḃᾱḃḃ ḃᾱ ὁḡḡḡḡḡ ḡᾱḡ cᾱῡῡᾱῖḡḃ.

Μῡῡῡῡῡῡῡḃ mac μῡῡῡῡῡῡḃ Mῡc μῡῡῡῡῡῡḃ τῑcḃḃḃḃḃḃ ḡᾱ cῑḡḡḡḡḡᾱῖḡ ὁῡḡ.

Αḡḃḃ ḡᾱ ḡᾱῡῡḃῡḡḡḡḡḡḡ τᾱῡῡᾱῑᾱῑ cῑḡḡḡḡḃḃḃḃ cḡḡḡḡḡᾱῡ ὁο ḡᾱῡḃᾱḃ ḃᾱ ḡᾱḃḃḃ ἄτᾱ cḃᾱḃḃ.

^c *Dervorgilla*, *Deapḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ*.—She was, therefore, born in the year 1108, was forty-four years of age when she eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who was then in the sixty-second year of his age, a remarkable instance of a *green* old age. Dermot was expelled in eight years afterwards, but, as Dr. O'Connor observes, not for the seduction of this woman.—See O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, part ii. p. 146. O'Reilly, in his Essay on the Brehon Laws, attempts to defend the character of this woman; but it cannot be defended, as we have the authority of these Annals, and of the older Annals of Clonmacnoise, to prove that she not only consented to go home with Dermot, but also carried with her, her dowry and cattle.—See Mageoghegan's Translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and note under the year 1172, p. 4.

^d *Monastery of Drogheda*, *Μᾱῡῡῡῡῡῡ Ὁῡοῖῑτ Αῑῑᾱ*.—Colgan observes that, by the Monastery of Drogheda, the Four Masters mean that of Mellifont, which is near that town.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309, and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655, 776; see also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 167, note 22.

^e *Clanmalier*, *clann ḡᾱῡῡḡḡḃḃḃḃ*.—This, which was the territory of the O'Dempsys, extended on both sides of the River Barrow, in the King's and Queen's Counties. It appears from an old map of the countries of Leix and Ophaley, made in the reign of Philip and Mary, that the

territory of Clanmalier extended to the margin of the Great Heath of Maryborough, and comprised the barony of Portnahinch in the Queen's County, on the south side of the River Barrow, and the barony of Upper Philipstown, in the King's County, on the north side of that river. This Dermot O'Dempsy was the only man of his name that obtained the chieftainship of all Offaly. He founded, on the site of an ancient church dedicated to St. Evin, about the year 1178, the great Cistercian abbey of Rosglas, now Monasterevin (*Μᾱῡῡῡῡῡ Ἐῡῡῡῡ*), which he richly endowed.—See his Charter of Foundation published in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031. For the extent of *Uí Failghe* before the English invasion, see note under the year 1178.

^f *Murtough, son of Murrough Mac Murrough*.—He was Murtough *na maor* (i. e. of the Stewards), son of Murrough *na nGaedhal* (of the Irish), who was the brother of Dermot *na nGall* (of the English), who first brought the English to Ireland). According to the Book of Leinster, a very important fragment of a MS. preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2, 18), Murrough *na nGaedhal* was the ancestor of the celebrated family of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, said by Sir George Carew to be a branch of the Barrys, and also of Mac Vaddock, whose country was situated round Gorey, in the north-east of the county of Wexford, supposed also, but without any proof whatever, except

Dervorgilla^c (i. e. the wife of Tiernan O'Rourke), daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin, died in the monastery of Drogheda^d [Mellifont], in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Dermot, son of Cubroghda O'Dempsey, Chief of Clanmalier^e, and for a long time Lord of Offaly, died.

Cathal Odhar, the son of Mac Carthy, was slain by Donnell Mac Carthy.

Murtough, the son of Murrough Mac Murrough^f, Lord of Hy-Kinsellagh^g, died.

Hugh O'Mulrenin^h, Chief of Clann-Conor, was slain by the English of Dublin.

mere conjecture, to be of English descent. From Donnell Kavanagh, the illegitimate son of Dermot *na nGall* Mac Murrough, are descended all the Kavanaghs, including the Mac Dermots Láv-derg; and from Enna, another illegitimate son of the same Dermot, are descended the family of the Kinsellaghs, now so numerous in Leinster. The country of Mac Davy More, or Mac Damore, was in the barony of Ballyghkeen, comprising the lands of Glascarrick, &c. In the State Papers' Office, London, is preserved a petition, dated 1611, of Art Mac Dermott Kavanagh, Chief of the Kinsellaghs, and Redmond Mac Davimore, Richard Mac Vaddock, and Donnell Kavanagh Spaniagh, and other gentlemen and freeholders of the countries of Mac Dermott, Mac Davimore, and Mac Vaddock, through their agent, Henry Walsh; and another petition, dated May, 1616, of Redmond Mac Damore, gent., Chief of Mac Damore's country, in the county of Wexford, to the English Privy Council, regarding the new Plantation in Wexfordshire. In this petition Mac Damore states that he holds his lands by descent and not by tanistry. This, however, is not enough to prove his descent from the Barrys, in opposition to the Book of Leinster, a vellum manuscript, at least five centuries old, which traces his pedigree to Murrough *na nGaedhal*, the brother of Dermot *na nGall*. It is highly probable, however, that Murrough *na nGaedhal*, had married

a lady of the Barrys, and thus brought the names David and Redmond into this branch of the Mac Murrough family, as the Kavanaghs have that of Gerald, Maurice, Walter, &c., from intermarriages with other English or Anglo-Irish families. The pedigrees of the above septs of the Mac Murroughs are also given in Duall Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 473, and in Peregrine O'Clery's, p. 82.

^g *Hy-Kinsellagh*.—The people called Hy-Kinsellagh, were the descendants of Eochy Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, about the year of Christ 358. Their country originally comprised more than the present diocese of Ferns, for we learn from the oldest lives of St. Patrick, that Donaghmore, near Sletty, in the present county of Carlow, was in it. In an ancient Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 863), it is called the larger and more powerful part of Leinster. "*Ordinavit S. Patricius de gente Lagenensium alium episcopum nomine Fyacha virum religiosissimum: qui jussione beatissimi Patricii gentem Ceanselach ad fidem convertit et baptizavit; quæ gens major atque potentior pars Lagenensium est.*" The country of Hy-Felneadha, north, which was the ancient name of the district around Tullow-Ofelimy, in the present county of Carlow, was also in the territory of Hy-Kinsellagh.

^h *O'Mulrenin*, OMuolbrenann.—The exact limits of the cantred of Clann-Conor, the terri-

Ua cŕbail ticcŕna airġiall do ġabail la ġallaibh, 7 a dallað leo o
 tŕr, 7 a ĕpocharh iarctam.

Imr clothparrn do orġain la macaib oirdealb, 7 la macaib concobair
 Maonmaġe.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1194.

Αοιρ Cpioρθ, mile, cĕd, nochar, acŕthair.

Conŕtantin ua bŕain [ua bŕian?] erroc ĕille dalia do ĕcc.

Domnall mac toirpdealbair u bŕian Ri muin, lochparrn polupra
 pŕoðar 7 coccad Redla adanta eniġ 7 ŕnġnam na muinneac, 7 lŕte moðar
 archŕna do ĕcc, 7 muirŕŕtach a mac do ġabail a ionarh.

Ĥoill do thachtar ar imr ua pŕionntam, 7 a ccor ar eccin di.

Cŕmŕde ua plann do marðad la ġallaib.

Sloicchŕ la ġilleberc mac ġoirdealbair co hearr puarð, 7 a iompuð
 arpŕden ġan nach tarðar dia Sloiġŕ itti.

tory of O'Mulrenin, cannot now be determined, as this family sunk at an early period under O'Flanagan and O'Conor Roe; but its whereabouts may be ascertained from O'Dugan's topographical poem, which makes the Clann-Conor a subsection of the Clanncahill, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and parts of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. Mael bŕenann, the name of the progenitor of this family, signifies the servant, or devoted of St. Brendan.

ⁱ *Inishcloghran*, Imr Clothparrn, i. e. the island of *Clothra*. This Clothra is said to have been the sister of the famous Meadlibh, or Meave, Queen of Connaught. The island lies in Lough Ree, near St. John's, and is now sometimes called, by the people of the counties of Longford and Roscommon, dwelling in its vicinity, the Seven Church Island, from the ruins of seven old churches still to be seen on it; and sometimes Quaker's Island, from Mr. Fairbrother, the pre-

sent occupier. These churches, to one of which is attached a very old square belfry, called in Irish Clogár, are said to have been erected by St. Dermot in the sixth century; but some of them were re-edified. The famous Meave of Croghan, Queen of Connaught, was killed on this island by the champion Forby, her own nephew, and the spot on which she perished is still pointed out, and called ionad marðar Meidbe, the place of the killing of Meave. There is also on the highest point of the island the remains of a fort called *Grianan Meidhbhe*.—See Ordnance Map of the Island; and Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 358.

^k *The Sons of Osdealv*, i. e. the Mac Costelloes.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the island of Inis Clothparrn was plundered this year by Gilbert Mac Gosdealv, and his English followers, and the sons of Gilchreest Mac Carroon, viz., Gilla Croichefraich and Auliffe, who had the tribe of Muintir Maeltinna with them. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of

O'Carroll, Lord of Oriel, was taken by the English, who first put out his eyes, and afterwards hanged him.

Inishcloghranⁱ was plundered by the sons of Osdeav^k, and the sons of Conor Moinmoy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1194.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-four.

Constantine O'Brain [O'Brien?], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Donnell, son of Turlough O'Brien, King of Munster, a beaming lamp in peace and war, and the brilliant star of the hospitality and valour of the Momonians, and of *all* Leth-Mogha, died; and Murtough, his son, assumed his place.

The English landed upon [the island of] Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain^l, but were forcibly driven from it.

Cumee O'Flynn^m was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello marched, with an army, to Assaroeⁿ, but was compelled to return without being able to gain any advantage by his expedition.

Innisfallen, it was plundered by Gilbert de Nangle; and this is correct, for De Nangle was the original name of the Costelloes.

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the erection of the Castle of Domhnach maighen, now Donaglimoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan, but do not give the name of the builder. Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection, by the English, of the Castle of Briginis, in Thomond, with the consent of Donnell More O'Brien, who, it was believed, permitted its erection for the purpose of distressing Mac Carthy. The same chronicle also enters under this year the death of the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Mann, and wife of John de Courcy.

^l *Inis-Ua-bh-Fionntain*, i. e. *insula O'Fintanorum*.—The situation of this island is unknown to the Editor. It is not called from St. Fintan,

after whom several places in Ireland are named, but from a family of the name O'Fintan.

^m *Cumee O'Flynn*.—This is the celebrated chieftain, who, in the year 1178, defeated De Courcy in the territory of Firlee, and cut off all his men except eleven. The name of the person by whom Cumee was slain is not given in the Annals of Ulster, Kilronan, or Innisfallen. *Do mairbtear do gallaib* is the phrase used by them all, and the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders the passage: "Cumie Offlin killed by the Galls." The term *Galls* is at this period always applied to the English, though in the previous century it means the Danes, or Scandinavians.

ⁿ *Assaroe*, *ear puad*, i. e. the Red Cataract, but the name is more correctly *Ear Aoda puad*, i. e. the cataract of Aodh Ruadh, the son of Badharn, who was drowned here in the year of the world 4518, according to the chronology of these an-

Maolreachlainn mac domnaill uí giollapatraicc ticcfinn oirraige do ecc.

Concobar mac Maighara mic duinnpleibe uí eochaða do marbhad la hUa nannluain i meabail.

Aedh dall mac toirpdealbais uí concobair do écc.

Siurucc mac floinn uí fíndacta taoirpeac cloinne murchada do ég.

Donnchað mac Muircsetais mic toirpdealbais do marbhad la Muircsetach mac domnaill uí brian.

Murchad mac Amlaib uí éinneidig do marbhad la lochlainn mac micparé uí chinneitrig i riongaíl.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1195.

Aoir Críord, mile, ced, nochatt, a cúicc.

Domnaill ua Conaing eppcop éille dalua do écc.

Florent mac Ríaccáin uí maolruanaid eppcop oile fínd do écc.

Domnaill ua fínd comarba cluana físta brénaind decc.

Eacmarcach uá catáir do écc i peccléir póil.

Concobar mac fáctna do écc i peccléir doirpe.

Siurucc ua gairmleobais do marbhad do mac duir Slebe.

Sluaigead lá lohn do cuirte, 7 la mac Hugo de lati do gabáil nírt ar gallaib laigín, 7 munán.

Sluaichead la Cathal cpoibdeirce ua cconcobair, la mac goirdeibais go noireim do gallaib, 7 do gaoithealaib na míde iniaille ppur ír in munán go rangattar imleach iubair, 7 cairiol go po loircead ceirpe moircairleim leo 7 aipale do mioncairlenaibh.

Cathal mac diarmada do tocht i cconnachtaib ar in munán, 7 ba corgrach in gach maigín triara tuðchað go painig co loch mír, 7 co hinir Roðba, 7 po gabait longa cathail cpoibdeirg uile lair, 7 puð lair iat co

nals, but in the year 3603, according to O'Flaherty's corrected Irish Chronology.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36. This name is now pronounced *Assaroe*, but the cataract is more generally known by the appellation of the Salmon Leap. It is on the River Samhair, now more usually

called the Erne, in the town of Ballyshannon.

° *O'Finnaghty*.—There were two families of this name in Connaught, of whom one was Chief of Clann-Murrough, and the other was Chief of Clann-Conway, and had his residence at Dunamon, near the River Suck. These families were

Melaghlin, the son of Donnell, who was the grandson of Gillapattrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Conor, son of Manus, who was son of Donslevy O'Haughey, was treacherously slain by O'Hanlon.

Hugh Dall (the Blind), the son of Turlough O'Conor, died.

Sitric, the son of Flann O'Finnaghty^o, Chief of Clann-Murrough, died.

Donough, son of Murtough, who was son of Turlough, was slain by Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien.

Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Kennedy, was slain in *finvail*^p by Loughlin, the son of Magrath O'Kennedy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1195.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-five.

Donnell O'Conaing [Gunning], Bishop of Killaloe, died.

Florence, the son of Regan O'Mulrony, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Donnell O'Finn, Coarb of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Eachmarcach O'Kane died in St. Paul's church.

Conor Mag Fachtna died in the abbey church of Derry.

Sitric O'Gormly was slain by Mac Donslevy.

John De Courcy and the son of Hugo De Lacy marched with an army to conquer the English of Leinster and Munster.

Cathal Crowderg O'Conor and Mac Costelloe, with some of the English and Irish of Meath, marched into Munster, and arrived at Imleach Iubhair (Emly) and Cashel. They burned four large castles and some small ones.

Cathal Mac Dermot marched from Munster into Connaught, and passed victoriously through the province. On arriving at Lough Mask and Inishrobe^q, he seized upon all the vessels [i. e. boats] of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, and

supplanted by that sept of the Burkes called Mac David, who had their chief castle at Glinsk, on the west side of the River Suck, in the county of Galway.—See note under the year 1225.

^p *Fingail*.—The crime of *fióngail* was counted worse than simple murder by the Irish. It in-

cluded patricide, matricide, fratricide, and the murder of any relation.

^q *Inishrobe*, *iní roðba*, i. e. the island of the River Robe. A small island in Lough Mask, opposite the mouth of the River Robe, not far from the town of Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

cairlén na caillige co nbeanna ulca iomda ar ar gach leit de co ttaimig cathal croibdearg co nbeim do gallaib 7 do cloinn maolruana, 7 do ponað ríð fó déoid me mac diaimada ger uo móir ná huile do poine go rin.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOΣΘ, 1196.

Αοιρ Crioρθ, mile, céo, nochat, apé.

Recclér Póil 7 Petair in Armacha cona tsmplaib, 7 go mbloio móir don Ráit do loρccað.

Muiréscitach mac muiréscitaiğ uí laclainn tiğearna cenél eóğain Rioğ-damna Epeann tuir gaircceð, 7 eangnaíma leite cuinn, díorgaolaití catpac, 7 cairlén gall, turghalaio ceall, 7 caomneimeað, do marbað lá donnchað mac bloργaio uí catáin tpe comairle cenel neogain iar ttabairt na tteopa pcpíne, 7 cánóine Paτpaig dóib in oilri óó. Rugað a cōpp iaroiñ go doipe colaim cille, 7 po haðnaçt hipuioe go nonóir, 7 cátaio.

Slóigeao lá Ruáioiri mac duinnplebe co ngallaið, 7 go macaib coípec connact do poighið cenél neogain, 7 na nairter, Tangattar tna cenél eóğain telca ócc, 7 pīopu airteir co macaire árdamaça ina nağaið, 7 do paðpaç cat dóib go paomneað for mac duinnplebe 7 po láo ðsrigári a muin-

^r *Caislen na-Caillighe*.—Now called the Hag's Castle in English: it is situated in Lough Mask, and is a round enclosure of great extent.

^s *The rath*, or fort, that surrounded the cathedral of Armagh extended, according to tradition, as far south as the present market house.

^t *Churches and fair nemed*s.—Turghálaioe ceall 7 caomneimeað is translated by Colgan "Multarum Basilicarum et Sanctuariorum fundator."—*Vide Trias Thaum.*, p. 504, col. 2.

^u *Blosky O' Kane*.—That this Blosky is the ancestor of the numerous clans of the Mac Closkeys, in the county of Londonderry, can scarcely be doubted. The Erenagh Mac Closkey signed his name Blosganus in the reign of James I., which at once affords a clue to the true original name of this family.

^w *Honour and respect*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in his *Annals of Derry, Trias Thaum.*, p. 504: "A. D. 1196. Murchertachus Hua Lachlainn, filius Murchertachi, Hiberniæ regis, Princeps de Kinel-eoguin, & expectatione multorum Rex Hiberniæ futurus, turris fortitudinis & defeusionis Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, victoriosus Anglicarum Ciuitatum & fortalitorum expugnator, & multarum Basilicarum & Sanctuariorum fundator, de consilio quorundam procerum de Kinel-eoguin qui per tria Scrinia, & Canones S. Patricij iuramentum fidelitatis ante ipsi præstiterant; manu Dunchadi filij Bloscadii O Cathain dolosè interemptus occubuit: eiusque corpus Doriam delatum ibi cum funebri pompa & honore sepultum est." And thus, very carelessly in the

brought them away to Caislen na-Caillighe^r [the Hag's Castle], where he proceeded to commit great ravages in all directions, until Cathal Croiderg, accompanied by a party of the English and of the Sil-Maelruana, arrived and made peace with him (Mac Dermot), although he (Cathal) had thitherto committed great injuries.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1196.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-six.

The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, with its churches, and a great part of the Rath^s, were burned.

Murtough, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, Lord of Kinel-Owen, presumptive heir to the throne of Ireland, tower of the valour and achievements of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of the cities and castles of the English, and founder of churches and fair nemed^s (sanctuaries), was killed by Donough, the son of Blosky O'Kane^u, at the instigation of the Kinel-Owen, who had pledged their loyalty to him before the Three Shrines and the Canoin-Phatruig [i.e. the Book of Armagh]. His body was carried to Derry, and there interred with honour and respect^w.

Rory Mac Donslevy, with the English, and the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, marched an army against the Kinel-Owen and Oriors^x. The Kinel-Owen of Tulloghoge and the men of Orior proceeded to the plain of Armagh to oppose them, and there gave them battle. Mac Donslevy was

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1195. Murtagh mac Murtagh O'Loghlin, King of Kindred Owen, and that should be King of all Ireland, the supporting Post of Leth-quin for Feates of Armes and courage [τῶν γούρι-
cis 7 engnomu leirí cuinn], Banisher [recte destroyer] of Gallsand Castles, Rearer of churches and holiness" [neimeð], "killed by Donogh mac Blosgy O'Cathan, in counsel of all Kindred Owen, after bringing the three shrines and canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh, and he was carried to Dyry Columkille, and he was buried honorably."

^x Oriors, αἰρέπ, i. e. the inhabitants of

Orior, i. e. of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The word αἰρέπ signifies Oriental, or Eastern; and the territory and people were so called from their situation in the east of Oriel; and the name of the inhabitants is accordingly latinized *Artheri* and *Orientalis*, by Probus, Colgan, O'Flaherty, and other writers. Probus calls this territory *Regio Orientalium*.—See the second Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 857, 1047; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76; Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 107, 130; and Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 103.

τιρε. Τονεραταρ αν δνα αδό δέεε δο μακαίβ πλατά, γ τοίρεαé Connacé γο ποχαϊδὶς οίλε δο δόρφυρῖλυαξ ιmaille φριύ. δα δια μαίεῖς βριαν buide ua φλαϊτέβερταιξ, mac μαοιλιορ υι concobair a connacéταῖς, mac υι conco-
bair φαιλγε, γ mac υι φαολαι na νδεϊρε.

Mac blopccaið υί cuiriu δο αργαιν τερμαινν δάβεόεε, γ πο μαρβαð é φέν γο νόργάρ α μιντιρε για ccinð μιορ α τρια φιορταῖς δέ, γ δάβεόξ.

Domnall mac διαρμαδα μέεε capéταῖς δο βνρεαð caéα ap gallaῖς luimniξ γ munan, γ πο cúir α νδεαρξ ár, γ πο διοcuir α luimneacé, γ πο βνιρ δά μαϊðm οίλε πορρα cén μοτά an μαϊðm pin.

Concubair mac διαρμαδα τιξεαρνα μαίξε λυιρξ δο δολ hi nupð ι μαμνι-
τιρ na búille, γ πο ξαð tomaltach τιξεαρνυρ δια épi.

Αοð υά φεαρξαιλ τιξεαρνα μιντιρε hanξaile δο μαρβαð ι meabail lá macaῖς Siτpιοξα υί cuinn.

Μαίτε μιντιρε heóλαιρ δο μαρβαð la mac caéail υι Ruairc hi meabail.

Μυιρδῶαé máεε Ragnaill .i. an γιolla puað ταιοιρεαé μιντιρε heóλαιρ δο μαρβαð la mac μαξνυρ υί Concobairi επέ φυράῖς mic caéail υι Ruairc lár πο μαρβαð na μαίτε πέμφάιτε.

Μαηγmahain mac Concobair maonμαίξε pιοξðamna Connacé δο μαρ-

^γ *Desies, Déire*.—At this period the territory of Desies extended from Lismore to Credanhead, in the county of Waterford. The last chief of the Desies, of the family of O'Faolan, was Melaghlín, or Malachy, who was deprived of his principality shortly after the English invasion, when it was granted to Robert Le Poer, whose descendants (now called Powers) for ages after possessed the territory.—See Cambrensis' *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, P. iii. c. 69.

^ε *Termon-Daveog, Τεαρmann δαβεοξ*, i. e. the sanctuary of St. *Daveog*.—The church of this Termon was situated on an island in Lough Derg, in the county of Donegal, but not a trace of it now remains. For some account of this celebrated island in Lough Derg, commonly called the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, see Dean Richardson's work entitled *Folly of Pilgrimages*,

and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 368. The stone chair of St. Daveog, or Daibheog, the patron of this Termon, is yet shewn in a townland of Seeavoc, which verges on Lough Derg on the south side. The church lands of Termon Daveog are now called Termon-Magrath.

^α *Limerick*.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, under this year, that Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy destroyed the castle of Kilfeakle, and slew many of the English there, and took two of their chiefs prisoners; that he also plundered the territory of Imokilly, where he destroyed another castle and slew many of the English; that he and his Eugénian forces joined Cathal Crowderg O'Conor and O'Brien, and marched to Cork, then in the possession of the English, to destroy it; but that he did not suffer the town to be burned, on condition that the

defeated with dreadful slaughter; and twelve of the sons of the lords and chieftains of Connaught, with many of an inferior grade, were slain. Among the chieftains slain were Brian Boy O'Flaherty; the son of Maelisa O'Conor, of Connaught; the son of O'Conor Faly; and the son of O'Faelain (Phelan), of the Desies'.

The son of Blosky O'Currin plundered Termon-Daveog²; but in a month afterwards he himself was slain, and his people were dreadfully slaughtered, through the miracles of God and St. Daveog.

Donnell, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, defeated the English of Limerick^a and Munster in a battle, with dreadful slaughter, and drove them from Limerick. He also defeated them in two other battles *in this year*.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, embraced Orders^b in the monastery of Boyle; and Tomaltagh assumed the lordship in his stead^c.

Hugh O'Farrell, Lord of Muintir-Annaly, was treacherously slain by the sons of Sitric O'Quin.

The chiefs of Muintir-Eolais were treacherously slain by the son of Cathal O'Rourke.

Murray Mac Rannall, *surnamed* the Gillaroe^d, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the son of Manus O'Conor, at the instigation of the son of Cathal O'Rourke, who had procured the deaths of the above-mentioned chiefs.

Mahon, the son of Conor Moinmoy, Roydamna^e of Connaught, was slain by O'More (Donnell) and the men of Leix^f, who attempted to prevent him

English should quit it. The same chronicle records an excursion made by the English this year to Fordruim, where they slew O'Kedfy, and the two sons of Buadhach or Victor O'Sullivan, namely, Murtough and Gillycuddy (Ḡiolla Moctua). In the margin of this work is the following note, which was probably taken from Dr. O'Brien's copy of the Annals of Innisfallen: "Vide Waræum ad hunc annum, ubi actiones hic descriptas in sensum a reipsâ alienum et Anglis favorabilem, uti in suis passim annalibus, detorquet."

^b *Embraced Orders*, do dol hî nupb, i. e. took the habit of a monk.—The Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1197, in recording the death of

this chief, state, that he died i nouici manaig, "in the noviceship of a monk."

^c *In his stead*, dia éri: literally, "after him."

^d *The Gillaroe*, an Ḡiolla puab, i. e. red or red-haired youth.

^e *Roydamna*, ríogdamna, i. e. *materies* of a king, a term applied to the sons of a king, like prince, in the modern acceptation of the word.

^f *Leix*, leoigir.—This territory, which was the patrimonial inheritance of the family of O'More, comprised a considerable part of the Queen's County. If we take from that county the baronies of Portnahinch and Tinahinch, which belonged to the families of O'Dunn and O'Demp-

from bearing off the spoil which he had taken from the English; but O'More was killed by Cathal Carrach [O'Conor], in revenge of him^s [Mahon].

Congalachⁿ, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, was slain by the men of Leyny, on Slieve-da-én^l.

Iodnaidhe O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin na-Sinna^k.

Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by the son of Murtough Midheach^l [Midenisis].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1197.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-seven.

John De Courcy and the English of Ulidia marched, with an army, to Eas-Creeva^m, and erected the castle of Kilsanctanⁿ, and wasted and desolated the territory of Kienaghta^o. He left Rotsel Pitun, together with a large body of

Gill to Colooney. It is worthy of remark, that there is a lough on the north side of this mountain called *Loch da ghedh*, i. e. the lake of the two geese.—See Map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844.

^k*Hy-Briuin na-Sinna*, now locally called *Tirua-Riuin*.—It is a beautiful territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon, and comprising the parishes of Cill mor na Sinna, now Kilmore, Eachdhruim mac n-Aodha, now Aughrim, and Cluain creamha, now Cloncruff. According to the tradition of the district, O'Monahan lived at Lissadorn, near Elphin, now the seat of John Balf, Esq., where there is a well called Monahan's well; and the last of the O'Monahans, who was chief of this territory, was killed here by O'Beirne with a blow of his fist, *unde nomen*, Lissadorn, i. e. the fort of the fist.

^l*Murtough Midheach*, i. e. the Meathian. He was so called from having been fostered in Meath.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that Gilbert de Nangle was expelled from Meath by the King's Deputy, Hamon de Valentiis [De Valoignes] who took

possession of his castles and lands.

^m*Eas-Creeva*, ἑρεπαιβε, now called the Salmon Leap, or the Cutt's Fishery, is a cataract on the River Bann, to the south of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

ⁿ*Kilsanctan*, Cill Sanctáin.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is called cailpen cille Sanctáil, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, "the Castle of Killsandle." It was situated on the east side of the River Bann, not far from Coleraine. There is still a remarkable mound near the Salmon Leap on the Bann, called Mountsandall.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheet 7.

^o*Kienaghta*, Cianac̃ta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry.—The tribe called Cianac̃ta, i. e. the race or progeny of Cian, were descended from Cian, the son of Oilíoll Olum, King of Munster in the third century. After the establishment of surnames the principal family of the Cianachta of this territory took the surname of O'Conor, and is distinguished in the Irish Annals by the appellation of O'Conor of Glenn Geimhin.

irín ccairtiall hírin, 7 no gabrat ag mórach, 7 occ arđain tuat 7 ceall ar. Tainig iarom Róitrel Píctun ar cpeic co port doipe, 7 no aipđ cluain í, eanac, 7 dfrđbruaach, Ruđ bna plaitbeartac ua maoidoirađ tđđeapna conaill 7 eđđain co nuatad do clandaib néill an tuaircirt porra, Ro ríđed iomaipđđ eatappa por tpaig na huadongbála, 7 no cupead a nár im mac apđđail méc loclainn tpa mórbaib colaim cille, canuig, 7 breacain ipa cealla no aipccreatt.

^p *The territories and the churches, tuat 7 ceall.*—By this phrase the annalists often mean lay and ecclesiastical property. Ior tuat 7 cill generally means “both laity and clergy.”

^q *Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruaigh, cluain í, eanac 7 dfrđbruaach.*—The Editor has been able after much study and attention, to identify these three churches, though Colgan, a native of this part of Ireland, had done much to confound them. Cluain í is the present townland of Clooney, containing the ruins of an old church, in the parish of Clondermot, not far from the city of Londonderry; Eanac is the old church of Enagh, situated between the two loughs of the same name, in the north of the parish of Clondermot; and Dfrđbruaach, i.e. the red brink, is the townland of Gransha, in the same parish. Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 505, gives an incorrect translation of the following part of the this passage, viz.: Tainig iarom Róitrel Píctun ar cpeic go port doipe 7 no aipđ cluain í, eanach 7 dfrđbruaach. “Rotsellus Pitun venit ad portum Dorensem, Ciuitatem ipsam, Ecclesiis de Cluain an Eanach, & Dearg-bhruach spoliatis, invasurus.”

Here he reads Cluain í, Eanach, “*Cluain an Eanach*,” as if í were an abbreviation of the article in or an; but in this he is undoubtedly mistaken, for we learn from the older Irish Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, that three churches are distinctly mentioned in the passage, viz., Cluain í, and Eanach, and Deargđbruaac. The passage runs as follows in the Annals of Ul-

ster: A. D. 1197. Tainig ono Róitrel Píctun co port Doipe, co no aipđ cluain 7 eanach 7 dfrđbruaac. And thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals, preserved in the British Museum, MSS. add. 4795. “This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dury, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruaigh.”

Colgan, who thought that he understood the passage correctly, concluded that only two churches are mentioned, and took for granted that *Cluain i Eanagh* was the name of one church, and this he evidently took to be the one now in ruins between the two lakes Enagh already mentioned. Thus in the note on his wrongly made name of *Cluain an Eanach*, he writes: “Est Capella Diœcesis Dorensis, juxta Eanach arcem nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum; a qua et Cluain Eanach appellatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 51. And again, in his notice of the church of *Eanach*, he writes: “Ecclesia vulgo Eanach dicta (juxta quem est arx nobilissimæ familiæ O’Cathanorum) tertio tantum milliari versus aquilonem distat ab ipsa civitate Dorensi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 377, col. 2.

The Editor, who took for granted that Colgan’s knowledge of the topography of this part of Ireland was next to perfect, as he was a native of Inishowen, was very much puzzled by these notes; but on examining the parish of Clondermot in 1834, he found that *Cluain í* and *Eanach* were two distinct townlands, containing each the ruins of an old church. O’Donnell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, distinctly points out

forces, in the castle, out of which they proceeded to plunder and ravage the territories and the churches^p. Rotsel Piton afterwards came on a predatory excursion to the harbour of Derry, and plundered the churches of Cluain-I, Enagh, and Dergbruagh^q. But Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Owen and Kinel-Conell, with a small party^r of the northern Hy-Niall, overtook him; and a battle was fought between them on the strand of Faughanvale^s, in which the English and the son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin were slaughtered, through the miracles of SS. Columbkille, Canice^t, and Breacan, whose churches they had plundered.

the situation of *Cluain i*, which he calls simply *Cluain*, in the following words :

"In loco quodam quem *Cluain* vocant, a Dorensi oppido ad adversam Feabhalii lacus marginem non procul distante templum excitavit." (Columba). O'Donnell then goes on to state, that Nicholas Boston [Weston], an English Bishop, had, not long before his own time (1520), pulled down this church and commenced erecting a palace with the materials obtained from its ruins, at a place called *Bunseantuinne*, not far from Derry. "Paucis retro ab hinc annis, Episcopus Anglicus, Nicholaus Boston dictus, præfatum templum demolitus, ex ejus rudibus palatium molitus est, sed consummare non potuit vindicante Deo." &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 399, col. 1.

The place called Deargbruagh by the annalists is called the "Grange of Dirgebroe," in an inquisition taken at Derry, in the year 1609, and is now, beyond dispute, the townland of Gransha, or Grange, in the parish of Clondermot, but its church has been totally destroyed.—See Ordnance Map of Londonderry, sheets 13 and 14.

^r *A small party*, *uaṛṣāb*.—This word is used throughout these annals to denote "a few, or a small party."—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce*. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster the passage is rendered thus, under the year 1196 [*recte* 1197]: "An^o. 1196. An army by John de Coursy with the Galls of Vlster to Eas-

Krivy, and made the castle of Killsandle, and wasted the Trichaced of Kyanaght"[out] "of that castle. In that castle was Rochel Pitun left with a number to him. This Rochel Pitun came to Port Dyry, and spoyled Cluain hie and Anagh and Dergbruagh. Flaithvertagh O'Moildory, King of Kindred Owen overtook him with a few of Conels and Owens, and broke of them upon the shore of Vochongvail, that most of them were killed through the miracles of Columkill, Caineagh, and Brekan, whom they spoyled [i. e. whose churches they had plundered]." There is no reference to Ardgall Mac Loughlin in this translation, but his name is inserted in a more modern hand in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The son of Ardgall Mac Loughlin seems to have joined the English on this occasion, as he is stated to have been slain through the miracles of the patron saints of the district.

^s *Faughanvale*.—Colgan writes it *Nuachongbail*. There are several other places of this name in Ireland: one near the foot of Croaghpatrick, in the county of Mayo; a second in the county of Westmeath, on the borders of the county of Longford; a third on the River Boyne; to the west of Drogheda; and a fourth in the county of Clare. The name is translated *Nova habitatio* by Colgan.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141, note 8.

^t *Canice*, *camoech*.—He is the patron saint of the territory of Kienaghta, in which he was born in the year 516.—See Colgan, *Trias*

Mac etig do éanaíctaiḃ do ḡlat altópa teampaill móir doipe colaim cille, 7 cŃtpe cuipn baḃ fearr no baol in Éirinn do bpeit eipce, .i. mac Riabac, mac polar, corpn uí maolḃdopaiḃ, 7 cammcopainḃ corpn uí ḃócariḃaig, Ro bpiḃitḃ imopra 7 do all a monnmáppa, 7 a loppa ḃŃb. Papiḃ [ppit] imopra na pḃóid ip in tpiḃ ló iar ná ngoiḃ, 7 an tí no goiḃ, 7 no cpochaḃ lá plaiḃḃearḃac aḡ cpoiḃp na puaḡ i neneac cólum cille ipa halḃóip no ḡáppaig.

PlaiḃḃŃpḃac ua maolḃdopaiḃ tiḡearna cenél cconail, eoḡain, 7 aipḡiall copnamac tŃmpa, 7 puiḡḃamna Éreann uile; Conall ap láocḃacḃ epide, Cúculaimn ap ḡairceacḃ, ḡuairpe ap eneac, Mac luḡac ap ḃcclaḃur ḃécc (an ḃapa la pḃḃpuaḃ) iar tpeablaḃ toḡaḃe, i nniḃp Samḃer ipin tpiocḃatmaḃ bliḃḃain a plaiḃiura, 7 ipin nomac bliḃḃain ap cāoḡatḃ a aoipe. Aḡup no haḃnaḃ i nḃpuiḃ tḃuama co nónoiḃ amail no baḃ ḃŃp.

ḡabair eaḃmarḃac ua ḃócariḃaig (.i. an ḡiolla pponmaol) cŃmup cenél cconail pḃ cḃḃóip, 7 i cciomn coicḃḃóip iapom taimḡ lohn do cuipce co póc-paiḃe móip imaille ppiḃ tap tḃuam hi tḃíḃ eoḡain, aipḃḃe co harḃpḃaḃa iap-pin timcḃeall ḡo doipe colaim cille. Aipḃit cḃicc haḃḃe ann. Tiaḡaḃ iapam co cnoc napcaḃn dia momarḃap tairip. Teccait ḃna cenél conail im eḃmarḃac ua nḃócariḃaig dia puiḡḃ, pḃḃḃap caḃ Ńtoppa, 7 topḃpatoḃi pḃchaḃe moḃ aḃiḃ 7 anall. ḡiḃ iad cenél conail ann no ḃŃḃhiḡit iŃtḃpḃḃe uair top-

Thaum., p. 182; and *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 200, 202.

^u *Mac Etigh*.—In the Annals of Ulster and Kilronan he is called Mac Gilla Edich.

^w *Their jewels*.—A monmaḡa 7 a loppa.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is: 7 tall a ninnmaḡa 7 a lapa ḃŃb; which in the old translation is rendered, “broke their gilt and silver off them.”

^x *Defender of Tara*, copnamac tŃmpa.—This might also be translated *contender for Tara*, i. e. for the sovereignty of Ireland.

^y *Connell . . . Cuchullin*.—These were two of the most distinguished of the Red Branch heroes, who flourished in Ulster under Concovar Mac Nessa in the first century.

^z *Guaire in hospitality*.—He is here compared to Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, who was so distinguished for hospitality and bounty that he became the personification of generosity among the Irish bards. Guaire was King of Connaught for thirteen years, and died in the year 662.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 391.

^a *Mac Lughach in feats of arms*.—He was the best spearsman among the Fiana Eireann, or Irish Militia, in the third century. He was the son of Daire Derg, and grandson of Finn Mac Cumhaill, the Fingal of Mac Pherson's Ossian, and was called Mac Lughach, from his mother Lughu.—See Book of Lismore, fol. 204, b, where St. Patrick is introduced as asking the senior

Mac Etigh^a, one of the Kienaghts, robbed the altar of the great church of Derry, and carried off the four best goblets in Ireland, viz. Mac Riabhach, Mac Solas, the goblet of O'Muldory, and the goblet of O'Doherty, called Cam-Corainn. These he broke, and took off their jewels^w and brilliant gems. On the third day after this robbery, these jewels and the thief were discovered. He was hanged by Flaherty [O'Muldory] at Cros-na-riagh (i. e. the Cross of Executions), in revenge of Columbkille, whose altar he had profaned.

Flaherty O'Muldory, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Kinel-Owen, and Oriel, defender of Tara^x, heir presumptive to the sovereignty of all Ireland, a Connell in heroism, a Cuchullin^y in valour, a Guaire^z in hospitality, and a Mac Lughach in feats of arms^a, died on Inis Saimer^b, on the second day of February, after long and patient suffering, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and fifty-ninth of his age, and was interred at Drumhome^c with due honour.

Eachmarcach O'Doherty (i. e. Gilla Sron-mael) immediately after assumed the chieftainship of Kinel-Connell. A fortnight afterwards John De Courcy, with a numerous army, crossed Toome into Tyrone, thence proceeded to Ardstraw, and afterwards marched round to Derry-Columbkille, where he and his troops remained five nights. They then set out for the hill of Cnoc-Nascain^d, to be conveyed across it; but the Kinel-Connell, under the conduct of Eachmarcach O'Doherty, came to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them, in which many fell on both sides. The Kinel-Connell were much

Caoilti Mac Ronain, who this Mac Lughach was, thus: *Cia baí mac Mac luğach, no fiaípaigeir oíe a péir, a Caiti, ap Pátriac. Mac do Daípe Derg mac Finn, ap Caiti.* "Whose son was Mac Lughach, I asked of thee last night, O Caiti, said Patrick. He was the son of Daire Derg, the son of Finn, replied Caiti."

^b *Inis Saimer*, an island in the River Erne, immediately under the Cataract of Eas Aodha Ruaidh, at Ballyshannon. For the origin of the name *Imp Saimer*, see Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, p. 164; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 2. O'Muldory had a house on this island. The monastery of Eas Aodha Ruadh is not on this island, but on the north

side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

^c *Drumhome*, *δρυμ εὑαμα*, a church and parish in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal. This church is referred to under the Latinized name of *Dorsum Tommæ* by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbæ*, lib. iii. c. 23. It is also mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of Columba, lib. iii. c. 61; in Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 969; and also in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 23rd September, where it is stated that it is one of St. Adamnan's churches.

^d *Cnoc Nascain*, was the ancient name of a hill near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, but the name is now obsolete.

κραταρὶ δά céδ διοῖ im easmarcaḁ feppin, im ḁonnachad ua tairceirt toircaḁ, cloinne sneḁgile cong eimḡ, ἡ eangnaḁia, ceille, ἡ comairle cenél cconail uile im ḡiolla mbriḡde ua nboḁartaiḡ, im mḁaz ndubain, im Mhḁaz fḡrḡail, ἡ im mḁacaiḁ ua mbaoiḡill, ἡ im fḁaorḁlanḁaiḁ uile, ἡ po airceirḁ imir eoḡain, ἡ do beartairte bḁrainne mḁor leḁ erce, ἡ iomproiḁitḁ iair rin.

Concḁobair ua catáin do écc.

Concḁobair mac tairḁg tigeapna maiḡe luirḡ ἡ maiḡe aoi, tuir opḁain, airḁair, eimḡ, ἡ comairce connact uile décc iair naiḁriḡe toḡaiḁe i manir-
tuir aḁa dalaarḡ.

Macraie ua lairḁberpaiḡ tanairi típe heoḡain ἡ Maolpuanaid ua caipelláin toirḁc cloinne diarmada do mairḁad.

Domnall mac Raḡnaill mḁc Raḡnaill do mairḁad do mḁacaiḁ mḁc duib-
dara i full.

Ruairḁi ua flairḁbḡirpaiḡ tigeapna iairḁair connact do ḡabail lá catal
croibdearḡ lá riḡ connact.

Αἴῳς CRIOSḐ, 1198.

Αἴῳρ Cripḁrḁ, mile, céḁ, noḁatt, a hoḁt.

ḡiolla macliacc ua bḁanáin do aḁḁur a cḁmarbair uaḁa, ἡ ḡiollacpirt
ua cḡirpaiḡ do oirḁnead ina ionad im abbḁaine colaim cille do rḡir toḡa
laoc ἡ clḁirpaḁ tuaircirt Epeann i ccoirḁinne.

Ruairḁi ua concḁobair RíConnact ἡ Epeann uile eirtuir ḡallaiḁ ἡ ḡaoiḁe-

^e *Tower*, tuir. — The word tuir properly means a prop, pillar, support, or fulcrum, and tor means a tower. But as Colgan has translated tuir throughout his works by the Latin *turris*, the translator has adopted the word *tower*, but it should be understood in the sense of support, or prop, throughout.

^f *Roderic O'Conor*, Ruairḁi ua Concḁobair. — The name Ruairḁi, which is to be distinguished from Ruḁpaiḡe, seems to be of Danish origin in Ireland. It first occurs in the Irish Annals at the year 780. — See O'Conor's edition of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters,

p. 295; but Ruḁpaiḡe is found among the Irish as the proper name of a man at the earliest period of their history. — *Id.*, pp. 26, 59, 293. Throughout this translation the name Ruairḁi is anglicised Rory, except in the name of this last monarch of Ireland, which is made Roderic for the sake of distinction. During ten years of his life this unfortunate prince reigned over Connaught only, for the eighteen following he was acknowledged by the greater part of the Irish chieftains as monarch of all Ireland; but finally, upon the unnatural revolt of his sons, he retired, according to the Annals of Kilronan,

slaughtered, for two hundred of them were slain, besides Eachmarcach himself and Donough O'Tairchirt, Chief of Clann-Snedhgile [Clann-Snelly], the prop of the hospitality, valour, wisdom, and counsel of all the Kinel-Conell; and also Gilla-Brighde O'Doherty, Mag-Duane, Mag-Fergail, the sons of O'Boyle, and many other nobles. The English then plundered Inishowen, and carried off a great number of cows from thence, and then returned.

Conor O'Kane died.

Conor, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg and Moynai, tower of the grandeur, splendour, hospitality, and protection of all Connaught, died after exemplary penance in the monastery of Ath-da-laarg (Boyle).

Magrath O'Lavery, Tanist of Tyrone, and Mulrony O'Carellan, Chief of Clann-Dermot, were slain.

Donnell, son of Randal Mac Ranall, was treacherously slain by the sons of Mac Duvdara.

Rory O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1198.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-eight.

Gillamacliag O'Branan resigned his abbacy; and Gilchreest O'Kearney was elected coarb of St. Columbkille by the universal suffrages of the clergy and laity of the north of Ireland.

Roderic O'Conor^f, King of Connaught and of all Ireland, both the Irish and

in 1183, into the abbey of Cong, which had been founded and endowed by himself, where he spent the last thirteen years of his life. The late Dr. O'Conor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, has endeavoured to invest the life and character of this weak monarch with heroic dignity and interest, asserting that "in his adversity his fortitude was not of that ignoble species, which flows from resentment;" but that "his constancy shone forth in all its

lustre, without any alloy from temerity, revenge, and despair," p. 28. But Mr. Moore, who has weighed his character without any bias from family pride, has come to the conclusion, that "the only feeling his name awakens is that of pity for the doomed country which at such a crisis of its fortunes, when honour, safety, independence, national existence, were all at stake, was cursed, for the crowning of its evil destiny, with a ruler and leader so utterly unworthy of his high calling."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii.

laib décc hi ccanáncaib i ccunḡa iar naitéirige toḡaíde, 7 iar mbríct buaḡa ó ḡoḡman, 7 o ḡeaḡman, 7 puccaḡ a ḡorp co cluain mic nóir, 7 po haḡnaiceaḡ don taḡḡ tuaiḡ baḡtoir éḡmpaill móir cluana mic nóir.

Mac briaḡn bréirniḡ mic toirpḡḡealbaiḡ uí concḡbair do marbaḡ la caḡal carpaḡ mac concḡbair maonḡaiḡe.

Caḡalan ua maḡḡabaill eiḡearna cairpḡe braḡaiḡe do marbaḡ bua déraḡn, 7 uá déraḡn peirḡn do marbaḡ ina ḡioḡail pó céḡḡir.

Sluaḡcecaḡ la lohn de cuiḡt hi tír eḡḡain ap fuḡ na cceall, 7 po haiḡcecaḡ, 7 po milleaḡ Arḡḡpaḡa, 7 paḡboḡ laiḡ, Rainic iaḡomḡ ḡoirpe colaḡm éille, 7 baḡi ainnḡiḡe ḡi oḡḡe for ḡeaḡtmain aḡ milleaḡ inḡi heoḡain 7 an tíḡe apḡḡna, 7 ní paḡaḡ apḡ iḡir ineallḡa muna toirpḡeaḡ aḡḡ ó néll luḡt cóicc long co cill * * * i laḡarnaib, 7 po loiḡe ní don baile, 7 pó marbḡ oḡt ḡḡir ḡécc do ḡallaib, Ro éionóirḡt ḡoill maiḡi line, 7 baill apaḡḡe tḡi céḡ do poḡtain aḡḡa, 7 ní po paḡthaiḡ aḡḡ naḡ ní co po ḡoirḡḡt ina éḡn aḡ

p. 340. The only remark which the Editor deems necessary to add here on the history of this unfortunate monarch is, that it is stated in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo*, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that Rickard More, the son of William Fitz Adelm De Burgo, in the battle of Leithridh, near Dublin, deprived him of his arm and kingdom with one stroke of his sword! a fact which, if true, has been concealed by all other writers on Irish history. The descendants of Roderic have been long extinct in Ireland, in the male line; but, if we believe the author of *Vita Kirovani*, and O'Flaherty, the Lynches of Galway descend from him in the female line.—See Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 36: According to Duald Mac Firbis, the Lacys of the county of Limerick have sprung from William, the son of Sir Hugh De Lacy, by the daughter of Roderic O'Conor.

^a *Carrick-Braghy*, carpaic braḡaíḡe, a territory comprising the north-western part of Inishowen, where the family of O'Maelfabhaill is still

in existence; but the name is anglicised Mulfaal, and sometimes, incorrectly, Mac Paul.

^b *John De Courcy*.—This passage is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan, nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, except that they add that some of the English of Moylinny and Dalaradia were dressed in iron mail. It is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. The Irish phrases in brackets are from the Dublin copy of the Ulster Annals. "A. D. 1198 [*recte* 1199]. An army, by John de Courcy, into Tir-owen among the churches [ap fuḡ na ceall], viz., Ardsraha and Rathboth spoyled by him, untill he came to Dyry, and was there nine nights, spoyling of Inis Owen and the country about, and [*would not have*] went [*gone*] from thence for a long tyme [7 ní paḡaḡ ap ḡḡi pe foḡa], untill [*unless*] with five ships Hugh O'Neale went [*had gone*] to Killaharna and burnt part of the town, and killed forty wanting two. There were the Galls of Moyline and Dalnaray, three hundred before them in iron plate and without iron, and wist nothing untill they rushed upon

the English, died among the canons at Cong, after exemplary penance, victorious over the world and the devil. His body was conveyed to Clonmacnoise, and interred at the north side of the altar of the great church.

The son of Brian Breifneagh, who was the son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy.

Cathalan O'Mulfavil, Lord of Carrick-Braghy^s, was slain by O'Dearan, who was himself slain immediately afterwards in revenge of him.

An army was led by John De Courcy^h into Tyrone, among the churches; and Ardstraw and Raphoe were plundered and destroyed by him. He afterwards went to Derry, where he remained a week and two days, destroying Inishowen and the country generally. And he would not have withdrawn all his forces from thence had not Hugh O'Neill sailed with five ships to Killⁱ * * * in Latharna, burned a part of the town, and killed eighteen of the English. The English of Moylinny^k and Dalaradia mustered three hundred men, and marched against Hugh, who had no intimation of their approach until they

them, burning the town. Then they fought in the midst of the town [ap lāp in baile] until the Galls were put to flight, and gave them five overthrows after until they went to their ships, and killed but five of O'Neal's men. Then went John away [from Dyry] hearing of this."

ⁱ Kill * * in Larne, cill * * * : lācāpna.—In the Annals of Ulster this name is written cill, with a blank left for the latter part of the name, exactly as in the text of the Four Masters; but in the Annals of Kilronan it is written cill a lācāpna, i.e. a church in the territory of Latharna; and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Killaharna. Latharna is now called Larne, and is the name of a village in the east of the county of Antrim; but it was originally a tuath, cinament, or regiuncula, near Lough Laoigh in Ulster.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, and 5th Index. There can be little doubt that the cill, or church, whose name is here left imperfect by the annalists, is the celebrated church of Cill Ruadh, now anglicised

Kilroot—but anciently Kilroeagh and Kilreugh—which was certainly in this district.—See the Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 16th October. This church, whose patron saint was a Bishop Colman, son of Cathbhadh, is described as situated on the brink of Loch Laoigh in Dalaradia, in Ulster. See also the *Feilire*, or Festilog of Aengus, at the same day, where this church is described, as fop bpū locha laig : n-Ullcāib, "on the brink of Loch Laigh in Uladh." For the descent of the tribe originally seated in the regiuncula of Latharna, the reader is referred to Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 248.

^k Moylinny. Moſ line.—This name is still preserved as that of a townland in the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim. But Moylinny, before the present arrangement of the baronies in the county of Antrim, was a territory which extended from Lough Neagh to Carrickfergus.—See note ⁱ, p. 23, on *Dal Buinne*. For its boundaries in 1609, see note under the year 1503.

lorccað an baile. Ro fírað iomaireacc eatorra iarom, 7 po múio for gal-
laib, 7 tuccað cóicc maðmanna forra ó éa rin co ndeácpa ina longaið, 7
ní po marbað do muinrip aóða áct coizeap namá. Iap cclor na pccél rin
do lohn po fágaib an baile i paibe .i. doipe colaim cille.

Coccað eirip cenél conaill 7 eoḡain, 7 cenél conaill do coiméngal la
hua neccniḡ in acchaid cenél eoḡain, 7 po boi coinne ftoppa do naiðm a
ccapadpað hi tteppmann dábeócc. Taimc epá aóð ua néill go ccenél eoḡain
imme do éoirmeapcc na coinne, 7 po ionnpaig ua héiccnig, 7 po meabaid
paip co bpaiccaib bpaicébe lá hua neill.

Do deachaid aóð go ccenél eoḡain ip in ló éfona, co ndepnpa cpeic for
cenél conaill hi macaipe Maige híota, 7 tucpa bópaime vípime iap marbað
leó uí duibdiopma for pceimleáð mapcpuaig.

Sluaigeað lá haóð ua néll 7 lá cenél neoḡain doipidip go macaipe Maige
híota do tabaip eáta do cenél cconaill, 7 po fágaibpcc cenél cconaill a
longpopt leó, 7 do pónað bloað pite 7 caðaé ftoppa don éup rin.

Caéal epoibdeapḡ ua concobaip do denaí píoða ppi caéal cappaé mac
concobaip maonmaige, 7 a tabaip don típ, 7 pcpaíann do tabaip do.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSÐ, 1199.

Αοιρ Cpiopð, mile, ceð, nochaccc, anaai.

Maolíoia mac giolla epáin, aipcinbeaé cille moipe ua miallái, 7 aóðap
coíapba Paapiaic décc.

Sanctup Maupitup ua baotái in décc in hí colaimm cille.

Do pónpa goill ulað epí plóiḡ móia hi típ neoḡain, 7 an tpep plóiḡ do
pónpa, po ḡabpa longpopt ag doínnac mói maige iomcláip, 7 do éuipcc

¹ *O'Hegny*.—He was at this period the Chief of all Fermanagh, the Maguires not having as yet acquired any power over that territory.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76.

^m *A skirmish*, pceimleáð mapcpuaig, a skirmish of cavalry. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, it is rendered “Nell O'Duivdirma was killed uppon a skirmish.”

ⁿ *The plain of Moy Itha*.—This, as already

observed, was the level part of the barony of Raphoe, now called the Lagan.

^o *Kilmore-Oneilland*, cill mói ua miallái.—Now the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneilland, and county of Armagh, about three miles east of the city of Armagh.

^p *Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare*, Domnac mop muige imcláip.—Now Donaghmore, a church and parish in the barony of Dungannon, and

poured round him, while he was burning the town. A battle was then fought between them, in which the English were defeated. The English were routed five successive times before they retreated to their ships; and there were only five of Hugh's people slain. As soon as John [De Courcy] had heard of this, he left the place where he was [*determined upon making conquests*], that is, Derry-Columbkille.

A war broke out between the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen. The Kinel-Connell joined O'Hegny¹ against the Kinel-Owen; and they had a meeting at Termon Daveog, for the purpose of forming a league of amity with him. Hugh O'Neill, however, repaired thither to prevent the meeting, and attacked and defeated O'Hegny, who delivered him hostages.

On the same day Hugh and the Kinel-Owen went to the plain of Magh Ithe, and plundered the Kinel-Connell. From this place they drove off a vast number of cows, after killing O'Duvidirma in a skirmish^m between the cavalry.

Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen made a second incursion into the plain of Moy Ithaⁿ, to give battle to the Kinel-Connell; but the Kinel-Connell left their camp to them, upon which terms of peace and friendship were agreed on between the parties.

Cathal Crowderg O'Connor made peace with Cathal Carragh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, brought him into his territory, and gave him lands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1199.

The Age of Christ, one thousand one hundred ninety-nine.

Maelisa, son of Gilla-Ernain, Erenagh of Kilmore-Oneilland^o, and intended successor of St. Patrick, died.

Sanctus Mauritius O'Baedain died in Hy-Columbkille.

The English of Ulidia made three great incursions into Tyrone, and on the third incursion they pitched their camp at Donaghmore-Moy-Imclare^p, and sent

three miles west of the town of Dungannon. This church was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there a St. Columba, called in Irish Colum Ruis Glánda. The place where this church stands was called Ros Glánda, from a well named Glan,

before St. Patrick's time, as we learn from the Festilog of Aengus, at the 6th September: *Ross glánda ann in baile ppiur .i. glán ann na cibpao pí ann, 7 domnach mop ann indiu*; "Ross Glánda *was* the name of the place

ορονς μόνι δια μιντιν δο μίλλεσθ 7 δο έρεαχσθ αν τίπε. Ταινις ονα αοθ
 ó néill ino oirir an eplóiz comá compannic bó, 7 δο na gallaib, 7 πο la a
 nár, 7 an δο srna uáða πο έλαϊορστ pan αιόσε gan nac ταιρσρεαμ co noea-
 čataρ ταρ τυαμ.

Sluaicceas la Ruaióri ua nouinnplebe co ní δο gallaib miđe, 7 πο αιρcc-
 pet mainpτιρ Phóil, 7 Peattair co nár páccaibστ innte acť aon bó.

Domnall ua dočartaiž tigeapna cenél nénda 7 áρda miođair décc.

Donnchas uaitneač mac Ruaióri ui Cončobair δο μαρβαθ la Saxaib
 luimniž.

Rođub mac poédis τοιρεč cenél aongura δο μαρβαθ lá gallaib ap cpeč
 in ua neapca čém.

Catál cpoibdeapž ua cončobair δο ionnapbaθ a piže Connačť, 7 catál
 cappač δο žabáil a ionaθ.

Sluaicceas lá haθ uá néill 1 póipietin catál cpoibdeapžgo bpfiaib maiže
 híota, 7 co napžiallaib žu pangattap eřž baioetin αιpτιž. Soirστ iapom žo

(baile) first, i. e. from Glan, the name of the well which is there; and Domnach mor is its name at this day." See also the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where it is added that Domnach mor Moighe Iomchlair is in Tir Eoghain, now Tyrone. Magh Imchlair was the ancient name of the plain in which the church of Donaghmore stands. It is explained by Colgan as follows: "*Imchlair*, quæ et aliquando *Maghclair*, .i. campus planus, sive planities legitur vocata; est ager regionis Tironiæ, non procul a *Dungenainn*, et in ecclesia eiusdem regionis *Domnach mor* dicta colitur S. Columba Præbyter 6. Septemb."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, c. 1.

^a *Toome*.—This passage is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1200. Do ponpat gaill ulaθ epi cpecha 1 eip neogain, 7 in epiř cpech do ponpat do gabpat longpore ic domnach mor muiz i mclair, oo cuipret cpech mor imach. Tainiz aeo ua neill in aipciř na cpeice co po compac oo 7 na gaill 7 co po maiθ ap gallaib, 7 co

tapait ap diapmiđe forpo, 7 πο eladup pan aióσε co noečadap tap Tyam. It is rendered as follows in the old translation: "A. D. 1199" [*recte* 1200]. "The Galls of Ulster this yeare prayed" [preyed] "thrice in Tyrowen, and the third tyme they camped at Donnaghmore, and sent forth a great army. Hugh O Neale came to prevent them, and fought with the Galls and broke of them, and slaughtered a great number of them, and they stole away by night, untill they went beyond Toame."

^r *O'Donslevy*, ua duinnplebe; more correctly mac Duinnplebe, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1199. An army by Rory Mac Dunleve to" [with] "some of the Galls of Meath, and spoyled the Abbey of Paul and Peter, so as they left but one cove."

^s *Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire*.—Kinel-Enda was the ancient name of the district situated between the Rivers Foyle and Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See p. 19, note ^d. Ard-mire, or Ard Miodhair, was the name of a ter-

forth a large body of their troops to destroy and plunder the country. Hugh O'Neill set out to oppose this host; and they came to an engagement, in which the English were slaughtered, and such as escaped from him fled secretly by night, tarrying nowhere until they had passed Toome^a.

Rory O'Donslevy^r, and some of the English of Meath, mustered a body of troops, and plundered the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (at Armagh), and left only one cow there.

Donnell O'Doherty, Lord of Kinel-Enda and Ard-Mire^s, died.

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderick O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Roduv Mac Roedig, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by the English, on a predatory incursion, in Hy-Earca-Cein^t.

Cathal Crovderg O'Connor was banished from the kingdom of Connaught; and Cathal Carrach assumed his place.

Hugh O'Neill, with the men of Moy-Itha and the men of Oriel, marched to Tibohine-Artagh^u, to relieve Cathal Crovderg O'Connor. They returned again,

ritory lying westwards of Kinel-Enda, in the direction of Lough Finn. It is to be distinguished from Ceann Maghair, near Fanaid. The O'Dohertys were afterwards settled in the territory, now the barony of Inishowen, which had been previously possessed by families of the Kinel-Owen race, who were all tributary either to Mac Loughlin, or O'Neill; but after the settlement of the O'Dohertys, who were of the Kinel-Connell race, the inhabitants of Inishowen generally paid tribute to O'Donnell.

^t *Hy-Earca-Cein*.—This was the ancient name of a tribe situated in a valley in the present barony and county of Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 221.

The Kinel-Aengusa were a tribe of the Clanina Rury, in the same neighbourhood. They descend, according to Duald Mac Firbis, from Aengus, the second son of Maelcobha, and the Chiefs of Leath Cathail, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down, were of them.—

See his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy), p. 568: *Da mac Maoilcobha .i. blaemac, a quo pioḡraib ulab, 7 aongur, a quo cinel n-aongura: ar dib pioḡraib leite caatail.*

^u *Tibohine-Artagh*, *Teac̃ Baoithin airteig*, i. e. the house, or church of St. Baoithin, of the territory of Airteach. It is now the name of a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.—See the *Feilire Aenguis* at 19th of February, where this church is described as lying to the west of Croghan, in Connaught: "*ḡm̃ cpuacham Connachte amap*;" and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the same day, where the saint is called "Bishop Baoithin, the son of Cuanach, of Airteach."—See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 370, col. 1, notes 17, 18, 19; and *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 369, 370; also Ereck's Ecclesiastical Register; Beaufort's Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland; and Archdall's Monasticon (at Tibohin). The parish called after this church is still sometimes locally called Airteach; but the territory

panḡadap earḡadap, 7 pucc opḡa catál carḡac co maḡib connac̃t, 7 uilliam bupc go ngallab luimniḡ maile ppur. Peac̃ap iomaireacc eatopḡa, 7 po ppaoineac̃ por euaipceḡt Eḡeann, 7 po fáḡbaḡ ann ua heccniḡ tiḡeapḡa oirḡiall, 7 rochaiḡe cenmoḡá rom.

Sluaḡheac̃ lá lohn do Cuip̃t co ngallab ulaḡ, 7 lá mac hugo de lat̃i co ngallab miḡe hi foiriḡin catál cḡoibḡeip̃ḡ go panḡadap cill mic duac̃. Taimicc iapom catál carḡac co cconnac̃taib imaille ppur, 7 po catáirḡt ppur ap̃oile. Spaoimḡeap por ḡallab ulaḡ 7 miḡe aipm hi pabatḡap cúicc cat̃a, ni éḡḡḡa ac̃t dá cat̃ oib, 7 po leanaḡ iad alláḡap an cat̃a go pinn uáin por loḡ rib, 7 po ḡabaḡ iomc̃umang por lohn ainnḡiḡe, 7 po maḡbaḡ oḡonḡ móḡ do ḡallab, 7 po báid̃o ap̃aill uíob ap ní puapattap conap̃ t̃eich̃iḡ ac̃t a nḡeac̃aḡ i neaḡḡaib tap loḡ p̃oir uaḡa.

Ruapc ua Maoilbrénainn t̃oirḡech cloinne conc̃obaḡ do écc.

Ri Saḡan lohn do p̃iogḡadh op Saḡain .6. Ap̃ril.

Mupchaḡ mac cochláin tiḡeapḡa dealb̃na ḡḡḡa do écc.

of Airteach was more extensive than the present parish of Tibohine.—See note under the year 1197. There is another parish church called Teagh Baoithin, in the barony of Raphoe, but the name is now anglicised *Taughboyne*, though always pronounced Tiboyne by the Scotch settlers, and Tibweeheen by those who speak the Irish language. This is called after St. Baoithin, or Baithenus, son of Brendan, son of Fergus, the relative and companion of St. Columbkille, and his immediate successor in the abbacy of Iona.

* *Kilmacduagh*, Cill mic Duac̃, i. e. the church of Mac Duach, an ancient cathedral church in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. This church was erected by Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610, for his kinsman, Colman Mac Duach, who is the patron saint of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, a tribe who possessed the entire of the present diocese of Kilmacduagh before the English invasion.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 245; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for

the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 71, note ^b, and map to the same work.

* *Rindown*, Rinn dúm, i. e. the point or peninsula of the *dun*, or earthen fort. This peninsula extends into Lough Ree, in the parish of St. John's, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, and is about eight miles to the north of the town of Athlone.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 46. This peninsula contains the ruins of a castle of great size and strength, and of a military wall, with gates and towers, of considerable extent and magnificence, measuring five hundred and sixty-four yards in length, and dividing the *Rinn*, or point, from the main land by extending from water to water. It is stated in the Irish Annals that the Danish tyrant, Turgesius, built a fortress on Lough Ree, and it has been conjectured that by him was erected the *dun*, or fort, from which this point of land was denominated Rinn dúm.—See a very curious description of this place, by Mr. Petrie, in the Irish

however, and on coming to Easdara (Ballysadare), were overtaken by Cathal Carragh, with the chiefs of Connaught, and William Burke, with the English of Limerick: a battle was fought between them, in which the *forces* of the north of Ireland were defeated; and O'Hegny, Lord of Oriel, and many others beside him, were slain.

John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, and the son of Hugo De Lacy, with the English of Meath, marched to Kilmacduagh^w to assist Cathal Crowderg O'Connor. Cathal Carragh, accompanied by the Connacians, came, and gave them battle: and the English of Ulidia and Meath were defeated *with such slaughter that*, of their five battalions, only two survived; and these were pursued from the field of battle to Rindown^x on Lough Ree, in which place John was completely hemmed in. Many of his English were killed, and others were drowned; for they found no passage by which to escape, except by crossing the lake in boats.

Rourke O'Mulrenin, Chief of Clann-Conor^y, died.

John was crowned King of England on the sixth of April.

Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Eathra, died^z.

Penny Journal, No. 10, pp. 73, 74, 75.

^y *Clann-Conor*.—See note under year the 1193.

^z The Annals of Kilronan and of Clonmaennoise enter these transactions under the year 1200; and the former contain a much fuller and more detailed account of the battles between the two rivals of the house of O'Connor in this and the two succeeding years. The Annals of Clonmaennoise add, that soon after this slaughter of the English at Lough Ree, Cathal Carragh was treacherously taken prisoner by Hugh De Lacy, who confined him in the Castle of Nobber (an Obar), there to be kept until he should give them their pay. The whole passage is thus translated by Connell Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1200. Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, accompanied with the forces of John De Coursey and Hugh Delacie, passed through Connought, untill they came to Tyrefiaghragh Aynie, where they

were mett by Cahall Carragh O'Connor, with all his Irish and English forces, and were overthrown and pursued to Royndown (now called Teagh Eoyn, or John's house, neer Loghrie). John Coursey was driven to take boate when he came to that place, and his people knew not where to betake themselves for their safety, but only by sailing into the islands of Loghrie, where an infinite number of them were slain and drowned. Soone after Cahall Carragh was taken deceitfully by the English of Meath, and by Hugh Delacy the younger, and was conveyed to the Castle of the Obber, there to be safely kept, untill he had given them their pay, which he was content to give in part, and for the rest to give security, by which means he was sett at Liberty, and immediately went to Munster to Macarthis and William Burke. And for John Coursey, after slaying of his people, [he] returned to Ulster again."

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1200.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mile, dά céo.

Cadhla ua dubéaig airderrcop tuama decc iar rfhodataid.

Uairéirge mac maolmóρdā mic uairéirge uí neac̄tain uapal rpuir̄ do
rpuir̄ib cluana mic nóir, r̄ir lán do d̄er̄er̄c, 7 dά gac̄ r̄óalc̄id ar̄c̄na, 7
ceann cele n̄d̄e cluana d̄ecc an deac̄mād lá do m̄ar̄ta.

Maoleóin ua carmacán com̄ar̄ba commáin d̄ecc.

Αο̄d ua néill do āir̄iḡād lá cenél neó̄ḡain, 7 conc̄obar̄ ua locl̄ainn do
rīḡād ina ionād, 7 do r̄ónād c̄reac̄ lair̄ hi t̄tir̄ n̄en̄da, Ro m̄ar̄b̄ d̄aoine, 7
pucc buar̄ ion̄d̄ha.

Do d̄eac̄hāid t̄pa Ec̄neac̄án ua dom̄naill t̄iḡf̄ina cenél conaill co loinḡir̄
cenél conaill ar̄ muir̄ lair̄, 7 cona r̄lóḡ ar̄ t̄ir̄, 7 ro ḡab̄rat̄ lonḡpor̄t̄ āḡ
ḡaot̄ an c̄air̄riḡin, tan̄ḡat̄tar̄ clann diār̄māda don leir̄ oile go por̄t̄ Roir̄ do

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state that Gormgal O'Quin, *Dux*, or Captain of Muintir Gillagan, was taken prisoner by the English, who plundered his people, and reduced them to great distress for want of food and raiment. They also record the erection of the Castle of Granard under this year, but without giving the name of the builder. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that it was built by Richard Tuite, as a stronghold against O'Reilly in south Breifny; and this appears to be correct: for Granard is very close to the ancient *dunchladh*, boundary wall, or ditch, between Breifny and Annally, extending from Lough Gawna to Lough Kinclare.

Under this year also the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Rowland Mac Uchtry, King of the Gall-Gaels in Scotland.

^a *Kyley O'Duffy*, *cadhla ua dubéaig*.—This is the prelate called *Catholicus Tuomenensis* by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 34. He succeeded Edan O'Hoisin in the year 1161. In the year 1175 he was sent to Eng-

land, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin, and Concors, Abbot of St. Brendan's, by King Roderic O'Conor, to negotiate with King Henry II.; and they waited on the King at Windsor, where a grand council was held, and a convention ratified, by which Henry granted to his liegeman Roderic, that as long as he continued to serve him faithfully he should be a king under him ready to do him service as his vassal, and that he should hold his hereditary territories as firmly and peaceably as he had held them before the coming of Henry into Ireland. Roderic was likewise to have under his dominion and jurisdiction all the rest of the island, and the inhabitants, kings and princes included, and was bound to oblige them to pay tribute through his hands to the King of England, &c.—See this treaty in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.; and also as given in the original Latin in Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 29; and an abstract of it in Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 104; and in Moore's History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 287.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1200.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred.

Kyley [Catholicus] O'Duffy^a, Archbishop of Tuam, died at an advanced age.

Uaireirghe, son of Mulmora, the son of Uaireirghe O'Naghtan, one of the noble sages of Clonmacnoise, a man full of the love of God, and of every virtue, and head of the Culdees of Clonmacnoise, died on the tenth of March.

Malone O'Carmacan, Successor of St. Coman^b, died.

Hugh O'Neill was deposed by the Kinel-Owen, and Conor O'Loughlin was elected in his stead. The latter plundered Tir-Enda, killed many persons, and drove off many cows.

Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, sailed with the fleet of Tirconnell [thirteen vessels] by sea, and despatched his army by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin^c. The Clandermot repaired to Port-Rois^d on the

In the year 1179, Cadhla, or Catholicus O'Duffy, attended the second Council of Lateran, together with Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin; Constantine, Bishop of Kilaloe; Briccius, Bishop of Limerick; Augustin, Bishop of Waterford; and Felix, Bishop of Lismore: but on their passage through England, they were obliged to take an oath that they would not say or do anything at the council prejudicial to King Henry or his kingdom.—See note under the year 1180, p. 51. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he died in the Abbey of Cong, in the year 1201.

^a *Successor of St. Coman*, i. e. abbot of Roscommon.

^c *Gaeth-an-Chairrgin*, i. e. the inlet of Carrigin.—Carrigin is a village three miles to the south of the city of Londonderry, on the west side of the River Foyle. The word *gaeṛ*, or *gaeṛ*, enters into the names of three other places in the county of Donegal, as *gaeṛ Uṛ*

(Gweedore), *gaeṛ Deapa* (Gweebarra), *gaeṛ Luacpoir* (Loughros Bay), all on the western coast.

^d *Port-Rois*, i. e. the port or harbour of Ross.—This is not the Portrush in the parish of Balillywillin, in the county of Antrim, but Rosses Bay, a short distance to the north of Derry. This story is very confused in the original. It should be told thus: "Egneghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, despatched the ships of Tirconnell, thirteen in number, by sea, ordering their commanders to meet him at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. He then marched the remainder of his forces by land, and pitched his camp at Gaeth-an-Chairrgin. As soon as the Clann-Dermot, his opponents, had heard of this division of his forces, they marched to Port-Rois (Rosses Bay), to intercept the passage of the ships, and prevent them from joining the land forces; but the crews of the thirteen ships attacked and defeated them. This shews how unequal they were to compete with the combined forces of O'Donnell.

gabail fúir an loingsir. Ód éinneadar poirne na trí long ndécc baol an coblaic indrin, Ro léccerst fothaib iatc gop raoinéad fop cloinn ndiarmada. Ticc macc laéloinn (.i. concóbar becc mac muircéircaig), ina bfoiricín, 7 po gonaó a eac fop, 7 po trarccraó romh oi, torcair iapom lá cenél cconall in eneac colaim cille, a comarba, 7 a fepim po diuigneaó fecc riám. Ar triapan dímiad ééona po marbath Muircéad ua epicáin eigeapna ua fpiac-rach. Leanaic muircir éccneacáin an maíom iapccain gur po cúirreac ár ap eoganchaib 7 ap cloinn ndiarmada.

Sluacceaó lá Melir 7 lá gallaib laigín go cluain mic nóir 7 ccoinne caéal éarraig. Ro batap dí oíóce 7 ccluain, 7 aircéir leó an baile eirip epod 7 biaó, 7 do cóirreac fop a émplaib.

Caéal epoibdearg do dol ip in muíain do fáiigíó mic mec capraig 7 uilliam bupc.

Terpmade ua baigelláin do marbaó la hua ndóinnall .i. la hécc-neacáin.

Iomapeacc eirip ua ndóinnall 7 ua ruairc, ualgarcc, 7 concóbar na glairféne ua Ruairc. Ro maíó fop uib bpiúin, 7 po cuiread úrígár a muir-eirip eirip báóad, 7 marbath, 7 po báithead concóbar fepin don cúp rin, occ leic uí maíolboraíó do fonnraíó po fighfoh an iomargóil rin.

^e *Murrough O'Creaghan*, Muircéad na epicáin.—This name would be now anglicised Morgan Creighan, or Cregan.

^f *Hy-Fiachrach*, i. e. Hy-Fiachrach of Ardstraw.—See note under the year 1193.

^g *The Clann-Dermot*, Clann diarmada.—These were a tribe of the Kinel-Owen, who inhabited and gave name to the present parish of Clondermot (anciently Clandermot), on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeerin, and county of Londonderry.

^h *Meyler*, i. e. Meyler Fitz-Henry, natural son of King Henry I., by Nesta, the mother of Maurice Fitzgerald. He was made Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1199.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 102; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 46. His personal form and character are described as follows by his cotemporary, Giraldus

Cambrensis: “Meylerivs vero vir fuscus, oculis nigris, & toruis, vultuque acerrimo. Staturæ paulo mediocri plus pusillæ. Corpore tamen pro quantitatis captu perualido. Pectore quadrato, ventreq; substricto, brachiis ceterisq; membris ossosis, plus neruositatis habentibus, quam carnositatis. Miles animosus & æmulus. Nihil vnquam abhorrens, quod aggredi quis vel solus debeat vel comitatus. Primus in prælium ire: vltimus conserto prælio redire consuetus: in omni conflictu omnis strenuitatis opera seu perire paratus, seu præire: adeo impatiens & præceps: vt vel vota statim, vel fata complere dignum ducat. Inter mortis & Martis triumphos, nil medium ponens: adeo laudis cupidus & gloriæ, quod si viuendo forte non valeat: vincere velit vel moriendo. Vir itaq; fuisset cumulata laude dignus vterque, si ambitione posthabita,

other side, to attack the fleet: when the crews of the thirteen vessels perceived their intentions, they attacked and defeated the Clann-Dermot. Mac Loughlin (Conor Beg, son of Murtough) came to their assistance; but his horse was wounded under him, and he himself was dismounted. He was afterwards slain by the Kinel-Connell, in revenge of Columbkille, his coarb and shrine, that he had violated some time before. And it was for the same violation that Murrrough O'Creaghan^e, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach^f, was killed. Egneghan's troops followed up the route, and slaughtered the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Dermot^g.

Meyler^h, and the English of Leinster, marched to Clonmacnoise against Cathal Carragh (O'Connor), where they remained two nights: they plundered the town of its cattle and provisions, and attacked its churches.

Cathal Croiderg O'Connor went into Munster, to the son of Mac Carthy and William Burke [to solicit their aid].

Gerrmaide O'Boylanⁱ was slain by O'Donnell (Egneghan).

A battle was fought between O'Donnell [on the one side], and O'Rourke (Ualgarg) and Conor na-Glaisfene O'Rourke [on the other]. The Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) were defeated, and their men dreadfully cut off, both by drowning and killing. Conor himself was drowned on this occasion. This battle was fought at Leckymuldory^k.

Christi Ecclesiam debita deuotione venerantes, antiqua & autentica eiusdem iura non tantum illibata conseruassent: Quinimo tam nouæ, tamque cruentæ conquisitionis (plurima quippe sanguinis effusione, Christianæq; gentis interemptione fœdata) partem placabilem Deoq; placentem, laudabili largitione contulissent. Verumtamen quod mage stupendum est, ampliori; dolore dolendum: postremum hoc vitium toti fere militiæ nostræ à primo adventu, vsque in hodiernum constat commune fuisse."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. x. This Meyler was the founder of the abbey of Great Connell, in the county of Kildare, in which he was buried in the year 1220.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*, at Great Connell, county of Kildare, where there are some curious notices of this "Tameless tamer of the Irish all."

ⁱ *O'Boylan*, ua baioigeallóim.—The O'Boylans were chiefs of the territory of Dartry-Coininsi, now the barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan. O'Dugan calls them the blue-eyed, white-handed, red-lipped host, the griffins of splendid horses, and the bold kings of Dartry.

^k *Leckymuldory*, leac uí máoilbopará, i. e. O'Muldory's flag-stone, or flat surfaced rock. The Editor, after a minute examination of the topographical names in O'Muldory's country, has come to the conclusion that this is the remarkable flat surfaced rock called the leac, under the cataract at Bellice, now Belleek, on the River Erne, about two miles to the east of Ballyshannon.—See it described in the notes under the years 1409, 1522. Hy-Briuin, or Hy-Briuin Breifne, was the tribe name of the O'Rourkes and their correlatives.

Donnchað uairneach mac Ruaidrí uí Concóbaire do marbað la gallaib luimniḡ.

Mathḡamain mac ḡollapatreisce uí chialrda do marbað la gallaib cluana ioraird.

Cluain ioraird do loiceað dua ciardá do foḡail for na gallaib batap innte.

Cneach la catál croidhearg i Muimain gur po loirḡ cairlén uí conaing, ḡ marbað luimniḡ, ḡ cairlen uileín, ḡ tuc uileín cona mnaoi illaim lair iar marbað oi rídeire décc, ḡ iolar daoine cenmóthát.

Fiacrá ua plainn taoireac ril Mhaoilruain do écc.

Cathal cairnac do ḡabáil Ríge connacht, ḡ catál croidhearg do ionnarmbað do i nultuib ḡo raimḡ co teaḡ ui Eirniḡ tigeapna fearmanac, ḡ airíde do raiḡið lohn do cuirte gur po naíðm a cura rriir.

ΑΟΙΣ ΕΡΙΟΣΘ, 1201.

Αοιρ Εριορδ, mile, da chéu, a haon.

Tomaltach ua concobaire comorba Pattraice, ḡ Príomaið na hEpeann décc.

Conn ua meallaiḡ eppcop eanaig dúin, ḡm ḡloimíde ecclartacda décc.

Iohanneḡ de monte celion capuinál comorba-peatar do tóct ó Roim co hérinu. Snað móri do teaḡlamað ina dáil co háte cliaé eioir eppcopaib,

¹ *To injure the English*, dofoḡail for na gal-luib, i. e., not for the sake of destroying the monastery, but to take revenge of the English; or rather, he ran the risk of committing sacrilege to wreak his vengeance on the English.

^m *Besides them*, cenmóthát.—This phrase is very generally used throughout these Annals, though it has little or no meaning, and might be left untranslated throughout.

ⁿ *Banished into Ulster*.—This is a repetition, for it is mentioned under the last year.

^o Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notice

of the affairs of Munster, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1200. A great army was mustered by William De Burgo, and all the English of Munster, joined by Murtough Finn, Conor Roe, and Donough Cairbreach, the three sons of Donnell More O'Brien; and they marched through Munster to Cork. They encamped for a week at Kinneigh, where Auliffe More O'Donovan, King of Cairbre Aodha, and Mac Costello were slain. Then came Mahon O'Heney, the Pope's Legate, and the bishops of Munster, and made peace between the O'Briens [on the one side] and the

Donough Uaithneach, the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by the English of Limerick.

Mahon, the son of Gilla Patrick-O'Keary, was slain by the English of Clonard.

Clonard was burned by O'Keary, to injure the English^l who were in it.

Cathal Croiderg O'Connor made a predatory incursion into Munster, and plundered Castleconning [Castleconnel], the market of Limerick, and Castle-Wilkin; and led Wilkin and his wife away captives, after having killed thirteen knights, and many other persons besides them^m.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Mailruana, died.

Cathal Carragh assumed the government of Connaught, and Cathal Croiderg was banished by him into Ulsterⁿ. He arrived at the house of O'Hegny, Lord of Fermanagh, and went from thence to John de Courcy, with whom he formed a league of amity^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1201.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred one.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, successor of St. Patrick, and Primate of Ireland, died.

Conn O'Melly, Bishop of Annaghdown, a transparently bright gem of the Church, died.

Johannes de Monte Celion, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland, and convoked a great synod of the bishops, abbots, and every other order in the Church,

Mac Carthys, O'Donohoes, and the rest of the Eugenians" [on the other].

In a marginal note is the following observation in Latin: "O'Donovan, Rex Carbríæ Aodha; nam ab anno 1178 relagatus erat O'Donovan ex ditione sua de Cairbre Aodhbha in regione Limiricensi in occidentalem partem regionis Corcagiensis. Vid. supra ad istum annum." The substance of this passage is thus given by Dr. O'Brien, in his History of the House of O'Brien, published by Vallancey, in the first volume of his *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, under the title of Law of Tanistry. "A. D. 1200. He

[Mortogh Fionn O'Brien] marched at the head of the Dal-Cassians, his brothers, Connor Ruadh and Donough Cairbreach, serving as officers under him, against the Eugenians, whom he greatly harassed, and slew Auliff O'Donovan, chief of that family, with many others of the Eugénian nobility. After which a peace was concluded between him and Donall Mor Mac Carthy, surnamed na Curadh, King of Desmond, by the mediation of Mahon O'Heney, Archbishop of Cashel, who was the Pope's Legate in Ireland at that time."—See note under the year 1254.

ἡ ἀββαδαίβ, ἡ γὰρ γρὰδ eccailp, ἡ pochaide do paopclandaib Epeann maille ppiú. Ro opdaigrfo iapom a ccaingne uile iap na ccóir eittir eccclair ἡ tuat.

Senad condaét (immon capdinal céona) laochaib, cléirchib occ at luain hi cind coicéidp iapom, ἡ po cindpct a ccaingne feb poba teéta.

Niall ua ploinn do marbað lá gallaib ulað i meabail.

Mağnur mac diarmada uí laclainn do marbað lá muirceaptaç ua néll, ἡ muirceaptaç do marbað ina éionat.

Concobar mac muirgfra uí edin décc.

Ταδγ ua bpaoin tigearna luiğne mñde décc.

Muircaðac mac neill mic an tpionnaig ui caðapnaig décc.

Murcað ua Maðaðán let toipeç pil nanmcaða do ġuin ina éñn do ppiçit ἡ a écc tpemit.

Sluaigeað lá caðal cpoibdeapγ, ἡ la huilliam búpc cona poçpaide gall ἡ ġaoiðeal hi cconnacetaib o éa luimneac ġo tuaim dá ualann, aippiðe ġo

^p *Lune, luiğne.*—This was a territory of considerable extent in ancient Meath; and its name is still preserved as that of a barony, anglicised Lune, and now corruptly pronounced in Irish luiðne; but the ancient territory of Luighne was much more extensive than the modern barony, for we learn, from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, that Domhnach mor Muighe Echnach, now Donaghmore, near Navan, was situated in it.

^a *Forces.*—The account of the death of Cathal Carragh, and of the actions of William Fitz-Adelm De Burgo, is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Macgeoghegan: “A. D. 1201. Cahall Crovedearg and William Burk, with all their forces of English and Irishmen, came to Connaught, pass’d from Limbrick to Twayne, from thence to Owran, from thence to Alfyn, from thence to the Carrick of Loghke, from thence to the Abbey of Athdalaragh, where the chambers and roomes of that abbey were the lodgings of the armie. Cahall mac Connor O’Dermott went to prey the lands of Mac Dermott” [*recte* Hy-Diarmada], “and was

slain by Teige mac Connor Moenmoye there; also Cahall Carragh O’Connor, King of Connaught, came in view of the said forces to a place called Gurthin Cowle Lwachra, and from thence he went to the skirmish between his forces and them, who finding his people discomfited, and put to flight, was killed himself, by the miracles of St. Quaran, together with Kollye mac Dermott O’Moylerwayne, and many others.

“Cathal Crovedearg and William Burk, after committing these great slaughters, went with their forces to Moynoye and Moylorge, over Donleoy into Moynemoye, from thence to West Connought, until they came to Cowynge of St. Ffehine, where they kept their Easter. At that time William Burke, and the sonne of O’Flathivertye, privily consulted and conspired together to kill Cahall Crovederge O’Connor, which God prevented, for they were by great oaths sworn to each other before, which whosoever wou’d breake was to be excommunicated with booke, bell, and candle.

“William Burk sent his forces to distrain for

at Dublin, at which also many of the nobles of Ireland were present. By this synod many proper ordinances, for the regulation of the Church and the State, were enacted.

A fortnight afterwards the same Legate called a meeting of the clergy and laity of Connaught at Athlone, at which meeting many excellent ordinances were established.

Niall O'Flynn [O'Lynn] was treacherously slain by the English of Ulidia.

Manus, the son of Dermot O'Loughlin, was slain by Murtough O'Neill; and Murtough was killed in revenge of him.

Conor, the son of Maurice O'Heyne, died.

Teige O'Breen, Lord of Lune^p, in Meath, died.

Murray, son of Niall, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, died.

Murrough O'Madden, Chief of half Sil-Anmchadh, was wounded in the head by an arrow, and died of the wound.

Cathal Croiderg and William Burke, at the head of their English and Irish forces^a, marched from Limerick, through Connaught, to Tuam, and proceeded

his pays and wages throughout Connought, who were soone cut off, for six or seven hundred of them were soone after slain. William Burk afterwards repaired to Limbrick, and Cahall Croiderge tooke upon him the name of King of Connought again."

The Annals of Kilronan, which may be considered the chronicle of the district, contain a much fuller account of the battles between these two rivals of the house of O'Conor. The account of the profanation of the abbey of Boyle, and of the death of Cathal Carragh, is given as follows, under the year 1202: "A great army was led into Connaught by Cathal Croiderg, joined by William Burke, the sons of Donnell O'Brien, viz., Murtough and Conor Roe, and by Fineen Mac Carthy. They marched to the monastery of Ath-dalarac, on the *River* Boyle, and took up their quarters in it; and they remained there for three days, during which time they profaned and defiled the whole monastery; and such was

the extent of the profanation that the archers of the army had women in the hospital of the monks, in the houses of the cloister, and in every apartment throughout the whole monastery; and they left nothing in the monastery without breaking or burning, except the roofs of the houses only, and even of these they broke and burned many. They left no part of the monastery to the monks excepting only the dormitory and the house of the novices. On this occasion William Burke commenced the erection of a cashel [or circular wall] around the great house of the guests, on which he bestowed two days' work. On the third day after the commencement of this wall, Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, was killed by the English, as were also Dermot, son of Gilchreest, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige O'Mulrony, and Tomaltagh, son of Taichleach O'Dowda, and many others. They then departed from the monastery, after which William Burk dismissed

huapán go hoilpinn go carraic loca cé, go mainistir aá da loar, 7 ariab
tiúe na mainistire pobtar boáa longpuit dób. Do cóid din catál mac
diarmada for cpeé in uib diarmada.

Rucc tadg mac concobair maonmaige fair. Ro fígead eargal eatorra,
7 coráir catál.

Dala catál carraig níg connacht tionolaí ríde a roáirde, 7 tainic
do roigí an tglóig go ríacé gurpin cúl luáíra hí ccomfocraib don
mainistir. Batar ramlad uet ré huét co cfm rectmáine, 7 deabaid gac
laoi scorra. Hí foréinn na pee hírin do deachaid catál carraig do déccrin
na deabá. Spaintear ríuémáidm dia muintir ina éinn, 7 tairtear érin
ina tpecommarcc, 7 no marbad é, ba tria fíoréib dé 7 ciaráin inórin.
Ro marbad beór an collaid mac diarmada uí máoilpuanaid don deabaid
rin i maille pe rochaidib ele. Luid catál croibdearg 7 uilliam búrc cona
ploíad ar a harle i muig luircc, i muig naoi, airpíde co haréar connacé.
Rangattar congá fíeín, 7 ar innte do rónpat an éarcc. Cíó tra, acé no
cograd lá huilliam búrc, 7 lá cloinn Ruaidrí uí flaitébsíraig feall do
déanam for catál croibdearg, 7 no íaror dia é don éur rin tria plánaí na

the sons of O'Brien and Mac Carthy and their
forces. The resolution to which Cathal Crov-
derg and William Burke then came, was to
despatch their archers throughout Connaught
to distrain for their wages, and William Burke
and his attendants, and Cathal Crovderg, re-
paired to Cong. Then a miraculous report was
bruted abroad, and it is not known whether it
proceeded from a man, or from the spirit of God
in the shape of a man, namely, that William
Burke was killed! There was not a way or road
in Connaught through which this report had
not passed. On hearing this news a resolution
was adopted by the tribes of Connaught, as un-
animously as if they had all met in council for the
purpose, and this was, that each person should
kill his guest [i. e. the soldier billeted on him].
This was done: each tribe killed the number
billeted among them, and their loss, according
to the report of their own people, was nine hun-

dred, *vel amplius*. When William Burke had
heard of the killing of his people he sent for
O'Connor. A forewarning of his intention reach-
ing O'Connor, he shunned the place where William
was. William then set out for Munster, having
lost the greater part of his people."

¹ *Oran*, uapán, now Oran.—A well-known
place, containing the ruins of a church and round
tower, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of
Roscommon.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 136, where
the name is thus explained: "*Huaran* enim sive
fuaran idem Hibernis sonat quod fons vivus,
sive viva vel frigida aqua è terra scaturiens." See also the year 1556, at which mention is made
of Gillacolumb O'Clabby, Coarb of St. Patrick, at
this place. The place is still called Uapán Uí
Chlabaig, and "Patrons" are yet held there
annually on St. Patrick's day (17th March),
and on the last Sunday in July, called Garland
Sunday. Not many years ago the senior of the

from thence *successively* to Oran^r, to Elphin, to the Rock of Lough Key, and to the monastery of Ath-da-Loarg (Boyle); and the houses of the monastery served them as military quarters.

At this time Cathal Mac Dermot went on a predatory excursion into Hy-Diarmada^s: Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, overtook him, and a battle was fought between them, in which Cathal [Mac Dermot] was slain.

As to Cathal Carragh, King of Connaught, he assembled his forces, and marched against this army, and arrived at Guirtin Cuil luachra^t, in the vicinity of the monastery. They remained confronting each other for a week, during which daily skirmishes took place between them. At the end of this time Cathal Carragh went forth to view a contest; but a body of his people being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed. This happened through the miracles of God and St. Kieran. Ancolly, the son of Dermot O'Mulroney, and many others, were also killed in this battle. After this Cathal Crovderg and William Burke passed with their forces through Moylurg and Moy-Nai, and thence through West Connaught, and arrived at Cong, where they spent the Easter. William Burke and the sons of Rory O'Flaherty, however, conspired to deal treacherously by Cathal Crovderg, but God protected him on this occasion from their designs, through the guarantee of the ecclesiastical witnesses to their league of mutual fidelity.

O'Clabbys used to appear at the *Patrons*, and point out to the people the extent of the Termon lands possessed by his ancestors, on which occasion the people were accustomed to make a collection for his support. The O'Clabbys, now Clabbys, are numerous in the county, but have retained no property in this Termon.

Colgan calls this church *nobilissima ecclesia de Huaran*, but little of its magnificence, however, remains at present, there being at the place but a mere fragment of the ruins of the church, and the base of its *clogás*, or round tower, measuring about fifteen feet in height. The *uaran*, or spring, from which the place derives its name, is still accounted a holy well, and frequented by pilgrims. It has a small stone cross over it before

which the pilgrims kneel. Traces of the foundations of other buildings are also observable in the field adjoining the church, which shew the ancient importance of the place.

^s *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe name of the family of O'Concannon, in the county of Galway. The chief of the name had his seat, in 1585, at Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 19. The Hy-Diarmada are to be distinguished from the Clann-Diarmada, who were at Dun Doighre, now Duniry, in the barony of Leitrim, in the county of Galway.

^t *Guirtin Cuil luachra*, i. e. the little field of the rushy corner or angle. This name is now ob-

heaccailre baoi eatorpa im óilri ppi apoile. Tangadar muintir uilliam búrc iarútain do éobac a ttuariarúail pop connactaib, lingit connactaig porparom, 7 marbait 700. uib. Soair uilliam co luimneac iar rin 7 gabait catat epuibdearg riúe cóigib connact.

Slóighead la hualgarcc ua Ruairc do úil 1 ccenél cconail, 7 ap poch-tain úóib ipin cepích Rugrat bú 7 gabála. Rug ua domnaill éccneachán porpa occ leic uí maoidoraid. Feachar pcanndear fcorpa go paeimeo por uib bpiúin cona roépaide, 7 no laad a ndeargár eitir marbad 7 badad. Ba don éur rin no banndead concobar na glairfene.

Cenél neoghain do éocht por cepich naile 1 ccenél conuill ipin ló éfna. Do pala fcorpa 7 ua domnaill sup nó ppaimead por cenél neoghain 7 no marbad gearrmairi ua baioigeallán co pocharuib aile do chenél neoghain 1 maille ppi.

Tigfinán mac domnaill mic catail ui Ruairc do marbad la mag piac-pac 7 lá cloimn chatail, 7 an teoganae mag piacpac do marbad ap an látar rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1202.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, da céo, adó.

Muircfrtac ua carmacain eppcop cluana pfpu bpenainn do écc.

Maolcolaimm ua bponan aipindeac topaige décc.

Domnaill ua bpólcáin ppióir 7 uapal fcanóir, Saoi deaprcatigte ap céill, ap épué, ap úelb, ap míne, ap moipadé, ap épaad, 7 ap eagna dég iar ndeigbftaiú an peactmad lá piéft Appil.

solete, for the oldest men in the parish of Boyle never heard of it.

^u *O' Carmacan*, *O* Carmacáin, now anglicised Gormican. The family of this name were seated in the parish of Abbey-Gormican, in the north-west of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway, which parish derived its name from a monastery founded by a chief of this tribe. The name is written O'Gormagan in the Galway Inquisitions.

^w *Maelcolum*, *Maolcolaimm*, i. e. the servant

of, or devoted to, St. Columba. This name is made Malcolm in Scotland.

^x *Of Tory*, *Topaige*, and sometimes called *Toip-inir*, i. e. the island of the tower.—It is an island off the north coast of the county of Donegal, where St. Columbkille is said to have erected a monastery and *cloigtheach*, or round tower belfry, in the sixth century.—See O'Donnell's *Life of Columba*, lib. i. c. 73, lib. ii. c. 20, and *Calendar of the O'Clerys*, at 9th June. For the early history of this island the reader is referred

The people of William Burke afterwards went to demand their wages from the Connacians; but the Connacians rushed upon them, and killed seven hundred of them. William then returned to Limerick, and Cathal Croiderg assumed the regal sway of Connaught.

Ualgarg O'Rourke mustered an army, and marched into Tirconnell. On their arrival in the country, they seized upon a number of cows and other property. O'Donnell (Egneghan) overtook them at Leck-I-Muldory, where a battle was fought between them, in which the Hy-Briuin (O'Rourkes) and their army were defeated and cut off with terrible havoc, both by killing and drowning. It was on this occasion that Conor na-Glais-fene (O'Rourke) was drowned.

On the same day the Kinel-Owen made another predatory incursion into Tirconnell; and a conflict took place between them and O'Donnell, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and Gearrmaidi O'Boylan and many others of the Kinel-Owen were slain along with him.

Tiernan, the son of Donnell, who was the son of Cathal O'Rourke, was slain by Mag-Fiachrach and the Clann-Cahill; but Mag-Fiachrach, *surnamed* Eoganach [i. e. the Tyronian] was killed on the same spot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1202.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred two.

Murtough O'Carman^a, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, died.

Maelcolum^w O'Bronan, Erenagh of Tory^x (island), died.

Donnell O'Brollaghan, a prior, a noble senior, a sage illustrious for his intelligence, personal form, and comeliness, and for his mildness, magnanimity, piety, and wisdom, after having spent a good life^y, died on the twenty-seventh of April.

to Keating's History of Ireland, Haliday's Edition, pp. 122, 180, 182; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 7. See also *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 106, note ^x. A St. Ernan, son of Colman, son of Maen, son of Muireadhach, who was son of Eoghan, ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, was

the most distinguished saint of this island next after St. Columbkille.

^y *A good life*.—Thus expressed in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster: "*Domnall hUa Brolchain, Prior, &c. &c., post magnam tribulationem et optimam penitenciam in quinta Kalendas Maij uitam finiuit.*"

Maolfinnein mac colmáin reanóir toḡaíde 7 conn cpaibdeḡ ua flanna-
gáin déḡ.

Doimnall carraḡ ua doḡartaḡ (.i. ríog éaoipeaḡ ánda miodair) do mar-
baḡ lá muinir baioḡill iar nargain ceall 7 tuat mioda.

Concobaḡ ruad mac doimnall uí briaḡ do marbaḡ lá a deapbraḡair fín
7 lá muirḡrtaḡ mac doimnall mic toirpdealbḡ uí briaḡ.

Toirpdealbḡ mac Ruaidrí uí concobaḡ do éluḡ a geimeal, 7 caḡal
croibdearg do denaḡ ríoda fíur, 7 fepaḡ do tabairt do. Toirpdealbḡ
iarom do ionmarbaḡ lá caḡal 7 ríḡ do denom rir fo cédoir tria imrde na
ngall.

Doimnall mac muirḡrtaḡ uí maoleachlainn do écc.

Diarmait mac airt uí maoleachlainn do marbaḡ la mac lochlainn uí
concobaḡ.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1203.

Aoir Críost, míle, da céo, atri.

An taircop mac giolla céallaḡ í ruadoin eppcop cille mic duach do écc.

Doipe colaim cille do lorpcaḡ o éa pelecc Martain co tioppait adam-
naḡ.

Maimir do denaḡ lá ceallaḡ ar lár cpoi la gan nach dligeḡ tar
ráruccaḡ muinir la foḡéin, 7 ro mill an baile co móir. Cleirḡ an tuair-
cip do éionol co haoín ionaḡ do ḡul go hí .i. Florent ua cḡballán eppcop
éipe heoḡain, Maoliora ua doirḡ eppcop éipe conaill, 7 abb peccléra póil
7 peadaḡ in arḡmaḡa, amalḡaḡ ua fepḡail abb peccléra doipe, 7 ainmipe
ua cobḡaiḡ, 7 dponḡ móir do muinir doipe, 7 rochaḡ do cléircib an
tuaircip genmoḡaḡrde. Tiaḡaḡ iarom co hí, 7 rcaoiltear leḡ an maimir-

² O'Boyles, muinir baioḡill.—According to O'Dugan's topographical poem, the O'Boyles were chiefs of Cloch Chinnfhaolaidh, now Claghineely, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrennan, and of Tir Ainmire, now the barony of Boyleagh, and Tir Boghaine, now Bannagh barony, in the west of Tirconnell, now the county of Donegal.—See notes under the years

1284 and 1343.

^a At once, fo cédoir .i. fo céo uair.—This adverbial expression, which occurs so frequently throughout these Annals, signifies *at once, without delay, sine mora.*

^b Awley, Amalḡaḡ.—This name, which has been anglicised Awley throughout this translation, existed among the Irish from a remote pe-

Maelfinen Mac Colman, a venerable senior, and Conn Craibhdheach (the Pious) O'Flanagan, died.

Donnell Carragh O'Doherty, Royal Chieftain of Ardmire, was slain by the O'Boyles², after he had plundered many churches and territories.

Conor Roe, the son of Donnell O'Brien, was slain by his own brother, i. e. Murtough, son of Donnell, who was son of Turlough O'Brien.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, escaped from confinement; and Cathal Crowderg made peace with him, and gave him land. He afterwards expelled him, but, at the intercession of the English, made peace with him at once^a.

Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Melaghlin, died.

Dermot, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, was slain by the son of Loughlin O'Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1203.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred three.

The son of Gillakelly O'Ruaidhin, Bishop of Kilmaeduaigh, died.

Derry-Columbkille was burned, from the cemetery of St. Martin to the well of St. Adamnan.

A monastery was erected by Kellagh without any legal right, and in despite of the family of Iona, in the middle of Iona, and did considerable damage to the town. The clergy of the north of Ireland assembled together to pass over into Iona, namely, Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone [i. e. of Derry]; Maelisa O'Deery, Bishop of Tirconnell [Raphoe], and Abbot of the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh; Awley^b O'Fergahail, Abbot of the regles of Derry; Ainnire O'Coffey; with many of the family [clergy] of Derry, besides numbers of the clergy of the north of Ireland. They passed over into Iona; and, in accordance with the law of the Church, they pulled down the aforesaid monas-

riod of their history. It is to be distinguished from *Amhlaoib*, which they derived from their connexion with the Danes, and which has been anglicised Auliffe in this translation. This latter is identical with the Danish Amlaff, Anlaff, Olaf, and Olé. The surname O'Ferghail was, and is still, very common in Tirconnell, but usually

written O Fp̃g̃il. It was the name of the hereditary Erenaghs of Kilmacrenan, by whom the O'Donnells were inaugurated. It is now pronounced as if written O'Fp̃g̃il, by a metathesis or transposition of letters, not unusual in many words in the modern Irish, and always anglicised Freel, without the prefix O'.

τιρ πεμερεπτιμαρ δο πέρη ὀλιγεὸς να heccailpí, γ πο hóiponeð an tamalgaið
peimpráite in abðaine ia tpiá tóga gall γ γαιοιδεal.

Διαρμαιττ mac muircepiatg uí loclainn co nðruing do gallaib do ðul
ar cpeð hi tþiri neoðain, γ πο αιργρε Scpín colaim cille, γ pugrat ðream
do cenél eoðain oppa, γ ppaointep leð for ðiarmaitt co na gallaib, γ πο map-
bað ðiarmaid pþirin tpiá miorðailib na Scpíne.

Slóigeað la mac hugo de latí co nðruing do gallaib miðe i nultaið co po
ðioðuirfð lohn do cuirt a hultoið iar ccor cãta ctuppa i ndun da lftglar,
in po mapbhadh pocharðe.

Muircepiatð teðbað mac concòðair masonmáige mic Ruaiðpí uí concòðair
do mapbað la ðiarmaid mac Ruaiðpí γ la haoð mac Ruaiðpí .i. dá ðearpþrá-
ctair a atari pén ar paithece cille mic ðuach.

Maðm pía ndomnall mac með capteig γ pía nofþmumain for gallaib
ðú hi ttopcþiator pearccatt ar céð nó ní ar uille.

Faolan mac faolain tigþina ua pfaolan do ecc i mainipitp Congalaig.

* *Galls*, i. e. the northmen or inhabitants of Scotland who were not of the Gaelic or Scotiac race.

^d This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1203. Kellachus extruxit Monasterium in Insulâ Hiensi, contra ius & æquitatem renitentibus loci senioribus. Quo facto audito Clerus Aquilonaris Hiberniæ indicit publicum conuentum; ad quem Florentius O'Kervallan-Episcopus Tironiæ, Moelia O'Dorigh Episcopus Tirconallæ, & Abbas Monasterij SS. Petri & Pauli Ardmachæ; Amalgadius Hua Fergail, Abbas Dorensis, Anmirius O Cobhthaich, & multi alij de Clero convenerunt. Et postea omnes profecti sunt ad Insulam Hiensem, & Monasterium jam memoratum à Kellacho ibi extructum, destruxerunt: & prædictum Amalgadium, communibus suffragiis electum, Hiensi Monasterio præficiunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

* *Screen-Columbkille*, Scpín Colaim cille.—This is not the shrine of Columbkille in Ardmagilligan, as assumed by Archdall and Sampson, but the present old church of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin. This Colgan

clearly shews in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 494, col. 2: "Hic locus est Diæcesis Dorensis jacens in valle de *Gleann Connadhain*, unde diversus ab alio cognomine loco ejusdem Diocesis." The valley of Gleann Connadhain here mentioned by Colgan still retains its name, which is correctly anglicised Glenconkeyne in the Ulster Inquisitions, and other Anglo-Irish official documents. It is a wide and beautiful valley in the west of the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry, bounded on the south by the remarkable mountain of Sliabh Callain, Anglicè Slieve Gallion, and on the north by the Dungiven and Banagher mountains. According to the tradition of the country, which is corroborated by written documents, this district, which was the patrimonial inheritance of O'Henery, comprised the parishes of Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and Desertmartin.

There is a remarkable esker, or long hill, to the south of the old church of Ballynascreen, in the west of this district, called Eisgir Mhic Lochlainn, which tradition points out as the site of a

tery; and the aforesaid Awley was elected Abbot of Iona by the suffrages of the Galls^c and Gaels^d.

Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Loughlin, went on a predatory excursion into Tyrone, and plundered the Screen-Columbkille^e. He was encountered, however, by a party of the Kinel-Owen, who defeated Dermot and his English; and Dermot himself was killed through the miracles of the Shrine.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy and a party of the English of Meath into Ulidia; and they banished John de Courcy from thence, after they had defeated him in a battle fought at Dundaleathglas (Downpatrick), in which many had been slain.

Murtough the Tefian, son of Conor Moinmoy, who was the son of Roderic O'Connor, was slain by Dermot, the son of Roderic, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, namely, by his own two paternal uncles, on the green of Kilmacduagh.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Mac Carthy, and the people of Desmond, over the English; in the conflict one hundred and sixty persons, or more, were slain.

Faelan Mac Faelan^f, Lord of Hy-Faelain^g, died in the monastery of Connell^h.

great battle fought between the two rival chiefs. O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, in which the latter was defeated and slain, and there can be little, if any, doubt that this tradition alludes to this Dermot O'Loughlin.—See note at 1526.

^f *Mac Faelan*.—He is called Mackelan in the work attributed to Maurice Regan.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. pp. 192, 193.

^g *Hy-Faelain*.—This was the name of the tribe and territory of the O'Byrnes. Before the English invasion, their country comprised the present baronies of Clane and Salt, and the greater portion, if not the entire, of those of Ikeathy and Oughteranny, in the present county of Kildare, as appears from the Irish calendars, and other documents, which place in this territory the town of Naas, and the churches of Claenadh, now Clane; Laithreach Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth; Domhnach Mor Moighe Luadhat, now Donaghmore parish; Cluain Co-

naire, now Cloncurry; and Fiodhchuillinn, now Feighcullen. Shortly after the English invasion, however, the Hy-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, were driven from their original level territory, and forced to take refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow, where they dispossessed other minor families, and became very powerful.—See the Feilire or Festilog of Aengus, and Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 18th May, 8th June, 8th August, 2nd and 16th September, and 27th October. See also note on Hy-Muireadhaigh, under the year 1180. It is quite clear, from the authorities here referred to, that, previous to the English invasion, the families of O'Toole and O'Byrne, with their correlatives and followers, were in possession of the entire of the present county of Kildare, with the exception, perhaps, of a very small portion adjoining the present county of Carlow.

^h *Connell*, Congalach.—Now the abbey of

Cshandur Ath tpuim 7 an dpoichíte nua do lörccað.
Sitríc teabthað ua ceallaig Maine do écc.

AOIS CRIOSTO, 1204.

Aoir Cpuio, mile, dá chéu, a ceataip.

Sitpucc ua Spuithén aipchinbeað na congðala, .i. cshn ua Muptele 7
toipeað cloinne Snéðgile ap totacht décc iar ndéig pñbainn, 7 a aðnacal
ip in cshpall do pónað leip péin.

Iohn de Cuipe mörbðað ceall, 7 tuat do ionnarbað lá mac hugo de lati

Great Connell, in the county of Kildare. According to Ware this abbey was founded, under the invocation of the B. V. Mary and St. David, by Myler Fitz-Henry, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1202.—See Harris, Ware, vol. ii. p. 262. It looks strange that the chief of Hy-Faelain should die in this monastery the year after its erection. It is probable that, after being subdued, he consented to become a monk in the great abbey erected in his territory by the English conqueror.—See Archdall's *Monasticon*. The ruins of this abbey, which was one of great extent and magnificence, are now almost totally destroyed, and nothing remains to attract the notice of the antiquary, but the figure of a bishop and an old Latin inscription in the Gothic character, which has been often published.

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following curious passage, which is altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1203. William Burke marched with the English of Munster and Meath into Connaught, and erected a castle at Meelick in Sil-Anmehadha, and where he erected it was around the great church of the town, which was filled all round with stones and clay to the tops of the gables; and they destroyed West Connaught, both churches and territories.” The erection of this castle is also given in the Annals of Clon-

macnoise, but entered under the year 1202, and it is added, that it was broken down the same year by the King of Connaught.

^k *Sitric O'Sruithen*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 1205.

“A. D. 1205. Sitpucc hua spuithén oipcinnec na congðala .i. cenn hua muptele, 7 toipeð clainne pñeðgile ap totuct, *post optimam penitentiam feliciter finiuit vitam, et sepultus est in templo quod factum est apud ipsum.*”

^l *Conwal, Congbail*.—This is generally called Congbail Glinne Swilge, i. e. Cornwall of the vale of the River Swilly; it is an ancient parish church, now in ruins. near the River Suileach (Swilly), in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the *Fcílire Aengus*, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 8th of February, and Colgan's *Acta Sanct.*, p. 406; also Erek's Ecclesiastical Register, p. 44. The ruins of this church are to be seen on the right of the road as you go from Letterkenny to Dunglow, about two miles from the former.

^m *Clann-Snedhgile, Clann Sneðgile*, were a tribe of the Kinel-Connell, seated in Glenswilly, to the west of Letterkenny. They descend from Snedhgil, son of Airnealach, son of Maelduin, son of Kinfaela, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, son of Sedna, son of Fergus Kin-

Kells, Trim, and Droichead Nua (Newbridge) were burned. Sitric (the Tefian) O'Kelly, of Hy-Maine, died¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1204.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred four.

Sitric O'Sruithen^k, Erenagh of Conwal^l, i. e. head of the Hy-Murtele, and chief man of all the Clann-Snedhgile^m for his worth, died, after exemplary penance, and was interred in the church which he had himself founded.

John de Courcyⁿ, the plunderer of churches and territories, was driven by

fada, who was son of Conall Gulban, ancestor of the Kinel-Connell.

ⁿ *John de Courcy*. — This is the last notice of De Courcy in these Annals. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1205. At the year 1204 the Annals of Kilronan state that a battle was fought between Hugo de Lacy, with the English of Meath, and John de Courcy, with the English of Ulidia, in which John de Courcy was taken prisoner, but afterwards set at liberty, *iar na cporrao do bul co Iapupaleu*, having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem. Under the year 1205 the same Annals record, that John de Courcy brought a fleet from the Innsi Gall, or the Hebrides, to contest Ulidia with the sons of Hugh de Lacy and the English of Meath, but that he effected nothing by this expedition except the plundering of the country; that he was compelled to go away without making any conquest, and that after this he entered into a league of amity with O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen. In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is stated, that John de Courcy gained a great victory at Carrickfergus in 1207; but this must be a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghagan, it is stated, under the year 1203, that Sir John de Courcy and his forces were, in a long encoun-

ter, overthrown at Downdalethglass [Down] by Hugh de Lacy, and himself banished into England; but under the next year the same Annals would seem to contradict this entry, or, if not, to give us to understand that De Courcy returned from England. The passage is as follows:

"A. D. 1204. John de Courcy and the Englishmen of Meath fell to great contentions, strife, and debate among themselves, to the utter ruin and destruction of Ulster. John was gone to the country of Tyreowne, and Hugh Delacie went to England."

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in noticing the doings of King John in Ireland, state that he summoned the sons of Hugh de Lacy to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight John de Courcy, who was treacherously killed by them. Mr. Moore thinks (History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 3) that this was the great Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster; but this is not the fact, for the Sir John de Courcy killed by the De Lacys was Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock, in the county of Dublin.—See Grace's Annals of Ireland at the year 1210, and Campion's Historie of Ireland, Edition of 1809, p. 109. Ware supposes that this Lord of Kilbarrock and Rathenny was the natural son of the great Sir John de Courcy, but this does not appear probable, for

hι τῖρ εοῖαν αρ κομάρκε κενέλ νεοῖαν ῥο παμικκ ῥο καρμικκ φῖηῖυρα, γ
πο μαρβρατ ῥολλ υλαῖ ῥοχαῖδε δια μῦντιρ.

we find that the Earl Richard (Strongbow) had granted Rathenny to Vivian de Cursun and his heirs, as fully as Gilcolm before held them: and it is most likely that the Sir John de Courcy, Lord of Rathenny, was the son of this Vivian. The great Sir John de Courcy had a brother, Jordanus de Courcy, who was killed by his own people in the year 1197, as appears from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and who was possibly the ancestor of the Mac Patricks of Kingsale and Ringrone.

The truth seems to be that the conqueror of Ulster went to England in 1205. The archives of the Tower of London furnish us with the mandate of King John to the Ulster knights, who had become sureties for their chief, directing them to cause him to appear and perform his service by a term to be assigned by his Lord Justice of Ireland; together with the King's safe conduct to De Courcy, and the names of the hostages delivered on his part.—See *Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati*, an. 1201 ad. 1216, vol. i., part i., London, 1835.

Here we lose sight of Sir John de Courcy, conqueror of Ulster, as he is called, for we have no trustworthy records to prove what was his ultimate fate. The Book of Howth, now preserved among the manuscripts in the Lambeth Library, P. 628, contains a detailed account, professing to be authentic, of his subsequent history, of which the Editor is tempted to give here a brief outline.

Immediately after his defeat at Down, De Courcy offered the combat to Hugh de Lacy, which this cowardly lord refused, alleging that as he was the representative of the king in Ireland, it would be beneath his dignity to enter the lists with a rebellious subject. De Lacy

next proclaimed De Courcy as a rebel, and offered a large reward to any who should seize him and deliver him into his hands. This having proved ineffectual, he next bribed the servants and followers of De Courcy, and held out great rewards to them for betraying him. To this they agreed, and gave De Lacy the following information: that De Courcy was a man of such gigantic strength, and always so well armed in public and private, that no one man durst lay hands upon him. However, that upon Good Friday yearly he wears no arms, but remains alone, doing penance, in the church-yard of Down; that if De Lacy would have a troop of horse in readiness near Down, he could, by their (the betrayers') directions, apprehend their master. These directions were followed. De Courcy was attacked unarmed: seeing no other weapon at hand he ran to a wooden cross that stood in the churchyard, and, tearing its shaft from the socket, he dealt such powerful blows of it upon his enemies, that he killed thirteen of them upon the spot. He was, however, finally overpowered, fettered, and delivered a prisoner into the hands of De Lacy, who conveyed him to London, where he was confined in the tower and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. For this service King John conferred the Earldom of Ulster upon De Lacy, who, instead of rewarding the betrayers of De Courcy, caused them to be hanged.

In this condition would De Courcy have passed the remainder of his life, had it not been for some difference that arose between John, King of England, and Philip, King of France, about the right to some fort in Normandy, who, to avoid the shedding of Christian blood, agreed to put it to single combat. King Philip had in readiness a French knight of so great prowess and renown, that King John found no subject

the son of Hugo de Lacy into Tyrone, to seek the protection of the Kinel-Owen. He arrived at Carrickfergus, and the English of Ulidia slew great numbers of his people.

of his realm willing to encounter him. At length he was informed by one of his officers, that there was a mighty champion confined in the Tower of London, who would prove more than a match for the French knight. King John, right glad to hear this, sent to De Courcy, calling upon him to support the honour of England; and who, after repeated denials, is at last prevailed upon to accept the challenge. He sends for his own sword to Ireland, which was a ponderous weapon, of exceeding good temper, and which he had often imbrued in the blood of the men of Ulster. The rigours of his imprisonment were softened, and his strength restored by proper nourishment and exercise. The day came, the place is appointed, the list provided, the scaffolds set up, the princes with their nobility on each side, with thousands in expectation. Forth comes the French champion, gave a turn and rests him in his tent. De Courcy is sent for, who all this while was trussing of himself with strong points, and answered the messengers, that if any of them were invited to such a banquet they would make no great haste. Forth, at length, he comes, gave a turn, and went into his tent. When the trumpets sounded to battle the combatants came forth and viewed each other. De Courcy looked his antagonist in the face with a wonderful stern countenance, and passed by. The Frenchman, not liking his grim look, gigantic size, and symmetric proportions, stalked still along, and when the trumpets sounded the last charge, De Courcy drew out his ponderous sword, and the French knight, being seized with a sudden panic, ran away, and fled into Spain; whereupon the English sounded victory, clapped their hands, and cast up their caps.

The two kings, disappointed in their anticipated pleasure of seeing a combat between mighty champions, intreated De Courcy to give them some proof of his bodily strength. Complying with their request, he ordered a strong stake to be driven firmly into the ground, on which were placed a coat of mail and a helmet. He then drew his sword, and looking with a frowning and threatening aspect upon the kings, he cleft the helmet and coat of mail, and sent the weapon so deeply into the wood, that no one but himself could draw it out. Then the kings asked him what he meant by looking so sternly at them, and he answered in a sullen tone, that had he missed his blow, he would have cut off both their heads. His words were taken in good part, on account of the services he had performed. King John gave him his liberty, as well as great gifts, and restored him to his possessions in Ulster. He then sailed to England, and coming to Westchester, committed himself to the mercy of the sea, but was put back again by contrary winds, which rose upon a sudden at his embarkation. This he did for fifteen days successively, and upon every repulse he was admonished at night in a vision, that all his attempts to cross the sea to Ireland were vain, for that it was preordained that he should never set foot upon Irish ground, because he had grievously offended there by pulling down the master and setting up the servant. De Courcy recollected that he had formerly translated the cathedral church of Down, which had been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, into an abbey of black monks brought thither from Chester, and that he had consecrated the same in honour of St. Patrick. On being driven back the fifteenth time his visions had so powerfully wrought upon

Uilliam búrc do mórtað connacht eirip chill 7 tuair 7 po ðioghaíl dia 7
na naoim mórpin fair uair po éz do galur iongnát do bað aðnár dairnéir.

Muircirtach ua plaitibhritair zigearna iartair connacht do écc.

his imagination, that he submitted to the decrees of heaven, passed sentence upon himself, returned to France, and there died about the year 1210.

Dr. Leland observes (History of Ireland, v. i. b. i. c. 6, p. 180), that those who reject the superstitious addition, have yet adopted the romantic part of the narrative without scruple, though both evidently stand upon the same original authority. It is quite certain, however, that it stands upon no *original* authority, but is a mere story invented in the fifteenth or sixteenth century to flatter the vanity of the Howth family, whose ancestor, Sir Armoric Tristeram, or St. Laurence, married De Courcy's sister, and followed his fortunes into Ireland. Leland adds, that this romantic part of the history of Sir John De Courcy was invented by Irish bards and romancers, and writes as follows: "But it would not be worth while to detain the reader by this romantic tale, merely for the sake of refuting it, if we did not conceive it to be a specimen not unworthy of regard of the narrative of Irish bards and romancers, and the liberties they assumed of enlarging and embellishing the real incidents of their times. They who lived in earlier times are not so easily detected. But we see with what caution we are to receive their narratives, when, in times less obscure, and when confronted by other evidence, this order of men have hazarded such bold fictions, and with such ease and such success have obtruded the marvellous and the affecting upon their unrefined hearers for real history. But as we find in these instances that the tales of the Irish bards were founded upon facts, we may reasonably conclude that their predecessors took the same course: that they sophisticated the

truth by their additions, but were not entirely inventors."

There can be little doubt, however, that this story about Sir John de Courcy was not invented by any Irish bard, for it has not been found in any Irish manuscript in prose or verse. It is evidently a story got up in the fifteenth or sixteenth century, on the slender basis of an Anglo-Irish tradition, and was first committed to writing, with other stories of a similar character, in that repertory of Anglo-Irish traditions and legends, the Book of Howth.

A similar story is told in the mountainous districts of Kerry and Beare, and Bantry, about Donnell O'Sullivan Beare, who fought with as much valour and desperation in the reign of Elizabeth, as Sir John de Courcy did in the reign of Henry II., and who was, perhaps, as great a hero as Ireland ever produced. But stories of this description are poetical inventions of later ages, when tradition, through the want of written records, had fallen into that degree of obscurity which left romantic writers at full liberty to raise as bright a fabric of fable as they pleased, on the slender basis of true history. They often, no doubt, owe their origin to vivid traditional reminiscences of the valour of noble warriors, whose real characters, if described by writers who could keep within the bounds of nature and of truth, would afford abundance of shining virtues to be held up for the admiration of posterity.

We have already seen that Giraldus Cambrensis states that Sir John de Courcy had no legitimate son. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was married in the year 1180 to [Affrica] the daughter of Godfred, King of the Isle of Man; and she died in the year

William Burke^o plundered Connaught, as well churches as territories; but God and the saints took vengeance on him for that; for he died of a singular disease, too shameful to be described.

Murtough O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

1193, having borne no children up to the middle of the year 1186, when Giraldus's historical notices of the Irish invaders end. Campion, who compiled his *Historie of Ireland* in 1571, asserts, that "Courcye dying without heires of his body, the Earldome of Vlster was entirely bestowed upon Hugh de Lacye, for his good service."—See Dublin edition of 1809, p. 100. But Dr. Smith, in his *Natural and Civil History of Cork*, states that, "notwithstanding what Giraldus Cambrensis asserts, in the second book of his History, that John de Courcey, Earl of Ulster, had no issue, there is a record extant in the Tower of London (Rot. Pat. 6 Johan. M. Dors.), that Milo de Courcey, son of John de Courcey, was an hostage for his father upon his enlargement from the Tower to fight the French champion."—Vol. ii. pp. 228, 229, of the third edition. It is also stated in a Pedigree of the Mac Carthys, of Loch Luigheach, now Corraun Lough, in Kerry, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that this branch of the Mac Carthys descend from a daughter of Sir John de Courcy.

Lodge enters fully into the question of the legitimacy of the issue of De Courcy in vol. iv. pp. 30–32, edition of 1754, and thinks that wearing the hat in the royal presence is conclusive as to lawful issue; but the antiquity of the privilege has not been proved by documentary evidence sufficient to establish it to the satisfaction of the historian. Mr. Moore seems satisfied that De Courcy had one legitimate son, Milo, but agrees with Leland in doubting the story of Hanmer, and his legendary authority, the Book of Howth. He writes, "that he" [Sir John De Courcy] "did not succeed, as some

have alleged, in regaining his place in the royal favour, may be taken for granted from the fact that, though he left a son to inherit his possessions, both the title and property of the earldom of Ulster were, on his decease" [*qr.* before his decease?] "transferred to his rival, Hugh de Lacy."—*History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 4.

The Patent Roll referred to by Dr. Smith mentions a Milo de Curcy, *juvenis*, son of John de Curcy, Junior, but contains not a word to shew who this John de Curcy, Jun., was, or about the combat with the French champion. On the strength of the traditional story, however, the heads of the Mac Patricks, or De Courcys of Cork, have claimed and exercised the privilege of appearing covered in the royal presence. It may not be impertinent to remark, however, that no mention is made of this privilege in the works of Hanmer or Campion. The former merely states that King John gave De Courcy, Earl of Ulster, "great gifts, and restored him to his former possessions in Ireland."—Dublin edition of 1809, p. 368. And the latter writes in 1571, "Lord Courcye, a poore man, not very Irish, the ancient descent of the *Courcyes* planted in Ireland with the Conquest."—*Historie of Ireland*, Dublin edition, 1809, p. 10.

Mr. Burke states, in his Peerage, but upon what authority the Editor knows not, that Almericus, the twenty-third Lord Kingsale, in observance of the ancient privilege of his house, appeared in the presence of King William III. covered, and explained to that monarch, when his Majesty expressed surprise at the circumstance, the reason thus:—"Sire, my name is Courcy; I am Lord of Kingsale, in your Majesty's kingdom of Ireland; and the reason of my appearing covered

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1205.

Αοιρ Κριορθ, mile, δά céo, α cúcc.

Αν ταρθεαρρος ua leienm [Heimn] do dol i maincimi, 7 α écc po cetóiri.
Donait ua bscda eppcop ua namalgaða do écc.

in your Majesty's presence is, to assert the ancient privilege of my family, granted to Sir John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, and his heirs, by JOHN, King of England." Burke adds: "The King acknowledged the privilege, and giving the Baron his hand to kiss, his Lordship paid his obeisance, and continued covered." The oldest authority the Editor has been able to find for this privilege is Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, first published in 1750, in which it is added, by Smith himself, but without citing any authority whatever, to Hanmer's account of Sir John de Courcy's enlargement from prison to fight the French champion. He also adds: "The privilege of being covered in the royal presence is enjoyed to this day by his lordship, being granted to his great ancestor, the Earl of Ulster, by King John. On the 13th of June, 1720, the late Lord Gerald de Courcy was by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, presented to His Majesty King George I., when he had the honour to kiss his hand, and to assert his ancient privilege. And that on the 22nd of June, 1727, he was presented by the Lord Carteret to His Majesty George II., by whom he was graciously received, had the honour of kissing his hand, and of being also covered in his presence." He then adds: "In May, 1627, Sir Dominick Sarsfield was created Lord Viscount Kinsale, to the great prejudice of this ancient and noble family, and set up his arms in the town. But, upon a fair hearing before the Earl Marshal of England, he was obliged to renounce the title of Kinsale, and take that of Kilmallock. The lords of Kinsale were formerly the first barons

of Ireland, but are said to have lost their precedence *anno* 1489. James lord Kinsale, having missed being at a solemn procession at Greenwich, King Henry VII. gave the title of Premier Baron of Ireland to the lords of Athenry, who have ever since enjoyed the same; but this fact is disputed." It may be here remarked, that as the Barony of Athenry is now extinct, the title of Premier Baron of Ireland reverts to the De Courcys, and that the late John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Baron of Kinsale, exercised the ancient privilege of his ancestors on George the Fourth's visit to Ireland in 1821.

° *William Burke*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell, the son of Niall Mageoghegan, in the year 1627, record the death of William Burke at an. 1204, in the following words: "William Burke took the spoyles of all the churches of Connaught, viz.: of Clonvicknose, Clonfert, Milick, Killbyan, the churches of O'Fiaghragh, Twayme, Kill-Beneoine, Killmeoyne. Mayo of the English, Cownga of St. Fechin, the abbey of Athedalaragh, Ailfynn, Uaran, Roscommon, with many other churches. God and the Patrons of these churches shewed their miracles upon him, that his entrails and fundament fell from his privie place, and it trailed after him even to the very earth, whercof he died impenitently without Shrive or Extream Unction, or good buryall in any church in the kingdom, but in a waste town." Mageoghegan then adds the following remarks by way of annotation, though he incorporates them with the text:

"These and many other reproachable words

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1205.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred five.

The Archbishop O'Heney^p retired into a monastery, where he died soon after.

Donat O'Beacdhá, Bishop of Tyrawley, died.

my author layeth down in the old book, which I was loath to translate, because they were utter'd by him for the disgrace of so worthy and noble a man as William Burke was, and left out other his reproachfull words, which he (as I conceive) rather declear'd of an Evil will he did bear towards the said William then" [i. e. than] "any other just cause."

This is the famous William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is generally called the *Conqueror* of Connaught. Mageoghegan's defence of him, in opposition to all the Irish authorities, is to no effect; and should any one be inclined to reject the testimony of the Irish writers altogether, the following character given of him by his own countryman and contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, must have some weight in corroborating their veracity: "Erat autem Aldelmi filius vir corpulentus, tam staturæ quam facturæ, inter parum mediocribus maiores satis idoneæ: vir dapsilis & curialis. Sed quicquid honoris cuiquam impendit, semper in insidiis, semper in dolo, semper propinans sub melle venenum, semper latens anguis in herba. Vir in facie liberalis & lenis, intus vero plus aloes quam mellis habens. Semper

*"Pelliculam veterem retinens, vir fronte politus,
Astutum capido portans sub pectore vulpem.
Semper
Impia sub dulci melle venena ferens.*

"Molliti sermones eius super oleum: sed ipsi sunt iacula. Cuius hodie venerator, eras eisdem spoliator existens, vel delator. Imbellium

debellator, rebellium blanditor: Indomitis domitus, domitis indomitus, hosti suavisissimus, subdito grauissimus: nec illi formidabilis, nec isti fidelis. Vir dolosus, blandus, meticulosus, vir vino Veneriq; datus. Et quanquam auri cupidus, & curialiter ambitiosus: non minus tamen curiam diligens quam curam."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. cap. xvi.

Duald Mac Firbis, in his account of the English families of Ireland, attempts, in the pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard, to defend the character of Fitz Adelm, by stating that Giraldus was prejudiced against him; and it must be admitted, on comparing the character which Giraldus gives of William Fitz Adelm with that of Fitz Stephen, the uncle of Cambrensis, that there was more or less of prejudice in the way: but still, when it is considered that De Burgo's character, as drawn by Cambrensis, does not much differ from that given of him in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is clearly unfair to conclude that both are false, though it may be allowed that both are overdrawn, as Giraldus was undoubtedly prejudiced, and as the Irish ecclesiastic, who compiled the Annals of Clonmacnoise, could not be expected to give an impartial account of an invader and conqueror, who had plundered the church of Clonmacnoise and all the most sacred churches of Connaught.

^p *The Archbishop O'Heney*.—In the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1192, he is called the Pope's Legate. According to the Annals of Mary's Abbey, Dublin, he died in the Abbey of Holycross, in the county of Tipperary.—See

Saoibhreacha ua doiréad oiréinneac domnaiḡ móir, ⁊ pateriac ua moḡróin, décc.

Maḡnur ua catán mac tigeḡna cianac̃ta, ⁊ ḡer na cḡaoib̃e, tuir ḡair-
cead, ⁊ beodac̃ta an tuaircirt do ḡuin do ḡoḡit, ⁊ a ecc iarom̃.

Mac ḡuillbealaiḡ uí c̃erbaill tigeḡna éle do marbaḡ lá ḡallaib̃.

Concobar ua bḡaoin bḡeaḡmaine do écc ina ailiḡre ⁊ ccluan mic noir.

Raḡnall mac diarmata ticc̃ḡna cloinne diarmata do écc.

Domnall mac concoic̃ric̃e taoir̃eḡ muintire ḡerac̃áin do écc.

Domnall ua ḡaoláin tigeḡna na nob̃ir muman do écc.

Tad̃cc mac cat̃an c̃riob̃der̃cc do écc do ḡalar en oib̃e ⁊ ccluan mic noir.

Mael̃ir mac Mael̃ir do dul ar éccin ar lunñeach, ⁊ cog̃ad mór d̃ḡirḡ.

Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 469, 470.

^a *Donaghmore*, Dom̃nac̃ mop, is a church near Castlefin, in the county of Donegal, of which the O'Deerys were Erenaghs, according to the Ulster Inquisitions.

^r *Kianaghta*, Cianac̃ta, is the present barony of Keenaght, in the north-west of the county of Londonderry. It derives its name from the tribe name of the family of the O'Conors of Glengevin, who descend from Cian (son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster), and who were chiefs of it, previous to the O'Kanes.

^s *Firnacreeva*, F̃ir na cḡaoib̃e, i. e. the men of the bush or branch; latinized *Firerivia* by O'Flaherty. This was the name of a tribe of the O'Kanes seated on the west side of the Bann. "Bann, fluvius inter Leam et Elliam" [*recte* Elniam] "præter Clanbreasail regionem scaturiens per Neachum lacum Oendromensem agrum et FIRERIVIAM Scriniamque in comitatu Derriensi, intersecat, et tertio a Culraniâ et cataracta Easrive [c̃ar cḡaoib̃e] lapide in oceanum transfundit."—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 3. This tribe of the O'Kanes had some time previously driven the Firlee eastwards across the Bann; and the

latter settled in Magh Elne, where they certainly were seated in the time of Sir John de Courcy; for it appears from these Annals, at the year 1177, that Cumee O'Flynn was then in possession of the ecclesiastical town of Armoy, called Airther Maighe, i. e. the eastern part of the plain, because it was in the east of Magh Eilne, into which the Firlee had been driven by the O'Kanes.

^t *Tower*, tuir.—The word tuir properly means prop or support. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1205. Manus O'Cahan, son to the King of Kienaght and men of Krive, the upholder of martiall feats, and stoutnes of the North of Ireland, was slayne with the shot of an arrow."

^u *The son of Guill-bhealach*.—In the pedigree of O'Carroll, given by Duaid Mac Firbis, he is called Finn mac Goill an bhealaigh, and is made the twenty-fourth in descent from Eile Rigdhearg, from whom O'Carroll's country, in the now King's County, was called Eile, or Ely.—See note under the year 1174, p. 15.

^w *Brawney*, bḡeaḡmaine, an ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Westmeath, ad-

Saerbrehagh [Justin] O'Deery, Erenagh of Donaghmore^a, and Patrick O'Muron, died.

Manus O'Kane, son of the Lord of Kianaghta^a and Firnacreeva^a, tower^a of the valour and vigour of the North, was wounded by an arrow, and died of the wound.

The son of Guill-bhealach^u O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, was slain by the English.

Conor O'Breen, of Brawney^w, died on his pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise.

Randal Mac Dermot, Lord of Clandermot, died.

Donnell Mac Concogry, Chief of Muintir Searcachan, died.

Donnell O'Faelain (Phelan), Lord of the Desies of Munster^x, died.

Teige, the son of Cathal Croydery, died of one night's sickness at Clonmacnoise.

Meyler, the son of Meyler^y, took possession of Limerick by force; on ac-

joining Athlone and the Shannon.

* *Desies of Munster*, *Deiri Mumhan*.—This name is still preserved in the two baronies of Desies, in the present county of Waterford, but the ancient territory was much more extensive than the present baronies. Keating informs us (Reign of Cormac Mac Art) that the country of the southern Deisi extended from Lismore to Cenn Criadain,—now Credan head, at the eastern extremity of the county of Waterford,—and from the River Suir southwards to the sea; and that of the northern Deisi from the Suir to the southern boundary of Corca Eathrach, or the Plain of Cashel, comprising the present baronies of Middlethird and Iffa and Offa East, in the south of the county of Tipperary. The country of the northern Deisi was otherwise called Magh Feimhin, which comprised, according to Keating, the baronies of Clonmel-third and Middle-third. The two districts formed the see of St. Declan of Ardmore, which became united to that of Lismore, and is now comprised under its name. These united dioceses extend northwards to about midway between Cashel and Clonmel, and there also ended the country of the northern

Deisi.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 782, 866, 867; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 282. The Deisi were originally seated near Tara, in Meath, and their country there is still called *Deire Teamrac*, *Anglice* Deece barony. In O'Heérin's topographical poem it is stated that O'Bric and O'Faelain were the ancient kings or head chiefs of the Desies, and that their sub-chiefs were as follows: O'Meara of Hy-Fatha (now Offa barony); O'Neill of Hy-Owen Finn, O'Flanagan of Uachter Tire, *Anglice* Up-perthird; O'Breslen of Hy-Athele, as far as the sea to the south-east; O'Keane of Hy-Foley, along the River Moghan; O'Bric of Hy-Feathach, from Leac Logha (*cloé labair?*) to Liathdruim, now Leitrim, on the boundary of the counties of Cork and Waterford.

^y *Meyler*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1205. Meyler the younger, son of Meyler Bremyngham, besieged Limbrick, and at the last tooke the same per force, for which there arose great dissention between the English of Meath. In which dissention Cowley

εἰτιρ ḡallaib na Míde ḡ goill Maoliri tpiob rin, ḡ cuulað mac conmfda uí laeghachain taoipeach ríl Ronain do marbðað ar an ccoccað rin la cenél píachach mic néill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1206.

Αοιρ Cpioρb, míle, dá chétt, a pé.

Domnall ua muirfohaḡ aipbfíleizinn boipe do écc.

Maolpftair ua calmáin comarba canbōḡ tair epábað ḡ ecena tuair-
cirt Epeann do écc.

Platbfrtað. ua platbfrtaḡ ppióir ðuine ḡmíin, ḡ ḡiollapatraicc ua
palaátaḡ aipchindeað ðúin cpuitne do écc.

Eicnfcán ua domnall do ðenam cpeað ḡ marbða i ttip eoḡam.

Comarba patraicc do ðol i ccfnb Righ Saxon do éuñḡð rochari ceall,
ḡ do éopaioð ar ḡallaibh Epeann.

Mac Convey O'Leygaghan was killed by those of Kynaleaghe ; he was Chief of Sileronan, with many other hurts done among the Englishmen themselves."

* *O'Laeghaghan.* — This family was otherwise called Mac Conmeadha, now Mac Namee. O'Dugan makes O'Ronain Chief of Cairbre Gabhra, which was in North Teffia ; but whether O'Ronain and O'Laeghachain of Sil Ronain were the same, or of the same tribe, the Editor has not been able to determine, for the tribe name of one family may agree with the surname of another, and yet be very different. Nothing will determine those points but positive evidence of their localities, and of their exact pedigrees.

* *Race of Fiacha,* cnel píaca mic néill, i. e. the race of Fiagha, son of Niall. This Fiagha was the third son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. His descendants were the Mageoghegans and O'Molloys, whose country extended from Birr to Killare, as we learn from an entry in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise, at the year 1207. But in later ages the name Kinel Fhiacha, or Kineleaghe, was applied to Mageoghegan's country only, which comprised the present barony of Moycashel. It should be here remarked that the country of Kinel-Fhiacha was never accounted a portion of Teffia, as asserted by some of our modern writers. The men of Teffia were the descendants of Maine, the fourth son of King Niall of the Nine Hostages, and their country was sometimes called Tir Mainé. The families of Teffia were the Foxes, or O'Caharny, who were originally lords of all Teffia, but were in latter ages seated in the barony of Kilcoursy (in the north-west of the present King's County), which bore their tribe name of Muintir-Tagan ; the Magawleys of Calry an chala, comprising the parish of Ballyloughloe in Westmeath ; the O'Breens of Brawney ; the Mac Carghamhnas (anglicised Caron by O'Flaherty, and Mac Carrhon by Connell Mageoghegan, but now always Mac Carroon) of Muintir Maoiltsinna, placed by O'Flaherty near the Shannon, in the territory of Cuircnia, now the barony of Kilkenny West ;

count of which a great war broke out between the English of Meath and the English of Meyler, during which Cooley, the son of Cumee O'Laeghaghan^z, was slain by the race of Fiacha^a, the son of Niall [i. e. the Mageoghegans, &c.]

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1206.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred six.

Donnell O'Murray, Chief Lector at Derry, died^b.

Mulpeter O'Calman, Coarb of St. Canice^c, and tower of the piety and wisdom of the north of Ireland^d, died.

Flaherty O'Flaherty, Prior of Dungiven^e, and Gillapatrik O'Falaghty, Erenagh of Dun-crun^f, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell took a prey, and killed some persons in Tyrone.

The successor of St. Patrick went to the King of England on behalf of the churches of Ireland^g, and to complain of the English of Ireland.

the O'Dalys of Corca Adain; the O'Quins of Muintir Gilligan, in the present county of Longford; and a few others, who all sunk into insignificance and obscurity shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1207.

^b This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Domnaldus O'Muireduich Archiscolasticus seu supremus professor S. Theologiæ Dorensis Ecclesiæ obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^c *St. Canice* is the patron saint of the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, in which the chief church seems to be that of Drumachose.

^d *North of Ireland*.—The coarb of St. Canice, in the north of Ireland, was the abbot of Termonkenny, in the territory of Kienaghta, now the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry, of which territory St. Canice was a native and the principal patron. The Annals of Ulster give a quotation from an ancient poem on the high character of this ecclesiastic, and the old translator anglicises his name Mael-Peter O'Calman.

^e *Dungiven*, *Dun geimhin*, a village in the barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. *Dun geimhin* signifies the fortress of Geimhin, a man's name, but no historical account of his tribe or period has been discovered by the Editor.

^f *Dun-crun*, *Dun cruine*, translated *arx Cruithenorum* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 2. The name is now sometimes anglicised Duncroon, and is a townland in the parish of Ardmagilligan, in the county of Londonderry. There was a church erected here by St. Patrick, and a shrine finished for St. Columbkille by the celebrated brazier, Conla.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 125; and O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 99. See also Sampson's Memoir of a Map of Londonderry, p. 487, and the note given above under the year 1203.

^g *On behalf of the churches of Ireland*, *rocap ceall n-Epeañ*.—The Primate went to England to request that the King would compel the English chiefs in Ireland to restore their lands and other liberties to the Irish churches. It appears

Τομαλταῖ, mac concobair, mic diarmata mic ταιῶς τιgearna maige
luirce ἡ αἰρεῖγῃ, ἡ na haicidēcta en brianan cloinne maolruanaid do écc.

Creac la heccneacán ua ndoinnaill in uib parannain, ἡ hi ccloinn diarmata. Ro gabhrait bú iomda, ἡ po marbhraite daoine. Ruccrae uí diarmatta, uí forannán ἡ uí gearmlíohaiḡ oppa. Ro marbaid, ἡ po báidōd rocaide scoppa, ἡ ruccrae cenél cconail an ceirech po dōid iar moḡrao-
tar.

Ruaidri ua geara ticcepa Slebe luḡa do ecc.

Αοδῃ mac mupchaḡa uí éallaiḡ ticcḡna ua maine, ἡ caiteḡaid ua caite-
ḡaid τιgearna ioppair do écc.

Αοḡ ua gearmḡiallaiḡ ticcḡna paptraige cḡpa do marbaid lá fearaid
cḡpa.

Ruaidri ua toḡda taoipeac na breucha la hua namalḡaid do ecc.

ḡillibept ua flannaccám, ἡ lomari mac mupchaḡo cág dōid do marbaid
apoile in pop comán.

from charters in the Book of Kells, now in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that the word *rocap* means *advantage, benefit, or freedom*. It is in this sense the opposite of *doḡap*.

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops (under *Eugene Mac Gillivider*, p. 64), he gives the following translation of this passage from what he calls anonymous Annals: "The comarb of Patrick (Eghdon Mac Gilluys), went to the King of England's house, for the good of the churches of Ireland, and to complain of the GALLS (i. e. the English) of Ireland." Harris took this extract from the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, which contains the above quotation, word for word.—See note under the year 1216.

^h *Tomaltagh, tomaltaḡ.*—In the Annals of Kilronan he is styled *na campe*, i. e. *of the rock*. Charles O'Connor of Belanagare states in one of his manuscripts, that he built the castle and chief seat of the family on one of the islands of Lough Key, and that this seat obtained the

name of Mac Dermot's Rock, which it retains to this day.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 305.

ⁱ *Moylurg, Airtech, &c.*—Mac Dermot, or, as the family were more anciently called, O'Mulrony, was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tirtuathail, all included in the old barony of Boyle.

^k *Clann-Dermot, clann Diarmada*, i. e. the O'Carellans. These, as well as the O'Forannans and O'Gormlys, were of the Kinel-Owen race, and were at this period seated on both sides of the River Mourne, and of the arm, or narrow part, of Lough Foyle. The O'Donnells afterwards drove them out of the plain of Magh Ithe, and established families of the Kinel-Connell in their place.

^l *Sliabh Lugha.*—The name of this territory is still well known in the county of Mayo, and its limits pointed out. It comprises the parishes of Kilkelly, Kilmovee, Killeagh, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo, that is, that part of the barony of Costello included in the diocese of Achonry.

Tomaltagh^a, the son of Conor, son of Dermot, who was the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, Airtech, and Aicidheachtⁱ, and chief hero of the Clann-Mulrony, died.

Egneghan O'Donnell plundered Hy-Farannan and Clann-Dermot^k; he took many cows, and killed persons. He was overtaken by the Hy-Dermot, the O'Farannans, and the O'Gormleys; *and a struggle ensued, in which many were killed and drowned on both sides; but the Kinel-Connell ultimately bore off the prey, after much labour.*

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lughaⁱ, died.

Hugh, the son of Murrough O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and Caithniadh O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris^m, died.

Hugh O'Goirmghialla, Lord of Partryⁿ in Carra, was slain by the men of Carra.

Rory O'Toghda, Chief of Bredagh^o in Hy-Awley [Tirawley], died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan and Ivor Mac Murrough slew each other at Roscomon^p.

According to Downing, in his brief, but curious and valuable account of the county of Mayo, the country of the Galengi, i. e. the O'Haras and O'Garas, comprised the entire of the diocese of Achonry. The O'Garas were afterwards driven out of Sliabh Lugha by the family of Costello, and in later ages were possessed of the territory of Coolavin only, in which they had their chief castle at Moy-O'Gara, near the margin of Lough Gara. In an inquisition taken at Castlemore, on the 14th of July, 1607, this name is anglicised Slewlowe.

^m *Erris*, ippup, an extensive and remarkably wild barony in the north-west of the county of Mayo. The family of O'Caithniadh are now extinct, or the name changed, in this barony.

ⁿ *Partry*, papcpaige.—This name is still well known in the county of Mayo, as a territory forming the western portion of the barony of Ceara, and now believed to be coextensive with the parish of Ballyovey, or Odhbha Ceara, which is locally called the parish of Partry, and

in which there is a range of mountains still called Slieve Partry; but it would appear, from the writings of the Mac Fimbises of Lecan, that the territory of Partraighe extended originally into the present parish of Ballintober.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of the Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 152, note ^k, and p. 189, note ^a. The family name, O'Goirmghialla, is now called in Irish O'Gormpúil, which is anglicised Gormilly, Gormly, and even Gorman, which latter is an unpardonable corruption.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 47, 187, 202, note ^b.

^o *Of Bredagh*, na brebcha.—This territory which contained fifteen ballys, or sixty quarters of land, of the large old Irish measure, comprised the parish of Moygawnagh, in the west of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo, and a part of the adjoining parish of Kilfian.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 10, 11, 165, 228.

^p *Ros coman*, i. e. *Boscos Sancti Comani*,

Μυρσερταδ mac carrgáinna éaoipec muintipe maolteipionna do écc.

Sloicchead la mac hugo de lati co ngallab miðe 7 laigean i tteiað nócc. Ro loircced cealla, 7 arðanna laip, 7 m pucc geill náib siðirfða aodhae uí neill don chup rin.

Sloicchead lap an luét ccedna i cciannaétaib. Ro loirccerter cealla ciannaéta uile, 7 puccerat buap diðímhe.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1207.

Αοιρ Cpioð, mile, da céð, a peacht.

Cpeach la heiccnfchan ua ndomnaill a bpsaibh manach go po gabhpat bú. Ruccerat pír manach foipilion forpa, 7 po mapbrat Ua doinnail tigeapna típe Conaill, tuip fhgnaíma, 7 einig an éuiccið ina ríimí, 7 topepattap opoing do íaopclannab ele i mailli ppiup. Ictat na huairle do poépattap ann, an gíolla píabac mac ceallaig uí baogill, donmchað conallað mac concobair maonmaigi, 7 Maégaímain mac doinnail miðig uí concobair 7 laochpað iomða cenmoét.

Domnall mac fshgail uí puairc ticcfina upmóip bpeipne do écc.

Μυρφοhað mac Ruatòri uí Concobair, 7 Amíab ua pefgail taoipec muintipe hAngaile do écc.

Θαρμαιρ ua maðagáin tigeapna píl nanmchað do écc.

Ταιρι Ruatòri ui concobair Rí Connaét do éabairt a talmain, 7 a ceup hi pccpín éloíce.

now the town of Roscommon, which gives name to the county. St. Coman's well, called *Daðac Chomáin*, is still in existence, and lies in a field to the east of the town, in the townland of Ballypheasant.

^a These two passages are rendered, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1206. An army by Hugh de Lacy to Tule Og, and burned Churches and Corne, but caried neither pledg nor hostage with them for that tyme. An army by de Lacy in Kyanaght, burnt many churches, and tooke many coves."

^r Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

noise record the death of the abbot Cahal O'Malone, a man of great riches and learning. They also contain the following passage relative to the town of Ballyloughloe, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, of which town the Four Masters have collected no early notice. "A. D. 1206. The sons of Art O'Melaghlyn preyed the town of Balleloghloe, and burnt part thereof? were overtaken by Melaghlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, Sile Crowherfrey Mac Carrhon, and certain English forces, where in pursuite that rowte of Meathmen were discomfitted and putt to flight, killed Mortagh, or Morrogh, son of

Murtough Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-Sionna, died.

An army was led by the son of Hugo de Lacy, and the English of Meath and Leinster, into Tullaghoge (in Tyrone), and burned churches and corn, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges of submission from Hugh O'Neill on this occasion.

The same people led another army^a into Kienaghta, and burned all the churches of that territory, besides driving off a countless number of cows^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1207.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seven.

Egneghan O'Donnell set out upon a predatory excursion into Fermanagh, and seized upon cows; but a considerable muster of the men of Fermanagh pursued him, and slew O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, tower of the warlike prowess and hospitality of the province in his time; and some others of his nobility were slain along with him. The following were the nobles who fell on this occasion: Gillareagh, the son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy; and Mahon, the son of Donnell Midheach (i. e. the Meathian) O'Conor. Many other heroes fell besides these^s.

Donnell, the son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of the greater part of Breifny, died.

Murray, the son of Roderic O'Conor, and Auliffe O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Madden, Lord of Síl-Anmchadha, died.

The remains of Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught, were disinterred, and deposited in a stone shrine.

Melaghlyn Begg, Mortagh mac Donnagh Koyle, and also Morrogh mac Morrogh O'Kelly was taken."

They also record the death of Robert, son of Hugh Delacie, under the same year.

^s *Besides these.*—This passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan. The literal translation is as follows:

"A. D. 1207. A prey was taken by Egneghan

O'Donnell in Fermanagh; but the men of Fermanagh overtook him with a more numerous host than he had, and slew O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, till then the tower of valour, hospitality, and bravery of the north of Ireland. Some of his chieftains also fell, viz., Gillareagh, son of Kellagh O'Boyle; Mahon, son of Donnell, the Meathian O'Conor; Donough Conallagh, the son of Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, *et alii multi*

Catal cpoibhöicc ó Concobair Rí Connaçt do ionnarbað Aoda uí flait-beartaiğ 7 a cpoich do tabairt dia mac fñin dAod mac catail.

Coccað mor eitir gallaib laigean fñin .i. eitir Maoilir 7 Seppraiğ marep, 7 Uilliam marurccal ġur milleað laigín, 7 pír munán ftoppa.

Coccað mór fór eitir hugo de lati 7 maolir, ġo no milleað uile munir Mhaolir.

Cpíçh mor la catal caprac mac diarmata mic taiðğ, ap çorbmac mac tomaltaiğ mic diarmata, 7 ap ua pfloinn Capra, co puccrat ðrem do Connaçtaibh fair .i. diarmait mac Mağnura mic Muircfirtaiğ uí concobair, 7 corbmac mac tomaltaiğ, Concobair ġob o hfğra tiğfina luighne, 7 donnchað ua dubda tiğearna ua namalğaða, 7 ua pfiaçhrac ġo no chuipriot cliaçhað ġo no muirh for catal çaprac, 7 ġo no ġabað é fñin, 7 ġo no ballað, 7 no marbað muirğf a mac, 7 Mac Chonğránna uí flannaccáin co roçaiðib ele.

Cpreach mór la Maoilir ócc, 7 la Muircfirtac ua mbriam, 7 lá toirp-

nobiles, et ignobiles, cum eis occisi sunt. The son of Mac Mahon, the men of Fermanagh, and the Oriels *victores fuerunt.*"

^c *Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal.*—The former is generally called Geffry de Marisco, or De Mariscis, by English writers.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, pp. 382–385. He was made Custos or Governor of Ireland in 1216, and Lord Justice in 1226.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103. William Mareschal, or Marshal, was Earl of Pembroke, and Prince of Leinster in Ireland, in right of his wife, the granddaughter of Dermot Mac Murrough.—See Hammer's Chronicle, Dublin Edit. of 1809, p. 343, *et sequen.*

^u These passages are thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1207. There arose great wars in Lynster between the Englishmen there, viz^t. between Meyler and Geffry March, and also William Mareschall, which soone brought all Lynster and Munster to utter destruction.

"There arose also the like contention and

strife between Meyler and Hugh Delacie, that between the said partys the land of Foharties was wasted, preyed, and destroyed."

^v *Cathal.*—This passage is given more fully in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1208, as follows: "A. D. 1208. Cathal, son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, King of Moylurg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovderg in violation of the guarantee of the bishops who were securities between them, namely, Ardgall O'Connor, Murray O'Duffy, Clement O'Sneyey. He was, however, set at liberty, through the guarantee of those bishops, without giving a hostage or pledge. After this he went out of the country and took a great prey, which he drove on as far as Lough Macnean. A week afterwards he set out on a predatory excursion into Tir-Oiliolla [Tirerrill], and drove off a prey into the Curlicus, and over the Curlicus into Moylurg. A great force overtook him here, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, son of Turlough O'Conor; Manus, son of Murtough, son of Turlough O'Conor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Murray,

Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, expelled Hugh O'Flaherty, and gave his territory to his own son, Hugh *O'Conor*.

A great war broke out among the English of Leinster; i. e. between Meyler, Geoffrey, Mares, and William Mareschal^t. Leinster and Munster suffered severely from them.

Another great war broke out between Hugo de Lacy and Meyler; and the result was, that nearly all Meyler's people were ruined^u.

Cathal^v Carragh, son of Dermot, who was son of Teige [O'Mulrony], took a great prey from Cormac, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, and O'Flynn of the Cataract^w, but was overtaken by some of the Connacians, namely, Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough^x O'Conor; Cormac, son of Tomaltagh; Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh; and a battle ensued, in which Cathal Carragh was defeated. He was taken prisoner, and blinded; and his son, Maurice, with the son of Cugrauna O'Flanagan, and many others, were killed (in the battle).

Meyler Oge, Murtough O'Brien, and Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor,

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock; Donslevy, son of Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha; Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cahill; and Gillanna-nech O'Monahan, King of Hy-Briuin na Sinna. When his Breifnian archers perceived that they were overtaken by this great force, they fled as soon as they had crossed Lec Damhaighe, and Mac Dermot, being left accompanied by his own followers only, he was rushed upon, and his son Maurice, and many others of his people, were slain, and he was himself at length taken prisoner, and his people routed. When this great force had dispersed, the counsel which the sons of Tomaltagh of the Rock adopted was, to put out Mac Dermot's eyes, and this was accordingly done."

Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a battle between the son of Randal Mac Sorley and the men of Skye [Sciadh], in which a countless multitude were slaughtered.

^w *Of the Cataract*, i. e. of *Eap uí fhlainn*, or As-

sylyn.—This was the name of a small cataract, now nearly removed by the wearing down of the rock, on the River Boyle, about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. There was an ancient church on the north side of the river, opposite this cataract, originally called *Eap Dachonna*, i. e. St. Dachonna's cataract, and *Eap mic n-erc*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Erc, that being the saint's patronymic name, from his father Erc; but in later ages, *Eap Uí Fhlainn*, O'Flynn's cataract, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs, or wardens, of the church, and the comharbas of St. Dachonna.—See note under the year 1209.

^x *Dermot, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough*.—This Murtough O'Conor was the celebrated Muirheartach Muimhneach, or the Mononian, the eleventh son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of that warlike clan of the O'Conors, called Clann-Muirheartaigh.

dealbác mac Ruaidrí uí Concobair i tír fiaépac aóne co ro airccrioc cúicc baile décc.

Catal mac Ruaidrí mac an trionbair uí áatarnairg tigeapna tístba do écc.

Sluaicchead la macairb hugo de lati, 7 la gallairb miðe go cairlén ata an upcarr go rabattur peétmann for mór acc forbairi fair go ro fáccbað an cairlén leó, 7 triocá céo féisceall, 7 go hionnairbað Maoilir ar in tír.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1208.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da céo a hocht.

Dauid bñstnac eppcop Pwirc Lairge do marbadh la hUá bpaoláin dona deiribh.

^y *Fifteen ballys*, cúicc baile décc.—A bally was at this period, the thirtieth part of a triochaed, or barony.

^z *Teffia*, τεαῖβα.—This was anciently a large territory, comprising, according to several ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish authorities, about the western half of the present county of Westmeath. It appears from various ancient authorities that it comprised the following baronies: 1. The barony of Rathconrath; 2. That part of the barony of Magheradernon, lying to the west of the River Brosnagh, and of the lakes of Lough Oul and Lough Ennell; 3. The barony of Cuircne, now Kilkenny West; 4. The barony of Brawney; 5. Clonlonan (into which the O'Melaghins were afterwards driven), with that part of it which was added to the King's County, by the procurement of the celebrated Terence Coghlan; and 6. The barony of Kilcoursey in the King's County.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85, where it is stated that the lands assigned to the Tuites, Petits, and Daltons were in Teffia.

In the fourth century the southern half of this territory of Teffia was granted by the Monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, to his son Maine, from whom it is sometimes, but not fre-

quently, called Tir-Maine of Meath, and among whose descendants it was afterwards subdivided into petty territories, the lords of which were tributary to the archchief, who was looked upon as the representative of Maine, though not always of the senior branch of his descendants. North Teffia was divided from South Teffia by the River Eithne, now the Inny, and was granted in the fourth century to Carbry, the brother of Maine. This territory is frequently called Cairbre Gabhra in the old Irish authorities, but for many centuries before the English invasion, North Teffia was the principality of the O'Farrells, who gave it their tribe name of Anghaile, or South Conmaicne.

South Teffia was subdivided into the following lordships or chieftainries, viz.: 1. Breaghmhaine, now Brawney, the lordship of O'Brien; 2. Machaire Chuirene, which was originally the lordship of O'Tolaing, but was in the possession of the Dillons from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till the seventeenth century; 3. Calry-an-chala, and sometimes Calry-Teaffa, the lordship of Magawly, now the parish of Ballyloughloe; Muintir Tadhgain, the lordship of the Fox, or O'Caharny, now the barony of Kil-

made a predatory incursion into Tir-Fachrach Aidhne, and plundered fifteen ballys^y (townlands).

Cathal, son of Rory, who was son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny, Lord of Teffia^z, died.

The sons of Hugo de Lacy and the English of Meath marched to the castle of Athnurcher [now Ardnurcher], and continued to besiege it for five weeks, when it was surrendered to them, as was also the territory of Fircal^a; and Meyler was banished from the country^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1208.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eight.

David Breathnach (Walsh), Bishop of Waterford^c, was slain by O'Faelan of the Desies.

coursey, in the King's County; 5. Corca Adaim, or Corca Adain, now in all probability the barony of Magheradernon.

^a *Fircal*, *Fearra Ceall*, was, as already shewn, a territory in the south of ancient Meath, comprising the present baronies of Ballycowen, Ballyboy, and Fircall, or Eglis, in the King's County.

^b Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise have the following entries, altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1207. The English of Meath and Lynster, with their forces, went to Killaloe to build a castle, near the Borowe [*Óéal Óopúma*], and were frustrated of their purpose, did neither castle nor other thing worthy of memory, but lost some men and horses in their journey, and so returned to their houses back again.

"Moriertagh mac Bryen an Tleyve besieged the castle of Byrre, and at last burnt the whole town.

"The castle of Athroynny, in Lease [Ballyroane, in the Queen's County], was spoyled altogether by the said Mortagh and the sons of

O'Connor of Connought" [who] "slewe many of the inhabitants, and after taking away all the cowes, sheep, harnesses, and other things therein, they burnt the town.

"The Castle of Kinnetty, the Castle of Byrre, and the Castle of Lothra, were broken downe and quite destroyed by the said Mortagh O'Bryen."

Under this year, also, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state, that the churches of Tigh Damhnad [*Tedavnet*], Kilmurrigan, and Clones" [in Ulster], "were burned by Hugo de Lacy.

^c *Waterford*, *Port lairge*.—Port Lairgé is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. See note ^z under the year 1174, p. 18. Neither Ware nor Harris has any notice of this David as a bishop.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, under O'Heda, and Robert of Bedford, pp. 551, 552. His name does not occur in any of the Irish annals known to the Editor, except Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which his death is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1207. David Breathnagh, Bushopp

Creachploicchead la hAodh Ua neill i nnuir Eogain. Rucc ua domnall .i. domnall mór cona roéraitte fair, Ro cuirfó. caiteoirgal stoppa in po marbad ár dírimhe ar gach leat. Toréair ip in maódm rin domnall mac murchaó, 7 ár aóbal do éenél Eogain imaille ppiir. Toreraattar i pppioé- guin an maóma Caébarp o domnall, Pírgal ua baioigill, Corbmac Ua domnall, dauid ua doéartaié, 7 orfm do maéib éenel cconall cenmoéat. Ro ppaoinéad po doíó ére nhré iommbualta for éenél neoghain.

Sluaicchead la hUa ndomnall (Domnall mór) for éenél neoghain, 7 for Aodh ua neill go rucc for eiféab 7 braitóib an éire gur pnaómad ríóh eittir Ua ndomnall 7 Ua neill, 7 po naíompiot a ccarattaradh ppiaroile i nacchaó gall 7 gaoídeal no éuirpead ina naghaó.

Duibinnri mág aifguira ticcfrina cloinne hAóda ua neachóac do marbad la mac duinnleibe uí Eochaóa.

Pingín mac diarmata mic corbmaic méé cártaié do marbad la a braitóib ppiir.

Ualgapcc ua puairc do éor a tighinar píri mbreipne, 7 Art mac domnall mic perrgal do gabail a ionaó a huét gall.

Iohanner epiéopur noibur do éor do Ríé Saxan i nEriinn dia éfir ina lurtir innte, 7 Saxoin éfréoitéionnucchaó la comarba Píttar pobaé an eppcoir do éor cum coccaó i neirinn, go mbáttar Saxain gan aifpionn gan baipréó gan ongaó, gan aónacal inaéécta ppi pé trí mbliadhan.

of Waterford, was killed by O'Foylan of the Desies." *Breathnach*, as a family name, is now always anglicised Walsh. Waterford was made an episcopal see in 1096, and united to the see of Lismore in 1363.—See Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 533; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. pp. 15, 16, 45.

^a *David O'Doherty*.—He is the ancestor of the family of Mac Devitt, now so numerous in the barony of Inishowen.

^c *Duvinnsi*, duibinnri.—This name signifies the black, or black-haired man, of the island.

^f *Iveagh*, Uí Eacóach.—The name of two baronies in the county of Down. At this time O'Haughey was Chief of all Iveagh, and Ma-

gennis of only a portion of it called Clann Aedha.

^e *Fíneen*, pingín.—This name, which is very common in the family of Mac Carthy, signifies the fair offspring. It is Latinized *Florentius* by O'Sullivan Beare, throughout his History of the Irish Catholics, and now always anglicised *Florence*. The name Finnen is translated *Albinus* by Colgan.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 353, note 3.

^b *Ualgarg*, ualgapcc.—This name, which was very common among the family of O'Rourke, is now obsolete, as the Christian or baptismal name of a man; but is preserved in the family of Magoalric, a collateral branch of the

A prey was taken by Hugh O'Neill in Inishowen. O'Donnell (Donnell More) overtook him with his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in which countless numbers were slaughtered on both sides. In this battle fell Donnell Mac Murrough, and a great number of the Kinel-Owen with him. In the heat of this conflict fell also Caffar O'Donnell, Farrell O'Boyle, Cormac O'Donnell, David O'Doherty^d, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. The Kinel-Connell were at length routed by dint of fighting.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) against Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen; and he seized upon the spoils and hostages of the country. A peace, however, was afterwards concluded between O'Neill and O'Donnell, who entered into an alliance to assist each other against such of the English or Irish as should oppose them.

Duvinnsi^c Magennis, Lord of Clann-Aodha, in Iveagh^f, was slain by the son of Donslevy O'Haughy.

Fineen^g, son of Dermot, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, was slain by his own brothers.

Ualgarg^h O'Rourke was deprived of the lordship of Breifny; and Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell, assumed his place through the influence of the English.

John, Bishop of Norwichⁱ, was sent by the King of England into Ireland as Lord Justice; and the English were excommunicated by the successor of St. Peter for sending the Bishop to carry on war in Ireland; so that the English were without mass, baptism, extreme unction, or lawful interment, for a period of three years.

O'Rourkes, now very numerous in the county of Leitrim. It is derived from uall, pride, and gar, fierce.

ⁱ *John, Bishop of Norwich, Johannes Episcopus Norbus.*—His name was John de Gray. He was chosen by King John's recommendation to the archbishopric of Canterbury in 1205; but Pope Innocent III. refused to confirm his election, and procured the election of Cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, in his place, and consecrated him with his own hands. The King, enraged at this conduct of the Pope,

wrote him a sharp letter, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, which caused His Holiness to lay the whole kingdom under an interdict. This event is stated as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1207: "An English Bushop was sent over into this land, by the King of England, to govern the land as Deputie thereof: he was Bushop of Norway [Norwich], and was Excommunicated by the Pope, together with all Englishmen in England, which Excommunication hung over them for the space of two

Μυρεσίταε mac doimnaill ui brian τίεσίνα τυαomúman do gabáil lá gallaib luimnigh tor parúccao epí neppcop tpe pópáil donnchaib cáipbrig a úrbriatár fñn.

Διαρμαίτε ua caomáin ταιοιρεé o τυαom να βοδαρ go gleóir do écc.

Αmlaib ua Roeláin ταιοιρεé calpaige éúle cñnatatan do mapbað la hua Móráin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1209.

Αοιρ Cριορo, mίle, να céo, α ναoi.

Cele ua dubéaigh eppcop Maige eo na Saxon, giollacpirt ua ceapnais comorba condepe, 7 plaiébñtach ua plainn comarba daconna eapa mic neipc do écc.

or three years, in so much that their churches did not use the Sacraments durement the said space." Hanmer says that this excommunication extended to Ireland also; but he should have said, to the English in Ireland.—See his Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 373, 377.

* This passage is rendered as follows in Maoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1207. Mortagh mac Donnell O'Bryen, prince of Thomond, was taken by the Englishmen of Lymbrick against the wills of three Bushopps, by the procurement of his own brother Donnagh Carbreagh mac Donnell O'Bryen."

¹ *O'Keevan*, ua caomáin, now sometimes anglicised Kavanagh, but totally different from the Kavanaghs of Leinster. The Connaught Kavanaghs are yet numerous in the district here mentioned, but they have all dwindled into peasants, or small farmers.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 109, 167, 248, 350.

^m *From Toomore to Gleoir*.—Tuaim-da-bhodhar is now anglicised *Toomore*. It is the name of an old church and parish near the River Moy, in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo.—See *Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Archæological Society in 1844,

p. 242, note 9, and map prefixed to the same work. According to a tradition in the county of Sligo, Gleoir was the ancient name of the river now called the Cullen or Leafony river, which takes its rise to the south of Tawnalaghta townland, in the parish of Kilglass, and barony of Tireragh, and running northwards, empties itself into the sea at Pollacheeny, in Cabraheel townland. From the position of this river, and the old church of Toomore, or Toomour, it is quite clear that the O'Caomhains possessed, or at least were the head chiefs of all the territory of Coolcarney, and the western portion of the barony of Tireragh, verging on the River Moy, near its mouth, and that their territory comprised the parishes of Toomore, Attymass, and Kilgarvan, in the county of Mayo, and the parish of Kilglass, in the county of Sligo.—See Map prefixed to *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

ⁿ *O'Rothlain*, now pronounced by the Irish in the county of Sligo as if written O'Roithleain, and incorrectly anglicised *Rowley*. It might be more analogically anglicised Rollin, which would sound better. For the extent of the territory of this tribe of the Calry, see note under Cool-

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, was taken prisoner by the English of Limerick, in violation of the guarantee of three bishops, and by order of his own brother, Donough Cairbreach^k.

Dermot O'Keevan^l, Lord of *that tract of country* extending from Toomore to Gleoir^m, died.

Auliffe O'Rothlainⁿ, Chief of Calry of Coolcarney, was slain by O'Moran^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1209.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nine.

Kele O'Duffy^p, Bishop of Mayo^q of the Saxons; Gilchreest O'Kearney, Coarb (Bishop) of Connor^r; and Flaherty O'Flynn, Coarb of Dachonna^s of Eas-mic n-Eirc [Assylyn], died.

carney, at the year 1225.—See also *Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 167, 423.

^o *O'Moran*.—He had his seat at Ardnarea, on the east side of the River Moy, at Ballina-Tirawley, and his territory extended thence to Toomore.—See *Tribes, Genealogies, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 167, 245.

^p *Kele O'Duffy*.—He is called Celestin, or Cele O'Dubhai, in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602.

^q *Mayo*, *mag eo*, translated by Colgan, *campus quercuum*, the plain of the oaks, though it more probably means plain of the *yews*. This place, which contained a monastery and a cathedral, was founded by St. Colman, an Irishman, who had been bishop of Lindisfarne, in the north of England, and who, returning to his native country in the year 664, purchased from a chieftain part of an estate on which he erected the monastery of Maigeo, in which he placed about thirty English monks, whom he had taken with him from Lindisfarne, and whom he had first established on Inis Bo Finne. Ussher states (*Primordia*, p. 964) that the see

of Mayo was annexed to Tuam in 1559, and that Eugenius Mac Brehoan was the last Bishop of Mayo.—See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part i. c. 1; Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 602; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 79.

^r *Connor*, *conneipe*, now a small town in the barony and county of Antrim. Until the year 1442 it was the head of a bishop's see, founded by Mac Nise, who died in the year 507.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 190; and Harris's *Ware*, vol. i. p. 218. It was united to the see of Down in the year 1442. In the old Irish Annals, and other documents, the Bishop of Down is often called the Bishop of Uladh, or Dal Araidhe, while the Bishop of Connor, is always called after his cathedral church. Immediately before the English invasion, the territory of Dal Araidhe, comprising the diocese of Down, was possessed by Mac Donslevy, and Hy-Tuirtre and Firlee, comprising the diocese of Connor, by O'Lynn.—See note ^o, under the year 1174, p. 13.

^s *Dachonna*.—In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 8th of March, he is styled

Ar̃t mac dom̃naill mic p̃r̃gail uí Ruair̃c t̃igear̃na b̃reip̃ne do mar̃bað
la cor̃bmac mac ar̃t uí maol̃schlainn, 7 la cor̃bmac mac ar̃t uí ruair̃c,
7 ual̃gar̃cc ua Ruair̃c do gab̃ail t̃iccl̃sinair̃ ina ðiaid̃h.

Donnchað ua p̃r̃gail t̃iccl̃sina na hañgaile do ecc.

Rí Saxon do t̃eét i neir̃inn p̃eaét ccéo long. Ir̃ ann po gab̃rat in ath-
cliaét. Baol̃ athaíð ainñreim acc leg̃að p̃ccip̃i na mar̃a de iar̃ t̃top̃rach̃tain

Mochonna Mac Eirc, Abbot of Eas-mic nEirc, in the county of Rescommon; and in the Feilire Aenguis, at the same day, the place is distinctly called *ear mic nEirc*, i. e. the cataract of the son of Eirc, i. e. of Dachonna. *Eap mic nEirc*, now *Eap uí Fhlóiñ*, an old church about one mile to the west of the town of Boyle. Colgan, and after him Lanigan, confounds this with the great Abbey of Boyle. The Editor has adduced various evidences to shew that Eas mic nEirc is not the great Abbey of Boyle, in a letter, describing the localities in the neighbourhood of Lough Key, written at Boyle, July 23, 1837, and now preserved at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phoenix Park. In this he has proved that *Eap mic nEirc* was the ancient name of the present Assyllyn, and *Al̃ oá laap̃g* that of the great Abbey of Boyle, and that *Eap mic nEirc* was also often called *Eap Dachonna*, from St. Dachonna, otherwise Mochonna mac nEirc, the patron saint of the place. See note under the year 1463.

¹ *Seven hundred ships*, p̃eaét ccéo long.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster has the same number: “A. D. 1210. Rí Saxon do t̃aíðeét i n-Eir̃inn co long̃ap̃ diair̃míðe .i. dcc. long. The King of England came to Ireland with a great fleet, i. e. seven hundred ships.” The exact number of ships brought by King John to Ireland is not stated in any other of the Irish Annals. In the Annals of Kilronan his fleet is styled *longepp̃ aòbal*, “a prodigious fleet,” at the year 1209; and *coðlac̃ móp̃*, “a great fleet,” at 1210. In the old translation

of the Annals of Ulster, the entry is given briefly as follows, without mentioning the number of ships: “A. D. 1209. The King of England came to Ireland with a great navy.” In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the account of the acts of King John in Ireland is entered as follows under the year 1209.

“A. D. 1209. The King of England, with a great Company of men and ships, came into Ireland, and landed at Dublin, came from thence to Tibreydultan, called Ardbreackan, in Meath, where Cahall Crovederg O'Connor came to the King's house, banished Walter Delacie out of Meath into England, whereupon the King and O'Connor, with his Fleett, departed, and went to Carrickfergus, and banished Hugh Delacie from out of Ulster into England.

“O'Neal came then to the King of England's house and departed from him again, without hostages or securitie: O'Connor return'd to his own house from thence [and] the King of England lay siege to Carrickfergus, and compelled the Warde to leave the same, and did put a strong ward of his own in the same, and from thence the King came to Rathwry, or Rathgwayrie, [where] O'Connor came again to the King's house and yealded him four hostages, viz^t. Connor God O'Hara, prince of Lawyne in Connought, Dermott mac Connor O'Moyleronie, Ffyn O'Carmackan, chieftaine of Klyn Kelly, and Torvean mac Gollgoyle. The King of England went soon after for England, and conveighed his [these] hostages with him.”

It is given in the Annals of Kilronan as fol-

Art, son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, and Cormac, the son of Art O'Rourke; and Ualgarg O'Rourke assumed the lordship as his successor.

Donough O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

The King of England came to Ireland with seven hundred ships^t, and landed at Dublin, where he remained until he had recruited himself after the fatigues

lows, under the year 1210, which seems the true Connaught account of the event.

"A. D. 1210. Johannes, the son of Fitz-Empress, King of England, came to Ireland with a great fleet this year. On his arrival he levied a great army of the men of Ireland, to march them to Ulster, to take Hugh De Lacy, or banish him from Ireland, and to take Carrickfergus. Hugh departed from Ireland, and those who were guarding Carrickfergus left it and came to the King, and the King left a garrison of his own there. He afterwards dispatched a fleet of his people to the Isle of Mann, who plundered the island, and killed many of its inhabitants. Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and his Connacian forces, were on this expedition. On their arrival in the north, the King of England had told the King of Connaught to return to him at the expiration of a fortnight, and the latter promised that he would do so, and bring his son Hugh O'Conor with him to be delivered up as a hostage. This, however, the King did not require; but he said, 'Bring him, that he may receive a charter for the third part of Connaught.' But when O'Conor returned home, the advice which he and his wife and people adopted was,—the worst that could be,—not to bring his son to the King. However, O'Conor repaired to the King of England, and as he did not bring his own son, the king obtained the following persons in his stead, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny in Connaught; Finn O'Carman, a

servant of trust to O'Conor; and Torbert, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels, one of O'Conor's lawgivers (peacáirib). The King of England then returned, and brought these chieftains with him into England. He left the chief government of Ireland to the English bishop, and told him to build three castles in Connaught. The English bishop soon after raised an army in Meath and Leinster, and marched to Athlone, and there erected a bridge across the ford, and a castle on the site of O'Conor's castle."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, a somewhat different account of King John's actions in Ireland is entered under the year 1211, which the Editor is tempted to insert here; for, although he has some suspicions of its authenticity, he thinks that the compiler had original documents which are now lost, or, at least, not preserved in Ireland.

"A. D. 1211" [*recte* 1210]. "John, King of England, with a large fleet and a numerous army, set sail for Ireland, and landed at Waterford. Thither Donough Cairbreach, the son of Donnell More O'Brien, repaired, to make his submission to him, and received a charter for Carrigogonnell, and the lordship thereunto belonging, for which he was to pay a yearly rent of sixty marks."

"Cathal Croiderg, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Connaught, repaired with a great body of troops to make his obeisance unto him."

"King John proceeded from Waterford to Dublin, with the intention of banishing from

do, 7 tanaisc o athchlaí go tiopraitte ulltain i mÍde. Do coirbh Catal croidísicc ó Concobair ina tsíoh. Ro hionnabhad uairea de laoi ar in mÍde hi Saxain. Do coirb iapaín an Rí 7 na maíte bai ina fáppaí go carraic pñíghura co po díocuir hugo de laoi a hulltaib hi Saxain. Aodh ó néill do dol po éogairm an Rí 7 a éaíct for ccúlaib gan gíalladh. An Rí do bñit i bporbairi for an ccarraic co po faccbadh dó í, 7 tucc a múintir pñin mnte. Tanaisc ó concobair iapaín dia éig buíh dñin.

Do coirbh iapaín Rí Saxan go raith nguaire, 7 tanaisc ua concobair doiríoiri dia roighib, 7 po bai an Rí acc iappaí a méic ar ua cconcobair do gíall pñi comall dó. Ní éarbh ua concobair a mac uada, aít do pad cñeara dia múintir dia éionn, .i. Concobair god ó hñgra tígearna luígne, 7 diairmaic mac concobair uí Maoilruanaib tígearna múigi luircc, pionn ua carmacáin, 7 toirbeand mac níg gíallgaibíel do aít gpaíh uí concobair, 7 do coirb an Rí go Saxain, 7 pucc na bpaighe rin laoi.

Ireland Walter de Lacy (who afterwards passed into France). The King marched from Dublin into Meath, and dispatched a large fleet northwards to a fortress of the English called Carlingford, to command the sons of Hugh de Lacy, viz., Walter, Lord of Meath, and Hugh, Earl of Ulster, and then Lord Deputy of Ireland, to appear before him to answer for the death of the valiant knight, John de Courcy" [Lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrock.—*Grace*], "who was treacherously slain by them, and to answer to such questions as should be asked of them, for their apparent ill conduct. When Hugh de Lacy had discovered that the King was going to the north, he burned his own castles in Machaire Conaille, and in Cuailgne, before the King's eyes, and also the castles which had been erected by the Earl of Ulster and the men of Oriel, and he himself fled to Carrickfergus, leaving the chiefs of his people burning, levelling, and destroying the castles of the country, and, dreading the fury of the King, he himself went over the sea.

"When the King saw this disrespect offered

him, he marched from Drogheda to Carlingford, where he made a bridge of his ships, across the harbour, by which he landed some of his troops on the other side, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, partly by sea and partly by land, and laid siege to the castle, which he took."

According to the Itinerary of King John, by the accurate and trustworthy T. D. Hardy, Esq., the King was at Crook, near Waterford, on the 20th of June, 1210, and was on his return, at Fishguard, on the 26th of August, the same year. For an account of his movements in Ireland at this period, the reader is referred to the Rev. Mr. Butler's curious work on the History of the Castle of Trim.

Hanmer, Cox, and Leland, assert that O'Neill submitted to King John on this occasion; but, if we believe the Irish accounts, he refused to give him hostages.

"*Tiopraid Ulltain*, i. e. St. Ulltan's well.—There was a place so called in Westmeath in Colgan's time.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 242, note 25; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52. There is a holy well

of his voyage, and then set out for Tioprait Ulltain^u in Meath, where Cathal Crovderg O'Connor came into his house [i. e. *made his submission to him*]. He banished Walter de Lacy to England, and then proceeded, with his nobles, to Carrickfergus, whence he also banished Hugo de Lacy to England. Hugh O'Neill repaired *hither* at the King's summons, but returned home without giving him hostages. The King besieged Carrick until it surrendered, and he placed his own people in it. O'Connor then returned home.

The King of England then went to Rathguair^w, whither O'Connor repaired again to meet him; and the King requested O'Connor to deliver him up his son, to be kept as a hostage. O'Connor did not give him his son, but delivered up four of his people instead, namely, Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg; Finn O'Carmacan; and Torvenn, son of the King of the Gall-Gaels^x, one of O'Connor's servants of trust. The King then returned to England, bringing these hostages with him.

called Tobar Ulltain in the townland of Ballynaskea, near the old church of Rathcore in Meath.—See Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 48; and there is also a townland called Tobar Ulltain in the parish of Killinkere, in the barony of Castlerahen, and county of Cavan, and not far from the boundary of the county of Meath. This townland contains a holy well dedicated to St. Ulltan, which was formerly visited by pilgrims; but it is more than probable that Magoghegan is right in making the Tobar Ulltain, visited by King John on this occasion, another name for Ardbraccan.—See p. 162, *supra*.

^w *Rathguair* is so called by those who speak Irish at the present day, but anglicised *Rathwire*. It lies in the parish of Killucan, in the east of the county of Westmeath, and about three miles north-west of Kinnegad.—See *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1841, p. 49, note 151. The castle of Rathwire is thus described by Sir Henry Piers in 1682, in his Chorographical Description of the County of Westmeath: "Rathwire is the

first place of note that presents itself to our view, and that at a distance, if you come from the east, situate in the barony of Farbill, on a high rising ground, built as of design not to overlook, but to awe the whole country; founded (as tradition goes) by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who was one of the first English conquerors, and fixed in this country in or very near the reign of Henry the Second. It seems, by what to this day remains of the ruins, to have been a strong, well-built fort, for the manner of building at that time capacious and of good receipt; now only remain some portions of the outwalls and heaps of rubbish."—*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, p. 61. See also a notice of this place at the year 1450, where it is mentioned that this town was plundered and burned by Magoghegan. There is scarcely a vestige of it now remaining.

^x *Gall-Gaels*. — Of this people O'Flaherty writes as follows: "Gallgaidelios vero existimo Gaideliós insulas Britanniae adjacentes tum incolentes, Nam Donaldum filium Thadæi O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1210.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, da céo, a deich.

Γοιλλ do τεαάτ co caoluirce. Αοδ ó néill, γ doinnall ua doinnall do éionol éuca go po marbait leo na goill im Henri mbecc. Ro poimhriot a monnmura, γ a nédála por na ploḡaibh.

Τοιρρδελbach mac Ruaiōri ui concobair do denam cpece i muig luirce, γ pucc lñr ip in Seḡair í do ḡaighiō diarḡmata a ḡraḡar. Luid Αοδ mac caḡail ina deaḡhaiō co ndeachiō τοιρρδελbac ip in tuairceart ap teicheō poimhe.

ḡraighde Connacht do τοιḡeēt i neḡinn, concobair ḡod o hḡḡra tiḡearna luighne, γ diarḡmai mac concobair ui maolpuanaid, piono ua carḡmacáin, γ aipeaḡtach mac donnchaiō.

Muirceḡtach muimhnech mac τοιρρδεalbaiḡ moir do ecc.

Coccaō móri do eirḡe ειπιρ Riḡ Saḡan γ Ri ḡriḡtan, τεαḡta do τοḡt o Riḡh Saḡan ap cñv an ḡaillearpuicc, γ maiḡe ḡall neḡeann imon ḡḡaill-epḡcop do ḡol po τοḡairm Riḡh Saḡan, γ Riocapo diuid do ḡaccbaḡl ina iurḡir i neḡinn, γ an iurḡir do τοḡt co háḡ luain ap ḡáigh ḡo ccuipḡeāo a

proceres regni sui protectorem acceperunt, Inse Gall, & Gallgædelu regem Hibernicè dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Inse-gall dixerunt."—*Ogygia*, c. 75, p. 360.

^γ *Cael-uisge*, i. e. *narrow water*,—now called Caol-na-h-Eirne,—is that part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell, where the lake becomes narrow. No remains of the castle are now visible; nor does it appear that it was left standing for any considerable period.

^z *Henry Beg*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1210. The Castle of Keyleuskie was made by Gilbert Mac Cosdealvie" [now Costello]. "O'Neale came with his forces to the place, caused them to desist from building thereof, killed the builders with the constable of the

place, called Henry the younger."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this castle is said to have been built by Henry, the King of England's son, upon an island [*recte* caol?] of Lough Erne, and that he was slain by O'Neill and Mac Mahon.

^a *Mac Donough*.—This passage is copied incorrectly by the Four Masters, from mere carelessness: indeed they have left many entries imperfect throughout their compilation. It stands more correctly in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

"A. D. 1211. ḡraighde Connacht do τοιḡeāḡt i n Eḡinn .i. Diarḡmai mac Concubair mic Diarḡmada riḡ muig luirc, γ Concubair O heaḡra ri luighn γ pino O Carḡmacan, γ τοιρbeapo mac ḡallḡeodil. Aipeaḡtac mac Duinncaḡaiḡ occuipḡ epḡ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1210.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ten.

The English came to Cael-uisge^y. Hugh O'Neill and Donnell O'Donnell, assembling their forces, marched thither, and slew the English, together with Henry Beg^z, and distributed their goods and property among their troops.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Connor, took a prey in Moylurg, and carried it with him to Seghais [the Curlicus], to his brother Dermot. Hugh, the son of Cathal, pursued him; but Turlough fled before him to the North.

The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz. Conor God O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Dermot, son of Conor O'Mulrony; Finn O'Cormacan; and Aireachtach Mac Donough^a.

Murtough Muimhneach^b, son of Turlough More [O'Connor], died.

A great war broke out between the King of England and the King of Wales: and ambassadors came from the King of England into Ireland for the English bishop; and the chiefs of the English of Ireland repaired, with the English bishop, to attend the summons of the King of England: and Richard Tuíte^c was left in Ireland as Lord Chief Justice.

"A. D. 1211. The hostages of Connaught arrived in Ireland, viz., Dermot, son of Conor Mac Dermot, King of Moylurg; Conor O'Hara, King of Leyny; Finn O'Carmacan, and Torbert, son of the Gall-Gael. Aireaghtagh Mac Doncahy *occisus est*." Here it is to be observed that the death of Aireaghtagh is a distinct entry, and has nothing to do with the account of the returning of the hostages. The list of these hostages is given correctly by the Four Masters under the last year.

^b *Murtough Muimhneach*, i. e. the Momonian, so called because he was fostered in Munster. He was the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland and the ancestor of the warlike and restless clan of the O'Conors called Clann Muircheartaigh. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, his

death is entered as follows: "A. D. 1210. Mor-tagh Moyneagh mac Terlagh, Tanist, or next successor of the kingdom of Connought, died." This Murtough Muimhneach had four sons, namely, Manus, Conor Roe, Donough Reagh, and Conor Gearr, who raised great disturbances in Connaught in their time.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*, and Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, Lord Roden's copy, p. 219.

^c *Richard Tuíte*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for Richard Tuíte was not Lord Justice of Ireland. His name does not appear in the list published in Harris's edition of Ware's works, vol. ii., or in any of the older Irish annals. This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which is more correct than the ac-

briathre co luimnech, go popte láirge, 7 co loc garman 7 co mbiadh pín in Athchlaí, 7 in Aí luain. Do pala dó gur po tuiteirfe cloíca cairplén aca luain ina éinn gur bo marb gan anmairn Riocardó diuis cona íacar, 7 co nórín dia muinir imaille ppiur tria miorbailib dé, naoimh pídair, 7 naoimh éipairn.

Clann Ruairí uí concobair, 7 taog mac concobair Maonmúige do éóc tar Sionaid anair ip na tuatib, 7 dín do muinir anghaile imaille ppiu 7 puccrat cpeich leo i nortreibh éineoil doíca. Do éad Ad mac catail,

count of the transaction manufactured by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1210. The English Bushopp that was Deputie and Richard Tuite founded a stone castle in Athlone, wherein there was a Tower of stone built, which soon after fell and killed the said Richard Tuite, with eight Englishmen more. My author sayeth that this befell by the miracles of St. Quaran, of St. Peter, and St. Paule, upon whose Land the said Castle was built." After this it is stated that the English bishop went to England. The Annals of Kilronan also state that the bridge of Athlone was erected by the English bishop this year, and also its castle, on the site of O'Connor's castle, namely, on the site of one erected in 1129 by Turlough More O'Connor, then King of Connaught.

The fact is, that the Four Masters have disarranged this passage, as appears by the original Irish of it given in the margin of Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. It is as follows: Cairplén cloíce do dénam ag a luain la gallaib .i. lap an ngailleppog, 7 la Riocardó De Uíoe. Top cloíce do deanam ip an éaplé, 7 a éuicim co po marb Riocardó 7 octar gall maille ppiur .i. tria fearcaib éipairn, Poil 7 Peacair pa fearann ap a ndeapnaí an cairplén pín. In the Annals of Kilronan, and in Grace's Annals, it is stated that Richard Tuite was killed by the fall of a stone at Athlone, in the year 1211. The Four Masters should have arranged the passage as follows, as is evident from the older

annals: "Previous to his being called to England, this Lord Justice (John de Gray) went to Athlone to erect a castle there, that he might send his brothers [or relations] to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, and that he himself might make Dublin and Athlone his principal quarters. For this purpose he raised forces in Leinster and Meath (where Richard Tuite had been the most powerful Englishman since the flight of the De Lacys to France), and marched to Athlone, where he erected a bridge across the Shannon, and a castle on the site of the one which had been built by Turlough More O'Connor, in the year 1129. But it happened, through the effects of the anathema pronounced against this warlike bishop by the Coarb of St. Peter, and the miraculous interposition of St. Peter and St. Kieran, into whose sanctuaries he was extending the outworks of the castle, that he lost, on this occasion, Richard Tuite, the most distinguished of his barons, as also Tuite's chaplain, and seven other Englishmen, for one of the towers of the castle fell, and overwhelmed them in the ruins."

This Richard Tuite received large grants of land in Tefia in Westmeath, and was made baron of Moyashell. His pedigree is traced by Mac Firbis to Charlemagne, but upon what authority the Editor has not been able to discover. Thus, the pedigree of Andrew Boy Tuite, of the castle of Moneylea, near Mullingar, runs as follows: "Andrew Boy, son of Walter, son of An-

The Justice went to Athlone, with the intention of sending his brothers to Limerick, Waterford, and Wexford, that he himself might reside in Dublin and Athlone (alternately); but it happened, through the miracles of God, St. Peter, and St. Kieran, that some of the stones of the castle of Athlone fell upon his head, and killed on the spot Richard Tuite, with his priest and some of his people, along with him.

The sons of Roderic O'Connor and Teige, the son of Conor Moinmoy, accompanied by some of the people of Annaly, came across the Shannon, from the east side, into the Tuathas^d, and carried a prey with them into the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa^e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, pursued them; and a battle

drew, son of Edmond, son of Andrew, son of Geoffry, commonly called *an Gilla Gorm*, son of Thomas, son of James, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Richard, son of Rickard, surnamed *of the Castles*, son of Thomas, son of Maurice, son of Rickard More, son of John Tuite, son of the King of Denmark, son of Drobard, son of Richard, son of Luibincus, or Lamard, son of Arcobal, son of Rolandus, son of Oliver, son of Carolus Magnus, King of France.

In the Annals of Kilronan is the following curious account of the affairs of Connaught at this period: "A. D. 1210. Donough Cairbreach O'Brien with his forces, and Geoffry Mares with his forces, composed of the English of Munster, and Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, joined by the son of O'Flaherty, marched into Connaught as far as Tuam, and proceeding thence to Loch na n-Airneadh in Ciarraighe, they seized upon great preys, and remained a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, the Connacians opposing them. After this O'Connor and his people came on terms of peace with Donough Cairbreach and Geoffry Mares, and the conditions were these, that they should be permitted to pass to Athlone to the English bishop, and that O'Brien and Geoffry Mares should make peace between O'Connor and the English bishop. This was accordingly done,

and Turlough, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and the sons of other distinguished men of Connaught, were given into the hands of the English bishop."

^d *Into the Tuathas*, *ἢ ἢ τῶατῶν*.—There were three territories of this name on the west side of the Shannon. The sentence would be more correct thus, "*ἢ ἢ τῶατῶν τῶν Σιωνῶν ἀνὰ ἢ ἢ τῶατῶν*," i. e. came across the Shannon westwards into the Tuathas. For the situation and exact extent of the territory called the Tuathas, in the county of Roscommon, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 90, note ^b, and the map prefixed to the same. The celebrated mountain anciently called *Sluaḡ* *ḡḡḡḡ ἢ ḡ-ḡḡḡ*, now Slieve Baune, extends through the Tuathas from north to south, nearly parallel with the Shannon. The word *τῶατῶν* is the plural of *τῶατῶν*, a territory or district, and the districts or Tuathas here referred to were three in number, namely, Tir Briuin na Sinna, Corca Eachlann, and Kinel-Dofa. See the next note.

^e *Kinel-Dofa*, *cenel ḡḡḡḡ*.—This was in latter ages called Doohy-Hanly, from its chief, O'Hanly, the senior of the Kinel-Dofa. It was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Roscommon, extending along the Shannon from Caradh na-dtuath (now

ερωδοσίρεο ινα νωιαθ, γ δο βεαρτερατ δεαθαθ δια ποιλε γ πο μεαθαθ αρ
 ιμακαβη Ρυαθρι γυρ πο κυρεαθ δαρ Σιοναϊνν γαιρ δοριθιρι ιαττ ιαρ πρacc-
 bail θαοινη γ each.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘΟ, 1211.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά cheo, a haon ndécc.

Σιρπιocc ua λαιγενάιν comarba comgaill do ecc.

Carlen cluana heoair do δέναν lá gallaib γ lár an ngailleppoc, γ
 ερςchyluaiccheaθ do δέναν leó ι τπίρ eoγain. Αοθ ό νέλλ do bπειε opπα, γ
 πο πραιοεαθ peμε πορ gallaib, γ πο cúip a nár im Maolip mac Robsrθ.

Tomar mac uctpaigh go macaib Raγnaill mic Somairlich do τεετ co
 δοιρε coluim cille ποipfnh ré long peacéτμογac, γ an baile do opγain γ do
 milleaθ leo. Cοδap apπίoe co himp eoγain, γ πο millpct in inpi uile.

called Caranadoe Bridge) to Drumdaff, in the southern extremity of the parish of Kilgefin. It was divided from Carcachlann, or Corca Sheachlann, the country of Mac Brannan, by the ridge of the mountain called Slieve Baune, the western face of which belonged to Mac Brannan, and the eastern to O'Hanly; and tradition says that there were standing stones and crosses on the ridge of the mountain which marked the boundary between them. According to the most intelligent of the natives, the following are the townlands of this mountain, which were in Corcachlann, viz.: Aghadangan, Corrowhawnagh (in Bumlin parish); Cloonycarron, Carryward, Ballymore, Ballybeg (in Lissonuffy parish); Leckan, Aghalahard, Reagh, Killultagh, Aghaclogher (in Cloonfinlough parish). All the other townlands of the mountain lying east of these belonged to Kinel-Dofa. Treanacreeva at Scramoge Bridge was also on the boundary between both territories.

Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, comprised the following parishes, viz., the entire of the parishes of Kilglass and Termonbarry, Cloon-tuskert and Kilgefin; one townland of the pa-

rish of Bumlin, now called North Yard; the east half of the parish of Lissonuffy (as divided by the ridge of Slieve Baune, as aforesaid). The desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa (in which St. Berach, or Barry, founded his church of Cluain Coirpthe), is thus described by the Rev. John Keogh, of Strokestown, author of the Irish Herbal, who wrote in 1682:

"The woods, the chiefest in the county of Roscommon, are lodged about the saide mountaine (Slieve Bawn), situate most upon the north-east side of it, and beyond the north part thereof, Montaugh (móinτeaó), is an aggregate of many and great bogs several miles long, and in some parts thereof two miles in breadth, intercepted betwixt the said mountain and the River Shannon, interspersed here and there with some little islands of profitable land, interrupted one from another by interpositions of the said bogs."

O'Dugan speaks of O'Hanly's country as follows:

Δυεαθ δο'n πεάδαιν αιρηγέρ,
 Cenel δοθεα nolúτ αιμρεθ;
 όί cóimpeapc um épíde
 Αρ οipeacé ό n-ainlige.

was fought between them, in which the sons of Roderic were defeated, and again driven eastwards across the Shannon, leaving some of their men and horses behind.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1211.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eleven.

Sitric O'Laighenain^f, Coarb of St. Comgall [of Bangor], died.

The castle of Clones was erected by the English and the English bishop, and they made a predatory incursion into Tyrone; but Hugh O'Neill overtook them, and routed and slaughtered them, *and slew, among others*, Meyler, the son of Robert.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and the sons of Randal Mac Sorley^s came to Derry with a fleet of seventy-six ships, and plundered and destroyed the town. They passed thence into Inishowen, and ravaged the entire island [*recte* peninsula].

"The country of the tribe of sharp weapons
Is Kinel-Dofa fast and uneven;
There dwells affection in my heart
For the people of O'Hanly."

The following pedigree, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, will shew how O'Hanly descends from Dofa:

Loughlin, son of
Hugh, or Aedh, who was the son of
Conor, or Conchobhar.
Donnell, or Domhnall.
Ivor, or Imhar.
Donnell.
Amlaff, or Amhlaoibh.
Ivor mor.
Murtough, or Muircheartach, who found the
white steed which Teige O'Connor had, and
from which he was styled an eic gíl, or of
the White Steed.
Ragnall, who fought at the battle of Clontarf
in 1014.

Morough, or Murchadh.

Teige, or Tadhg.

Donnell.

Teige.

Murtough, or Muircheartach.

Anly, or Ainlighe, *a quo* O'Hanly.

Hurly, or Urthuile.

Muldoon, or Maelduin.

Cluthechar.

Funis.

Dofa, or Dobhtha, the progenitor of the Kinel-Dofa, and from whom St. Berach, or Barry, the patron saint of the district, was the fifth in descent.

Aengus.

Erc the Red.

Brian.

Eochy Muighmheódhain, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^f O'Laighenain, now anglicised Lynam.

^s Mac Sorley, mac Samanple, anglicised Mac

Sloicéad la connactaib tṛia tógairm an gaillearrpuic 7 gillibeirt mic goirdeibaiḡ co hſrppuaib, 7 do ponpat cairlen occ caol uirce.

Ruaib, mac ruaiḡ, mic toirpdealbaiḡ ui concobair, do marbaḡ la luiḡmib Connact.

Corbmac mac Airt uí maoleacloinn do buain delbna do na gallaib, 7 Maoleachlainn mac airt do tábairt maḡma ar na gallaib do ba aḡ com-ett dealbna, 7 a cconrtabla Robearp dúncomair do marbaḡ.

Cugaela ua heibhin do ecc.

Raḡnailt 7 Caillec dé dé inḡin Ruaib ui Concobair do écc.

AOIS CRÍOŚ, 1212.

Aoir Crioḡ, mile, ua céb, a doecc.

Oruimcáoin cona tſmpall do loḡcaḡ la cenél neḡain ḡan cſo dua neill.

Fſiḡal ua catáin tṛḡearna ciannaḡta 7 fſi na cṛaoib do marbaḡ la gallaib.

Gillibeirt mac goirdeibaiḡ do marbaḡ i cairlen cáoiluirce, 7 an cairlen fſrppin do loḡcaḡ la hua neiccmḡh.

Cairlen cluana heoar do loḡcaḡ la hAḡ ua neill, 7 la tuairceairt epenn.

Donnchaḡ ua hſibin do ḡallaḡ la hAḡ mac catail cṛoibdeirḡ ḡan cſo dua concobair.

Maḡm caille na cṛpann do tábairt la corbmac mac Airt ui maolſc-

Sawairle in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Samhairle, anglicised Sorley, was a name very common among the Mac Donnells of Scotland. Thomas Mac Uchtry was Earl of Athol in Scotland, and the son of Alan de Gallaway.

^b *Caol-uisge*, caol uirge, i. e. *narrow water*, is now called Caol na h-Eirne, and is that narrow part of Lough Erne near Castle Caldwell. No remains of the castle are now visible.

ⁱ *Duncomar*.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1211. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlin expelled the Englishmen out of Delvyn, and gave a great overthrow to a company of Englishmen that were left to defend that contrey, in which discomfiture Robertt Dongomer, their constable and chief head, was slain, together with Gillernew Mac Coghlan, the Prince of Delvyn's son."

^k *Raḡnailt*.—A woman's name, corresponding with the man's name Raḡhnall, or Randall.

^l *Caillech De*, i. e. *the Nun of God*.—It would

An army was led by the Connacians, at the summons of the English bishop and Gilbert Mac Costello, to Assaroe; and they erected a castle at Cael-uisgeⁿ.

Roderic, the son of Roderic, who was son of Turlough O'Connor, was slain by the inhabitants of Leyny, in Connaught.

Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, wrested Delvin from the English; and Melaghlin, the son of Art, defeated the English, who were maintaining possession of that territory, and killed their constable, Robert of Duncomarⁱ.

Cugaela O'Heyne died.

Raghnaill^k and Caillech De^l, two daughters of Roderic O'Connor, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1212.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twelve.

Drumquin^m, with its churches, was burned by the Kinel-Owen, without the consent^o of O'Neill.

Farrell O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Firnacreeva, was slain by the English.

Gilbert Mac Costello was slain in the castle of Cael-uisge; and the castle itself was burned by O'Hegny.

The castle of Clones^o was burned by Hugh O'Neill and the [men of the] north of Ireland.

Donough O'Heyne was deprived of sight by the son of Cathal Crovderg, without the consent of the O'Connor.

The victory of Caill-na-gcrann^p was gained by Cormac, the son of Art

appear to be the feminine form of Cele De, which is Latinized Deicola by Giraldus Cambrensis, and Anglicised Culdee.

^m *Drumquin*, *drum cion*—This is the name of a townland and village in the barony of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, and about six miles to the west of the town of Omagh.—See Ordnance Map of Tyrone, sheet 33.

ⁿ *Without the consent*, *gan céad bua neill*, “*O'Nello invito*.” *Gan céad do* is an idiomatic expression, generally denoting “*in despite of*,” or “*in defiance of*.” This passage is thus ren-

dered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “A. D. 1212. Drumkyn with its church burnt by Kindred Owen, without O'Neil's licence.”

^o *Clones*.—A well-known town in the county of Monaghan. A round tower and large stone cross, with antique ornaments, and now or lately used as the market cross, point out the antiquity of this town.

^p *Caill-na-gcran*, *caill na ccrann*, written *coill na ccrann*, in the Annals of Kilronan, i. e. *the wood of the [great] trees*.—This place is now called

laínn 7 la hAod mac Concobair imáonmaige ar gallaib dú in po láo a nár
im piarur Maían 7 im macaib Sleimne.

Donnchað mac éana toipeac éenél Aongura do ecc.

Domnall ó damín do marbað la macaib méz laclainn i ndorur pecler
a doipe.

Crisch lair in ngiolla práclach na mbaoigill co ndriuing do éenél éconail
a maille ppiur por ariall do éenél eoigan bair por comairce uí tairéirir, a:
an giolla riabach toipeac cloinne Sníðgile 7 cloinne pínigin. Rucc imóirno ó
tairéirir forra, 7 pírair deabaio ppiú 7 marbair é buð dñirín ag cor-
namh a einigh.

Teach do gabáil la diarmait mac Ruairi uí Concobair por Aod mac
Maígnura uí Concobair hi ccill colmain fínn hi ccopann gur po loirecic
cuicc ppi décc ar píicir ann.

Maíom do tabairt do domnall mac domnall brígarí í maílschlainn
por éorbmac Ua maíleachlainn dú in po marbað giolla cpiorð mac colgan
co rocaíde ele amaille ppiur.

Domnall mac domnall uí maíleaclainn do marbað ar críic la munter
Maíolir.

Sluacéad la gallaib Munan go Ropré go ndearnrat cairlén ann.

Kilmore, or Great Wood, and is situated in the
parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, and
King's County.—See Ordnance Map of that coun-
ty, sheet 24. The name Coill na g-crann has been
long obsolete, but we have the clearest evidence
to prove its situation and modern name. Thus,
the writer of the old Irish story called the Bat-
tle of Moylena (*Cath Maighe Lena*), in describing
the rout of the Munster forces coming to the
battle field of Moylena, which is about two miles
to the north of Tullamore, states that they
marched by Coill na g-crann, which was then,
he says, called *Coill Mhor* (or Great Wood).
But, if we had no other evidence, the following
passage in the Annals of Clonmacnoise would be
sufficient to shew the situation and modern name
of this place. In these annals the above passages
are given more fully than by the Four Masters,

and were thus translated, in the year 1627, by
Connell Mageoghegan of Lismoynty, who knew
this place well :

“A. D. 1211. The English Bushop came over
into this land again, and was Deputie thereof,
and went, with all the English forces, of Ireland
to Cloneis, in the north, where he built a castle.
The English Bushop sent certain of the army to
Magmahon's Land to take the preys of the Land;
they were overtaken and mett by Magmahon,
[who] slew divers of them about Myler mac
Robert, and Myler himself, and divers of the
Englishmen of Lynster, took and caused them
to leave the prey and horses, and gave them
many fierce onsetts as well by night as by day
from thence forward.

“The said Deputie came from thence to Lyn-
ster, and sent for the forces of Munster, who

O'Melaghlin, and Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy, over the English, in which the latter, together with Pierce Mason and the sons of Sleviny, were slaughtered.

Donough Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa^a, died.

Donnell O'Devine was slain by the sons of Mac Loughlin in the doorway of the abbey-church of Derry.

A prey was taken by Gillafiacloch O'Boyle, accompanied by a party of the Kinel-Connell, from some of the Kinel-Owen, who were under the protection of O'Taircheirt (Gillareagh), Chief of Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Fineen. O'Taircheirt overtook them (the plunderers), and gave them battle, but was killed while defending his guarantee^r.

Dermot, the son of Roderic O'Conor, *forcibly* took the house of Hugh, the son of Manus O'Conor, at Kilcolman-Finn^s, in Corran. Thirty-five men were burned in the house on this occasion.

Donnell, the son of Donnell Breaghagh [the Bregian] O'Melaghlin, defeated Cormac O'Melaghlin in a battle, in which Gilchreest Mac Colgan and many others were slain.

Donnell, the son of Donnell O'Melaghlin, was slain, while on a predatory excursion, by the people of Meyler.

An army was led by the English of Munster to Roscrea, where they erected

came accordingly, with Donnogh Carbreagh O'Bryen, and marched with all their forces to Killnegrann in Ffercall, now called Kilmore, where they were met by Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, who discomfitted them, where they left all their cowes, horses, gold, silver, and other things to the said Cormack."

^a *Kinel-Aengusa*.—This is anglicised Kindred Eneas in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. It was the tribe name of the Mac Canns and their correlatives, who were seated in the present county of Armagh, where the Upper Bann enters Lough Neagh. There were several other tribes of this name in the province of Ulster, as well as in other parts of Ireland.

^r *While defending his guarantee*, *as cornam a emig*, while defending those whom he had guaranteed to protect.—This, which is a Bre-

honic legal phrase, occurs very frequently throughout the Irish annals. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1212. An army by Gillafiacloch O'Boyle, and some of Kindred Connell, vppon Tirowen, being in protection with the Conells and especially of O'Tirchert" [7 *riac ap emec ceneoil conaill uile 7 huí carcept co ronpaóac*]. "O'Tirchert came uppon them, fought with them, where Gillariavagh O'Tirchert was slayne, King of Snedgaile and Clann-fynin, *in saving his credit*."

^s *Kilcolman-Finn*, *cill Colmán Finn*.—This is certainly the present Kilcolman, an old church near Ballaghaderreen, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo; but it is at least nine miles from the nearest boundary of the present barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo. The festival

Αρραθε go cill achaid go pucc Muircfitaic mac brian oppa cona f'loig go
ταρσ δεαβαio δoib. Ro loiteadh Maioleachlainn mac caetal eappraig gur
bo mapb dia zonab.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1213.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da cetτ, a τpi decc.

Σilla na nash ua Ruadan eppcop luigne, 7 Muircen ua muircecin
eppcop cluana mic noir do ecc.

Αιμνιρε ua cobtaigh abb Reclera doire colum cille uapal clerec
τογαioe ap epabaio, ap ehnra, ap dhnrc, ap eccna, 7 ap zac maie apcna
[do ecc].

Tomar mac uchtraigh 7 Ruadon mac Ragnaill do opccain doire
colum cilli 7 do breich pado muinire doire, 7 tuarpirτ Epeann apcna a
lar tcmpanill an Reclera, 7 a mbpht leo go cuil paitin.

of St. Colman Finn, or Colman the Fair, is marked in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at the 4th of April.

^c *Killeigh*, cill acaid, anciently called cill acaid opoma pooa, and referred to in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 25th of June, as in *Ui Failghe*.—It is a fair-town in the barony of Geshil, in the King's County, about four miles to the south of Tullamore. Here are still some remains of a great abbey, and also a holy well dedicated to the two St. Sinchells. This place is to be distinguished from Killoughy in the barony of Ballyboy, in the same neighbourhood. The Murtough, son of Brian, who opposed the English here, was son of Brian Breifneach O'Connor, who died in 1184.

It is to be suspected that this entry refers to the same event as that already given under the year 1211, namely, the victory of Coill na gerann, for we find the different compilers of the annals of Ireland, whose works have been amalgamated (frequently without much skill) by the Four Masters, often repeat the same events, as having

found them entered in different forms and under different years in the compilations of more ancient writers. The present entry is given somewhat differently in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1212. The Englishmen of Ireland made a voyage" [an expedition] "to Roscre, where they built a castle.

"The Englishmen of Meath with their greatest forces took their journey to Killnegrann in Ffercall, where they were mett by Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, and were quite overthrown by Cormack, with a slaughter of the chiefest and principallest Englishmen in Meath, as Ferrus Mersey, the two sons of Leyvnio Wanie, and William Howard, and many others of them; that they left all their cattle, both horses and cowes, gold and silver, and shirts of mail; and pursued them to the abbey of Kilbeggan, and the place called Bealagh-monie-ne-Sirrhyde. Melaghlyn mac Cahall Carragh O'Connor was killed by Geffray March of that journey."

According to the Annals of Kilronan the per-

a castle. From thence they proceeded to Killeigh^t, where they were overtaken by Murtough, the son of Brian [O'Conor], and his army, who gave them battle; in which Melaghlín, the son of Cathal Carragh [O'Conor] received wounds of which he died^u.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1213.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirteen.

Gilla-na-naev O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny, and Muirigen O'Muirigen, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Ainmire O'Coffey, Abbot of the Church of Derry-Columbkille, a noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, meekness, charity, wisdom, and every other good quality [died]^w.

Thomas Mac Uchtry and Rory Mac Randal plundered Derry-Columbkille, and carried off, from the middle of the church of Derry, all the precious articles of the people of Derry, and of the north of Ireland, which they brought to Coleraine^x.

sons slain were Perris Messat and Walter Dunel.

^u Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the death of William Petitt, and contain the two entries following, which the Four Masters have very much shortened:

"A. D. 1212. Mortagh O'Bryen, Donnell mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, Cowlen O'Dempsie, and Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillepatrick, gave an overthrow to Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, where were killed Gillechrist mac Murrugh Macoghlan, and Donslevey mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, with many others.

"Donnell mac Donnell Bregagh O'Melaghlyn, next in succession of Meath and Irish of Ireland, made a journey to take a prey from Meyler, was overtaken by Meyler himself, and great forces of both English and Irishmen, who killed the said Donnell with many others with him, at the River of Rahan in Ffercall."

^w *Died.*—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: "Anmirus O'Cobhthaich, Abbas Do-

rensis, vir sapientia, religione, mansuetudine, et eleemosynis selectissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the character of this Ainmire O'Coffey is thus given: "A noble ecclesiastic, distinguished for his piety, descent, meekness, majesty, mildness, charity, and every other goodness, *post optimam penitentiam ingressus est viam universe carnis in Dubrecles Coluim Cille.*"

^x *Coleraine*, cúil paíein, now locally but corruptly called in Irish cúil-paíein, but more correctly anglicised *Coleraine*. This name is translated "*Secessus filicis*," in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 136, published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, where its situation is distinctly pointed out as "*in aquilonari Bannæi fluminis margine*," i. e. on the north (eastern) side of the River Bann. Colgan, who was well acquainted with the situation of places in the north of Ireland, shews that Cuilraithin is the place now called Coleraine: "*civitas Dabriedæ seu Reuta,*

Ua caitain, 7 fí na cpaioib do tēacēt go doipe do gabail tēghe ar mācaibh mēg lachlainn. Ro mābbaō cellōip mōp Recclepa doipe stoppa occa nētarpgoirē. Do poine dia 7 colum cille mōrbail mōpin uair po mābbaō an fí tionoil 7 toichērtail baí leo, .i. Matēgamāin mág aīne i neneach colum cille i nborup in duibrecclépa.

Cairlen cuile Raēain do ōenain la tomag mac uētpaiḡ 7 la gallaib ulaō, 7 po pccaoileāō peice, 7 cumbaigē an baile uile do cum an cairlem pin cenmoēā an tēmpall.

Aōō ua neill do ēabairt maōma ar gallaib 7 po la a nobēccāp, 7 po loipceāō beōp lair an cairplongpore pin lō cettna eitpir ōaomibh, 7 mōlibh.

Donn ó bhrírléin tairpeac fánatt do mābbaō da muintir pin i meabail.

Fionn ua bpolcāin maop í ōmnaill (.i. ōmnaill mōp) do ōol i cconnac-taib do cūngiō cíopa í ōmnaill. Arpeāō do cōiō cettna co cairprie ōpoma cliaō. Ro taōaill pinē cona cāomēctecōibh do tēgh an pīlō Muirf-ōhaiḡ līra an doill ua [uī] dālaiḡ, 7 po ḡab fop mōcōpcaō mōp fpirp an bīlō ar ba haīteach pōm a huēt tēfōin (ḡion ḡup bo hé a tēccēpna po cōm-airleicc do). Ro lonnaigēāō an fí dāna fpir, 7 pon ḡab bial mbitḡēir ma laim co tparatt bīm nōō go pparceāō māpḡ ḡan ammain. Tētt fīpin iarpin ar iomḡabail uí ōmnaill hi cclōinn Riocairp. Iar na fīop pin ōla ōmnaill do ponaō lēipēionol plōig lair ina deaōhaō, 7 ní po aipir co paimcc

Culraine vulgo dicta.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2, note 127.

O'Kane.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus:

“O’Kathan and the men of Kriv came to Dyry to take house vpon the Maglaghlans, and killed between them the great *Caller* of the Church of Dyry. God and Columkille shewed a great miracle, viz., the gatherer and bringer, Mahon Magaithne, [was] killed at Columkill his prayer justly in the church doore.”

² *Prior*, celloip in the original. It is thus explained in O’Brien’s Dictionary. “Cealloir, the superior of a cell or monastery; ex., n ceallōip na pub-ēalloip ēu; you are neither superior

nor vicar.”

^a *Castle.*—This passage is thus rendered in the old translation of the Ulster Annals:

“A. D. 1213. The castle of Cailrathan, built by Thomas Mac Ughtry and Galls of Vlster, and” [they] “broke down all the stones, pavements, and fences, of all the town for that work, the church only excepted.”

The Irish text is thus given in the Dublin copy of the same annals:

Cairtel cula paēain do ōenum le Tomag mac uētpaiḡ 7 le gallaib Ulaō 7 po pcaileō peice 7 clacāna 7 cumbaicī in baile uile cenmoēā in tēmpall amain cuice pein.

^b *Carlongphort*, now Carlingford, a decayed

O'Kane^a and the [sept of] Firnacreeva, came to Derry to take the house of the son of Mac Loughlin. The great prior^a of the abbey church of Derry, who interposed to make peace between them, was killed. God and St. Columbkille wrought a miracle on this occasion; for Mahon Magaithne, the person who had gathered and mustered the army, was killed in the doorway of the church of Duvregles, in revenge of Columbkille.

The castle^a of Coleraine was erected by Thomas Mac Uchtry, and the English of Ulidia; and all the cemeteries and buildings of the town were thrown down excepting only the church to supply materials for erecting this castle.

Hugh O'Neill defeated and dreadfully slaughtered the English, and, on the same day, burned Carlongphort^b (Carlingford) both people and cattle.

Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, was treacherously killed by his own people.

Finn O'Brollaghan, steward of O'Donnell (Donnell More) went to Connaught to collect O'Donnell's tribute. He first went to Carbury of Drumcliff, where, with his attendants, he visited the house of the poet Murray O'Daly of Lissadill^c; and, being a plebeian representative of a hero, he began to wrangle with the poet very much (although his lord had given him no instructions to do so). The poet, being enraged at his conduct, seized a very sharp axe, and dealt him a blow which killed him on the spot, and then, to avoid O'Donnell, he fled into Clanrickard. When O'Donnell received intelligence of this, he collected a large body of his forces, and pursued him to Derrydonnell^d in

town in the barony of Lower Dundalk, and county of Louth. This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1213. Hugh O'Neile broke of the Galls, and had a great slaughter of them, and burnt the Cairlongfort the same day, both men and cattle."

The same work gives the following entry immediately after the foregoing:

"John, King of England, gave England and Ireland into the Pope's hands, and the Pope surrendered them to himself againe, and 1000 marks to him, and after every yeare 700 out of England, and 300 out of Ireland."

But this passage is not in the Dublin copy of

the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Kilronan.

^c *Lissadill*, *liap a' boill*, i. e. the *Lis*, or fort of the blindman; it is situated in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, near the Bay of Sligo. On an old map of the coast of the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, made in the reign of Elizabeth or James I., preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, Lissadill is marked as a castle.

^d *Derrydonnell*, *doipe uí doinnall*, i. e. *Robertum Odonelli*.—A townland containing the ruins of a castle in the parish of Athenry, and about three miles to the east of Oranmore, in the county of Galway. The territory of Clan-

δοιρε í ðómnaill í cclonn Ríocairíð, conað uað ðo ḡaḃ ainmnucḃaḃ, ar a beirḃ aḃhaíð longpóirḃ ann. Ro ḡaḃ fop cpeaḃlórcḃaḃ an típe ḡup ḃo píaḃaḃ Mac uilliam ḃó fó ḃíorḃ, ḡ co ðo ḃíocúir Muirḃḃhaḃ ḃia ḃomairḡe í cḃuaḃmumain. Ḃo ḃaḃo ua ðómnaill ina ḃíúíð, ḡ ḡeíḃíð fop inḃraḃ, ḡ opccain na cḃiche íḃin copop aḃcúir ḃomnhaḃ cairḃḃeḃ ua ḃḃiañ Muirḃḃhaḃ uaða í nuḃḃe muinḃipe luimniḡ. Ro lñ ua ðómnaill é co ḃopur luimniḡ, ḡ baí í fḃopḃaḃḃḃí ḡ hi ḃḃoplongpóirḃ aḡmóin uí ðómnaill conað uað ainmnighḃḃí. Ro ḃíocuirḃíoc luḃḃe luimniḡ Muirḃḃhaḃ uaðaíḃ fop fopḃḃḃḡḡia uí ðómnaill co nach fḃuaḃí a inḃíḃíñ aḃḃ a cairḃḃíḃḃe ó láin ḃo láin ḡo píaḃḃ aḃḃ cliaḃḃ ḃuḃḃlinne.

Soar ó ðómnaill ḃon chup ḃin iar ḃirḃíḃ, ḡ iar ccop cuarḃa connachḃe uile ḡo hiomlan. Ḃo ponaḃ Sloicḃeḃ ele laḃ ḃopíḃíḃe ḡan iomḃḃuireaḃ ḡan fopuccaḃ íḃ in mḃḃiaḃain cḃḃḃna ḃíop co hAḃḃḃḃiaḃ ḡup ba hñccḃñ ḃo luḃḃe Aḃḃa cliaḃ Muirḃḃhaḃ ḃo ḃop uaðaíḃ ḡo halḃain, ḡ baí annḃraḃḃe co noḃḃḃna cḃóḃḃa ḃḃeḃḃa aḃmolta ḃo cḃuḡḡíḃḃ píoḃḃa, ḡ maḃḃḃe nanacail ar Ua noḃḃnaill, ḡ ba hé an ḃḃear ḃán ḃíḃḃ píoḃḃe, A ḃomhnaill ḃeaḃḃain fop ḃíḃḃ, ḡḃ. Ḃo paḃaḃḃ ḃíḃḃ ḃóḃomh ar a aḃmoltaḃḃḃ, ḡ ḡaḃaíð O ḃomnaill ina muinḃḃiar é iarom, ḡ ḃo paḃ fopḃa, ḡ fḃíḃann ḃo fḃeíḃ ḃo ba ḃaḃa laḃ.

Cpeach la Copḃḃḃac ua maḃleachlainn fop cāḃḃlen chinn clair ḡo ḃo

rickard comprised six baronies in the county of Galway, namely, Leitrim, Loughreagh, Dunkel-in, Killartan, Clare, and Athenry.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, pp. 17, 18; and Map to the same, on which *doiḃe uí ðómnaill* is shewn due east of the town of Galway, and on the boundary between the territories of Clann Fergaile and Hy-Many; see also Ordnance Survey of the county of Galway, sheet 95.

^e *Mac William*.—This was Richard de Burgo, the son of William Fitz-Adelm, and the great Lord to whom King Henry III. granted the province of Connaught in the year 1225. On this occasion O'Daly addressed a poem to De Burgo, stating the cause of his flight, and im-

ploring his protection. It begins, *cpeaḃ aḡaíḃ aoiḃíḡ a ḡcén?* i. e. "What brings a guest to you from afar?" In this poem (of which there is a good copy on paper in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy), the poet calls himself O'Daly of Meath (see note ⁿ, under the year 1185, pp. 66, 67), and states that he was wont to frequent the courts of the English, and to drink wine from the hands of kings and knights, of bishops and abbots; that, not wishing to remain to be trampled under the feet of the Race of Conn, he fled to one who, with his mail-clad warriors, was able to protect him against the fury of the King of Derry and Assaroe, who had threatened him with his vengeance, though indeed the cause of his enmity was but trifling,

Clanrickard,—a place which was named from him, because he encamped there for a night;—and he proceeded to plunder and burn the country, until at last Mac William^e submitted to him, having previously sent Murray to seek for refuge in Thomond. O'Donnell pursued him, and proceeded to plunder and ravage that country also, until Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent Murray away to the people of Limerick. O'Donnell followed him to the gate of Limerick, and, pitching his camp at Monyddonnell (which is named from him), laid siege to that town; upon which the people of Limerick, at O'Donnell's command, expelled Murray, who found no asylum anywhere, but was sent from hand to hand, until he arrived in Dublin.

O'Donnell returned home on this occasion, having first traversed and completed the visitation of all Connaught. He mustered another army without much delay in the same year, and, marching to Dublin, compelled the people of Dublin to banish Murray into Scotland; and here he remained until he composed three poems in praise of O'Donnell, imploring peace and forgiveness from him. The third of these poems is the one beginning, "Oh! Donnell, kind hand for [granting] peace," &c. He obtained peace for his panegyrics, and O'Donnell afterwards received him into his friendship, and gave him lands and possessions, as was pleasing to him.

Cormac O'Melaghlin plundered the castle of Kinclare^f, burned the bawn,

for that the fugitive had only killed a plebeian of his people who had the audacity to affront him!

beag ar b'fala n'p an b'fear,
baclac do beir dom cáineas,
mé do m'ap'bas an m'ogas;
a dé! an áoban an'folas?

"Small is our difference with the man,
A shepherd was abusing me,
And I killed that clown;
O God! is this a cause for enmity?"

He calls upon the puissant knight Rickard, the son of William, to respect the order of the poets, who are never treated with harshness by chieftains, and to protect the weak against the strong. He next bestows some verses of panegyric upon him,—describes the splendour of

his house and its inmates,—calls him the chief of the English, the lord of Leinster, the King of Connaught, the proprietor of the forts of Croghan, of Tara, of Mac Coisi's wall of stone, and of Mur mic an Duinn, then called Caislen Ui Chonaing,—and hints that he might yet invite the poets of the five provinces to his house. He then tells Rickard that whatever deeds of valour any one may have achieved, he cannot be truly renowned without protecting the venerable or the feeble; and that he now has an opportunity of making himself illustrious by protecting O'Daly of Meath, a poet, whose verses demand attention, and who throws himself on his generosity. He concludes by reminding him of his duties as King of the famous province of Connaught.

^f *Of Kinclare*, chinn cláip.—This name is now

loircc an baðboun, 7 go naoimhð for na gallaib co tucacac eic 7 eitte iomða uatha.

Morrluaigeac la gallaib Epeann dionnraecchið Corbmaic mic Airt gur comraepiot acc dpoichst tine. Feachap iomaipsec scopra, 7 po meabacð for mac airt, 7 do poðair Ruacðri ua ciarða ip in deabacð rin, 7 po díoúipeacð mac Airt a dealbna, 7 po haireccðh a muinrip. Do éóðriot na goill go hac luann, 7 do ponacð caplen leó ann. Do ponrat blór caplen cinneitig, caplen bioprae, 7 caplen dypmaige.

Creach la corbmac mac Airt i ndealbna co po aipcc Maoilreachlann blcc 7 go po ionnarb ar an típ. Ro marb dñá uilliam Muilinn, 7 po gab rin tigfinar dealbhna.

obsolete, but the situation of the place is distinctly pointed out in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is stated that it was originally called Claire Athmoynie, and situated to the west of Lismoyny (which was the name of Mageoghegan's own house), and is still that of a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, or Horseleap, in the barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. The transactions of the O'Melaghlyns in this year are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1213. Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn took a great prey from the town of Ardinurcher, and the next morrow after took the spoyles of the Castle of Ardinurcher, and markett of the same; he tooke many other small preys and booties.

"The said Cormack mac Art tooke a prey from the Castle of Kynncclare, together with the spoiles of the Bawne and Markett of the said town, and also killed many of the Englishmen, that they left him twenty-eight horses, with eight other harnished horses, and shirts of Mail, and burnt many men in the said town, [and] returned to his own house without loss. All the forces of the English of Ulster, Munster, Lynster, and Meath, together with all the Irish

forces that owed service to the King of England throughout all the provinces and parts of Ireland, assembled, and mett together at the bridge of Tynnie to assault the said Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn, whom they did also meet at a place then called Clare Athmoynie, now called Killclare [*sic*], adjoining to Lissmoynes and weast, fought courageously withall, wherefour principall men of the said Cormack's army were slain, as Rowrie O'Kiergy, and others. The English army came from thence to Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and so to Clonvicknose, where they built a Castle; also they finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnetty of that voyage [expedition]."

"Cormack mac Art O'Melaghlyn went to Athboy" [Ballyboy] "and there devised a strata-gem to make the Ward come out of the Castle, and killed ten of them immediately, and took all theirs and spoyles of the towne with him. Soone after he departed the contrey, and came after a long space into the contrey again, tooke all the spoyles of Melaughlyn Begg O'Melaghlyn, and killed some of his people, and among the rest, killed the knight called William Moylyn, and took the possession of the country again against them.

"Cormack mac Art tooke the spoyles of the

and defeated the English, and carried away from them many horses and accoutrements.

The English of Ireland led a great army against Cormac, the son of Art [O'Melaghlin]. They met him at the bridge of Tine^g, where a battle was fought between them, in which the son of Art was defeated, and Rory O'Keary was killed. The son of Art was then banished from Delvin, and his people were plundered. The English then went to Athlone, where they erected a castle. They also erected the castle of Kinnity^h, the castle of Birrⁱ, and the castle of Durrow^k.

Cormac, the son of Art, went on a predatory excursion into Delvin, and plundered Melaghlin Beg, whom he banished from that country: he also slew William of the Mill, and assumed the lordship of Delvin himself^l.

Castle of Smerhie, together with all the cowes, horses, and other cattle in the towne, was overtaken and fought withall by the English of the towne, where the English forces were overthrown, three of their knights slain, with their Constable and Cheif man, and Cormack broght himself, men, and prey home salfe and sound."

^g *Bridge of Tine*, *οποικητ Τινε*.—This name would be anglicised Drehidtinny. It must have been the name of some old wooden bridge on the Brosna or on the Silver River; but there is no bridge or place at present bearing the name in the King's County, or in the county of Westmeath. The name Tinnycross, a townland in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Ballycowan, and King's County, would seem to retain a portion of this name, viz., *Tinny*; but as Tinnycross is but an anglicised form of *τις να κροιστε*, i. e. *house of the cross*, it cannot be considered as bearing any analogy to *οποικητ Τινε*.

^h *Kinnity*, *κενν ειτις*, i. e. the head of Etech, so called, according to a note in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 7th of April, from Etech, an ancient Irish heroine, whose head was interred here.—It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Ballybrit, in the King's County.

ⁱ *Birr*, *βιρρα*.—Now generally called Parsonstown, from the family name of the present noble and distinguished proprietor, Lord Ross. This name is explained by O'Clery as "a watery plain," thus: *βιρραε .i. μαζ υιργε: οιν αρ ιονανν βιρ 7 υιργε: ιονανν φορ ραε 7 μαζ*. "Biorra, i. e. a plain of water: for *bir* means water; and *rae* means a plain." A monastery was founded here, according to the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, by St. Brendan, the son of Neman, who died on the 29th of November, A. D. 572.

^k *Durrow*, *δουρμας*.—A castle had been finished at this place by Sir Hugh de Lacy, the elder, so early as the year 1186. In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is stated, more correctly, that the English on this occasion "finished and aided the Castles of Dorrowe, Byrre, and Kynnety."

^l Under this year the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* state, that Finn O'Dempsey, and his brother Donough, were most deceitfully taken by Geoffrey March [De Marisco], who conveyed Finn to Dublin, where he was bound to a horse's tail, and so dragged through all the streets, and afterwards hanged.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1214.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, dá céo, a ceathair decc.

Αν τεppcop ó ceallaiḡ .i. eaprcop ó ppiac̃rach do ecc.

Αρδḡar ua concobair eppcop řil Muirřōaiḡ do ecc.

Όnmioe ingñ eccnigh bñ aōa uí neill baintiḡearina oiliḡ décc iar nōiḡbēthaiō.

Κρεach do ðenamh la hΑοō mac Maolpreachlainn ui laclainn por comorba colum cille, ḡ Αοō buōřin do marbaō la ḡallaib̃ pia cemo bliad̃hna t̃pia řiortaihb̃ dé ḡ colum cille.

Caḡal mac diarmatta mic tairḡ ticeřna Muḡe luirc̃, tuir op̃dair Connacht do écc.

Όrian mac Ruaiōri í řlaiēb̃řtaiḡ mac ticeřna iarḡair Connacht do ecc.

Κρεach epiche cairp̃pe do ðenam̃ la hualḡarcc ua ruairc ar řilip mac ḡoirbel̃aiḡ co rucc bú iom̃ōa lair.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1215.

Αοιρ Κριορ, mile, dá céo, a cuicc decc.

Όιονριur ua longarḡán airḡerroc cairil decc hi Roim̃.

Concobar ua henne eppcop cille dálua do écc ar řliḡiōh occ t̃ionñtuō do iarran ccēřam̃āō com̃airle ḡenerailte bai in ecclair latepanenřir.

^m *Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach*, eap̃pōḡ ua p̃piac̃rach.—He was Bishop of the Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, whose country was co-extensive with the diocese of Kilmacduagh. He could not have been bishop of the northern Hy-Fiachrach, or Killala, as Cormac O'Tarpaidh was bishop of that see from 1207 to 1226.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 649, 650.

ⁿ *Of [O] Hegny*, eḡñiḡ.—The Four Masters have omitted the uí by mere oversight. In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, bñm̃ioe ingñ hui Eirniḡ, &c., and in those of Kilronan:

“Όnmioe ingen hí Eicniō .i. bñ Oeda hí néill, .i. ri Oiliḡ, *in bona penitentia quieuit.*”

^o *Elagh*, oileach.—This was one of the four royal palaces of Ireland, and its ruins are situated on a hill about six miles north of Derry. Colgan thus speaks of it in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, col. 1, note 169: “A priscis scriptoribus *Ailech Neid*, hodie vulgo *Ailech* appellatur. Fuit perantiqua Regum Hiberniæ sedes, et post tempora fidei per easdem derelicta, Temoria denuo repetita et restaurata. Jacet in Peninsula Borealis Ultoniæ *Inis Eoghain* dicta

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1214.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fourteen.

O'Kelly, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach^m, died.

Ardgar O'Conor, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], died.

Benmee, daughter of [O'] Hegny^a, and wife of Hugh O'Neill; Queen of Aileach^c, died, after having spent a virtuous life.

A depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Melaghlin O'Loughlin, on the coarb of Columbkille; but Hugh himself was killed before the expiration of a year afterwards, through the miracles of God and Columbkille.

Cathal Mac Dermot, the son of Teige, Lord of Moylurg, and tower of the glory^p of Connaught, died.

Brian, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, the son of the Lord of West Connaught, died.

The territory of Carbury [Co. Sligo], the possession of Philip Mac Costello, was preyed by Ualgarg O'Rourke, who carried off a number of cows^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1215.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifteen.

Dionysius O'Lonargan, Archbishop of Cashel, died at Rome.

Conar (Cornelius) O'Heney, Bishop of Killaloe, died on his return from the fourth General Council of Lateran.

tertio lapide a civitate Dorensi."

^p *Glory*, ορραν.—The word ορραν, which occurs so frequently in these Annals, is explained ḡlóir, no aipechar, glory, nobility, in the Gloss to Fiach's Hymn, in the *Liber Hymnorum*; uapal ḡrúó, i. e. noble grade or dignity, in a MS. in Trin. Col. Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 550; it is glossed apó amh, i. e. high name or fame, in the *Amhra Shenain*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 121, a; ḡrúó no uaple, dignity or nobility, by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words; and apó uaple, no aipeacáir, high

nobleness, or dignity, in a paper MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 15, p. 946. Colgan translates τωρ ορραν 7 ορρεαχαρ ιαρεαρ βομαν, supremum caput *ordinum* & procerum occidentis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

^q Under this year (1214) the Annals of Kilronan record the erection, by the English, of the castles of Clonmacnoise and Durrow; and they add that, shortly after the completion of the castle of Clonmacnoise, Cormac, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, who had been expelled from Delvin, returned into that territory, and plundered

Annud ua muirfohaig eppcop Conmaicne, ⁊ Maolpól ua muirfohaig
priosir dúine ghráin do ecc.

Triad ua maolpábaill toirec éenél éirigura cona braitrib, ⁊ co nórung
móir ele immaille prú do marbad la Muireadac mac mormaor lónna.

Domchaó ua dubdóirna toireac na mórédca do écc, ⁊ nduibreccler
doire.

Clongur ua cairpellán toireac cloinne diarmata do marbad la a brait-
rib fen.

Murchad mac caetmaoil toirec ceneoil éiriohaig do écc.

Mag cana toirec éenél afigura do marbad la a braitribh.

Ruaidri ua floinn ticcérna úrlair do ecc.

Gilla cuirigh mac carrigamna taoirec muintire maolteirionna decc.

Giolla caomgin ua ceallair bréig do gabáil la gallair ⁊ mainirtir pte-
tair acc athluain, ⁊ a crochaó leo in aithruim.

Taóg mac eitigim taoireac cloinne diarmata do ecc.

the castle of Clonmacnoise of its cattle, and de-
feated the English who were defending it.

Under this year, also, the Annals of Ulster
and of Kilronan mention the appearance of
a certain character, called *Aedh Breige*, or the
false, or pretended, Hugh, who was styled the
Cobhartach, the Aider, Liberator, or Deliverer.
He was evidently some person who wished to
make it appear that he came to fulfil some Irish
prophecy, but failed to make the intended im-
pression.

¹ *Bishop of Conmaicne*.—That is, bishop of the
see of Ardagh, which comprises the country of
the eastern Conmaicne; that is, Annaly, the ter-
ritory of O'Farrell, in the county of Longford;
and Muintir Eolais, that of Mac Rannall, in the
county of Leitrim. These two families descend
from Cormac, the illegitimate son of Fergus, the
dethroned King of Ulster, by Meave, Queen of
Connaught, in the first century.—See O'Fla-
herty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, where, by a mere
oversight in the construction of a Latin sen-
tence, the situation of these territories is re-

versed. The diocese of Ardagh, however, was
extended beyond the country of these tribes at
the synod of Rath Breasail, about the year 1118,
when it was defined thus: "the diocese of Ar-
dagh, from Ardcan to Slieve-an-ierin, and from
Ceis Coran to Urchoilten."

² *O'Mulfavill, Ua maolpábaill*.—This name,
which is Anglicised Moylfavill in the old transla-
tion of the Annals of Ulster, is still common in
Inishowen, but Anglicised Mulfaal, and some-
times Mac Paul. The same name is Anglicised
Lavelle in Connaught, though pronounced in
Irish O'Mullaville. The territory of the Kinel-
Fergus, of whom O'Mulfaal was chief, was called
Carraic Bhrachaidhe, and comprised the north-
west part of Inishowen.

³ *The Great Steward of Lennox, mormaor*
leamna.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 81.
Leamna, now the Leven, is a river flowing out
of Loch Lomond, and uniting with the Clyde at
the town of Dumbarton. It gave name to a dis-
trict coextensive with the present Dumbarton-
shire in Scotland. O'Flaherty thinks that the great

Annudh O'Murray, Bishop of Conmaicne^r [Ardagh], and Maelpoil O'Murray, Prior of Dungiven, died.

Trad O'Mulfavill^s, Chief of Kinel-Fergus, with his brothers, and a great number of people who were with them, were slain by Murray, the son of the Great Steward of Lennox^t.

Donough O'Duvdirma^u, Chief of Bredagh, died in the Duvregles of Derry.

Aengus O'Carellan, Chief of the Clann-Dermot^w, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Murrough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, died.

Mac Cann, Chief of Kinel-Aengusa, was slain by his kinsmen.

Rory O'Flynn [O'Lynn], Lord of Derlas^x, died. Gillacutry Mac Carroon, Chief of Muintir Maoil-t-sionna, died.

Gillakevin O'Kelly of Bregia, was taken prisoner in the monastery of St. Peter at Athlone, by the English, and afterwards hanged by them at Trim.

Teige Mac Etigen, Chief of Clann-Dermot, died^y.

Stewarts of Leamhain, or Lennox, were descended from Maine Leambna, the son of Corc, King of Munster, by Mongfinna, the daughter of Feradhach, King of the Picts. In the year 1014 Muireadhach (a name which the Scotch write Murdoch), the *mormaer* of Leamhain, assisted Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf against the Danes, which the Irish writers urge as an evidence of his Munster descent; and some have thought that they discovered a strong resemblance between the pronunciation of the dialect of the Gaelic which is spoken in this territory, and that spoken in Munster.

^u *O'Duvdirma*.—This name is yet common in Inishowen, but sometimes corrupted to Mac Dermot. Bredach was the north-east part of Inishowen.

^w *Clann-Dermot*, clann diarmada, was the tribe name of the Mac Egans, situated in the district lying round Duniry, in the south of the present county of Galway.

^x *Derlas*, deplap, called dúplap in the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan. It was the name of

the seat of O'Lyn, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This name, which signifies *a strong fort*, was applied to many other places in Ireland, and is sometimes Anglicised Thurles. The Editor has met several forts of this name in Ireland, but none in Hy-Tuirtre in the county of Antrim. The most remarkable fort of the name remaining in Ireland is situated in the parish of Kilruane, in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary: it consists of three great circular embankments and two deep trenches:

^y Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that a great war broke out between Dermot of Dundronan, the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy, and his brother Cormac Finn; that the English were assisting on both sides; and that during this war the English acquired great possessions, and made great conquests of lands, on which they built castles and strong forts for themselves, to defend them against the Irish. The following were the castles erected on this occasion:

The castle of Muintir Bhaire, in Kilerothane

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1216.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, da cett, a pé decc.

Mat̃gamain ua laẽb̃s̃ptaḡ t̃iḡeapna cloinne dõm̃naill dõ écc.

ḡiolla ap̃ñain ua maṛtaim ollam̃ Ep̃enn i mb̃reit̃sm̃nur dõ écc.

Tomal̃taḡ mac aoda mic aipeaḡtaḡ uí põduib̃ dõ maṛbaḡ la dõm̃hnaill mac aḡha mic diaṛmaṛta.

Eaḡḡonn mac ḡilliuiḡhiṛ com̃ap̃ba paṛp̃aicc, ḡ p̃p̃iõmaḡ na hẼp̃eann dõ écc hi Roim̃h iaṛ nõsiḡhb̃s̃chaib̃.

Maol̃p̃eaḡlainn mac diaṛmaṛta dõ maṛbaḡ õp̃eaṛaib̃ ceall, ḡ dõ m̃ũnt̃ip̃ M̃haol̃hiṛ.

Mur̃chaḡ mac Ruaiḡhi uí Concoḡaiṛ dõ écc.

parish, erected by Mac Cuddihy.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 129.

The castles of Dun na mbarc [Dunnamarc] and Ard Tuilighthe, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Cork, sheet 118.

The castles of Dun Ciarain [Dunkerron] and Ceapa na Coise [Cappanacusha], near the Kenmare River, in Kerry, by Carew.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 92.

The castle of Dunloe, in Kerry, by Maurice, son of Thomas Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 65.

The castle of Killforḡla [Killorglin], and the castle of the Mang [Castlemaine], in Kerry, by the same Maurice.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 47, 56.

The castles of Moylahiff, of Cala na feirse [Callanafersy], of Cluain Maolain [Cloonmealane], and of Curreens [now Currans], by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheets 46, 47, 48, 56.

The castle of Arlioḡh, by Roche.

The castles of Dunnagall and Dun na sead [Baltimore], by Sleviny. The ruins of the former are marked on the Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheet 150, on Ringarogy Is-

land, in the parish of Creagh, in the east division of the barony of West Carbery; and the ruins of the castle of Baltimore, which was anciently called dún na péab, are shewn on the same sheet, at Baltimore village.

The castle of Traigh-bhaile, near the harbour of Cuan Dor [Glandore], was erected by Barrett. This castle was afterwards called Cloghatradbally, and belonged to Donell na Carton O'Donovan, Chief of Clann-Loughlin, who died on the 10th of May, 1580, and to his son and grandson. It was situated in the townland of Aghatubridmore, in the parish of Kilfaughnabeg, and is now generally called Glandore Castle. See Ordnance Map of Cork, sheet 142.

The castles of Timoleague and Dundeady were erected by Nicholas Boy de Barry.—For their situation see Ordnance Map of the County of Cork, sheets 123, 144.

* *Clann-Donnell*, clann dõm̃naill.—These were a distinguished sept of the Kinel-Moen, originally seated in the present barony of Rathphoe, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the O'Donnells.—See the year 1178, where it is stated that Rory O'Laverty was elected chief of all Kinel-Moen, in place of Donnell

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1216.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixteen.

Mahon O'Laverty, Chief of the Clann-Donnell², died.

Giolla Arnain O'Martan, Chief Ollave (professor) of law in Ireland, died.

Tomaltagh, the son of Hugh, who was the son of Oireaghtagh O'Rodiv, was slain by Donnell, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot.

Eachdonn Mac Gilluire^a, Coarb of St. Patrick and Primate of Ireland, died at Rome, after a well-spent life.

Melaghlin, the son of Dermot^b, was slain by the men of Fircall^c and the people of Meyler.

Murrough, the son of Roderic O'Conor, died.

O'Gormly, who was deposed. This is sufficient evidence to shew that O'Laverty was of the race of the Kinel-Moen.

^a *Eghdonn Mac Gilla-Uidhir*.—He is called Eugene Mac Gillivider in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 62. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, as follows: "A. D. 1216. Echoonn mac Gille uidir, comarba patrre, 7 pprimat Epenn porc genepale consilium Lateranenpe Rome. feliciter obdormiuit." Thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1216. Eghdon Mac Gilluir, Coarb of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, *post generale Consilium Lateranense Romæ feliciter obdormiuit*."—See note under the year 1206.

^b *Melaghlinn, the son of Dermot*.—His surname was O'Dempsey, according to Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^c *Fircall*.—The territory of Feara-Ceall, as already observed, comprised the baronies of Ballycowan, Ballyboy, and Fircal, *alias* Eglis, in the King's County. It was the most southern territory of ancient Meath, and the hereditary principality of the O'Molloys, descended from Fiacha, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages. It was bounded on the north by Muintir-Thadh-

gain, or Fox's country, and Kinel-Fiacha, or Mageoghegan's country, both which it joined near Kilbeggan; on the west by Delvin Eathra, or Mac Coghlan's country; on the east by Of-faly, O'Conor Faly's country; on the south-east by Hy-Regan, or Duthaidh Riagain, O'Dunne's country; and on the south by Ely O'Carroll, from which it was separated by the Abhainn Chara, which falls into the Little Brosna, near the town of Birr.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* of the Mac Egans, fol. 9, in which Kinnity (church) is placed on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall: "Finán cam Cimb ezig i ccoicpich heli 7 rep cell." "Finan Cam of Kinnity, on the frontiers of Ely and Feara Ceall." The following places are mentioned by the old Irish writers as in this territory, viz.: Rathain (now Rahen); Durrow; Magh-leana, now the parish of Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, containing the town of Tullamore; Lann Elo (now Lynally); Coill-na-gcrann (now called Kilmore and Greatwood, and situated in the parish of Killoughy); Pallis; Ath-buidhe (now Ballyboy); Eglis; Baile-an-duna; Drumcullen. O'Dugan honours the *Feapa ceall* with the following quatrain:

Carplén cille dalua do dénam la Seapraiz mapep, 7 an galleappoc
pór do dénamh tighie imte ap eiccin.

An tñpñ Henpñ do pìoghath of Saxain 19. October.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1217.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mile, va céu, a pecht décc.

Giolla tigeapnaigh mac giolla Ronain eppcop Aipgiall, 7 cñn canánac
Epeann do écc iar bpñmairn, 7 iar naithpiche.

Diapmaic mac concobair mic diapmata tigeapna muigi luipcc do écc.

Mop mñgh uí bpñain, .i. ðomnall bñ catail cpoibðñpcc do écc.

Domnall ua gaðpa do ecc.

Niall mac mic lochlaimn uí Concobair do écc.

Domchað ua maolbpñcainn taoipeac cloinne concobair do écc.

Taðg ua pñrñail do mapbað la Mupchað carpað ua pñpññail.

GiollaPatpnaicc mac acaðain taoipeac cloinne pñpñmaige do écc.

Rí bfeap ceall na g-cloídeamí sean
O'Maolínuaíð,—raop an pñoinbeað,—
Ro paomað gac lann leipean;
Rañ na aonap aigepean.

“King of Fears Ceall of ancient swords
Is O'Molloy,—noble the surname,—
Every sword was vanquished by him;
He has a division to himself alone.”

^d *The castle of Killaloe.*—This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, as follows: “A. D. 1216. Geoffrey Marche” [De Marisco] “founded a Castle at Killaloe, and forced the inhabitants to receive an English Bushop.” The name of this bishop was Robert Travers. He was afterwards deprived (in 1221), and the see continued to be filled almost exclusively by Irishmen till the Reformation, there having been but one Englishman, namely, Robert de Mulfield, who succeeded in 1409.—See Harris's edition of

Ware's Works, vol. i. pp. 521–593.

^e Under the year 1216 the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entries, which the Four Masters have omitted:

“A. D. 1216. A synod of the clergy of the world at Rome at Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius, and soon after this synod (council), Pope Innocentius *quieuit in Christo*.

“John, King of England, was deposed by the English this year, and died of a fit. (In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated that he died in the Abbey of Swynshead, being “poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach.”) “The son of the King of France assumed the government of England, and obtained her hostages.”

“Gilla Croichefraich Mac Carroon and the priest O'Celli died, both having been crossed and ordered to go to the River [Jordan].

“The abbot O'Lotan, a learned and pious

The castle of Killaloe^d was erected by Geoffrey Mares. The English Bishop also built a house there by force.

Henry III. was crowned in England on the 19th of October^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1217.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventeen.

Gillatierny Mac Gillaronan, Bishop of Oriel (Clogher), and head of the canons of Ireland, died, after penance and repentance^f.

Dermot, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died.

More, daughter of O'Brien (Donnell), and wife of Cathal Crowderg [O'Conor], died.

Donnell O'Gara died.

Niall, the grandson of Loughlin O'Conor, died.

Donough O'Mulrenin, Chief of the Clann-Conor, died.

Teige O'Farrell was slain by Murrough Carragh O'Farrell.

Gillapatrik Mac Acadhain, Chief of Clann-Fearmaighe^g, died.

man, *in pace quieuit*. Gregory, son of Gilla-naingel, abbot of the monks of Ireland, *in pace quieuit*, in the East, being expelled by the monks of Drogheda, through envy and jealousy.

"The Archbishop O'Rooney was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by Maelisa O'Conor, and the Connacians, who cast him in chains, a thing of which we never heard a parallel, i. e. the fettering of an archbishop.

"Patricius, Bishop of Knockmoy, *quieuit*."

^f *Repentance*, ιαρ βρπναινο 7 παθηπικχε.—

In the Annals of Ulster at 1218, and of Kilronan in 1217, this phrase is given in Latin thus: "Gilla triphnaig mac Gilla Ronám erpucc úrpiáall 7 cfn canáac Epenn *in bona penitentia quieuit*."

^g *Clann-Fearmaighe*.—The natives still remember the name of this territory, and that of the adjoining one of Muintir Kenny, both which are contained in the present barony of Dromahaire,

in the county of Leitrim; Muintir-Kenny lying principally between Lough Allen and the boundary of the county of Roscommon, and Clann-Fermaigh, comprising all the valley of Glanfarne. The following chiefs are placed in the district of West Breifny, and tributary to O'Rourke, in O'Dugan's topographical poem, viz.: Mac Tier-nan of Tealach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan; Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the same county; Mac Consnamha, now Mac Kinnaw (and sometimes ridiculously anglicised Forde), Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Mac Cagadhain, Chief of Clann-Fermaighe, both in the present barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim; Mac Darcey, Chief of Kinelluachain, a territory which comprised the present parish of Oughteragh, at the foot of Slieve-an-ierin; and Mac Clancy, and his correlatives in Dartry and Calry, territories nearly all in-

Domnall mac Murchad mēg coclán tigeapna upmóir dealbna do mar-
bað do macaib Maoileaclainn méag coclín i meabail i liaðoruim.

Catal pionn ó laetna taoipeac an dá bac do marbað la hua pfloinn
maighe heleocc i pfulll ma tigh pfin.

Corbmac mac Tomaltaiḡ doirbnebh.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1218.

Αοιρ Crioρ, mile, da chétt, a hocht décc.

Clemenρ eppcop luighne do écc.

Ḥiolla na naom ua ḡormḡaile Saccapτ páta lúpaiḡ do écc ma oilithe.

cluded in the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^h *Liathdruim*.—There is no place in the territory of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now called Liathdruim, unless we may suppose Leitra, in the parish of Clonmacnoise, to be a corruption of it. See Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 13. There is a place called Liathdruim, Anglice Leitrim, in the parish of Monasteroris, in the same county.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 11.

ⁱ *Moy-h Eleog*, maḡ heleog.—A level district in the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1180. The territory of the Two Backs lies principally between Lough Conn and the River Moy.

^k This entry should be made a part of the second paragraph under this year, relating to Dermot mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, for so it is given in the more ancient and more correct Annals of Ulster and of Kilonan. It stands thus in the Annals of Ulster :

A. D. 1218. Diapmaib mac Conchuḡar mic Diapmaba piḡ Muige luipḡ moḡzuur epτ. Cormac do ḡabail piḡi da éir.

In the Annals of Kilonan, which is the Chronicle of the district, this Cormac is called the

son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, the son of Conor.

Under this year the Annals of Kilonan contain the following entries, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters;

“A. D. 1217. Oisin, Abbot of Abbeyderg [in the county of Longford], died.

“The fishermen of all Ireland, from Waterford and Wexford in the south, to Derry-Columbkille in the north, went to the Isle of Mann to fish, where they committed aggressions, but were all killed in Mann in retaliation for their violence.

“The Abbots of all Ireland went to England, to the general chapter held there this year; but their attendants were dispersed, and the most of them were slain in England; and the Abbot of Drogheda was deprived of his abbacy at this chapter.”

“Every fruit tree produced abundance of fruit this year.”

“The English of Ulidia mustered a plundering army, with which they proceeded to Armagh, and totally plundered it. O'Fotuelan was the person who guided them, for he had promised the people of Armagh that the English would not plunder them so long as he should be with them (the English). In a week after, O'Neill

Donnell, the son of Murrough Mac Coghlan, Lord of the greater part of Delvin, was treacherously slain by the sons of Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, at Liathdruim^b.

Cathal Finn O'Laghtna, Chief of the Two Bacs, was treacherously slain in his own house by O'Flynn of Moy-h-Eleogⁱ.

Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], was inaugurated^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1218.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighteen.

Clemens, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Gormally, priest of Rathloury^l, died on his pilgrimage.

Roe and Mac Mahon came and took a great prey from the English, namely, one thousand two hundred cows. The English and O'Fotuelan pursued them, but the Kinel-Owen turned upon them, and killed fourteen men who were clad in coats of mail, besides the Constable of Dundalk; and O'Fotuelan was killed in revenge of St. Patrick.^m

^l *Rathloury*, Rač lupanč, i. e. St. Lurach's fort.—This church, about the situation of which our topographical writers have committed so many strange blunders, is still well known; it is the head of a deanery in the county of Londonderry, and is situated in the town of Maghera, anciently called Machaire Ratha Luraigh, where the church, grave, and holy well of St. Lurach are still to be seen, and where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of February.—See Calendar of the O'Clerys at this day. The situation of this church, which some have supposed to be the same as Ardstraw, was well known to Ussher.—See his *Primordia*, pp. 856, 857, where he says that the bishopric of Ardstraw, together with that of Rathlurig, then a deanery called *Rathloury*, was annexed to the see of Derry. Its situation was also well known to Ware and even to

Harris.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 286, under *Flathberty O'Brolcain*, where it is stated that "the episcopal see was translated from *Ardsrath* to *Maghere*, which was dedicated to St. *Luroch*, whose festival is celebrated on the 17th of February." In a Latin epitaph on a tombstone in the cemetery of the Roman Catholic chapel of Maghera, the late Dr. Makcever, P. P. of Maghera, is called *Parochus Rathlurensis*. The patron saint is now locally called St. Loury. The cathedral church of the Kinel-Owen was originally at Ardstraw, in the north-west of Tyrone, whence it was afterwards translated to Rath Luraigh, in the present town of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. In course of time the ancient bishopric of Ardstraw became a part of the see of Clogher; but on the elevation of Derry into a bishop's see in the year 1158, the bishopric of Rath Luraigh was made a part of its diocese; and finally, by the power of German O'Cervallan, and his tribe of the Kinel Owen, the bishopric of Ardstraw was separated from the diocese of Clogher, and annexed to that of Derry, about the year 1266.—See note under the year 1179.

Μαοιλιονα υα δαιγρε αιρχιννεαχ δοιρε εolum cille do eec an τοctμαδ la do december ιαρ mβit cετραcat βλιαδαν na αιρχινδεαc, γ ιαρ nβenan γαcα μαitετρα φορι caomnaccair do γμοm hi ccill γ ι τυuaiε.

Τεμπall μαιμiτρε na buille do εοιρρεaccaδ.

Μυιρεcετραc υα βλοinn τιccεpνα υα τυυιτρε do μαpβαδ la γallaib, γ Congalach υα cuinn ταοιρεαc Μαiγε λυγαν, γ pил ccaτapaicch uile, τυιρ γαιpceδ, ειmigh, γ οiρδεapcair τυαιpciτ Epeann do μαpβαδ la γallaib δεόp ιp m ló cédna.

Руаiopi, γ Μαοιpεαclainn da mac μέγ cocláin do eec ι μαιμiτpι cille βεccain.

Λochlainn υα Concoδair do eec γ μαιμiτpι cnuic μυaiδe.

^m*Maelisa O'Deery*.—This passage is thus translated by Colgan: “Moelisa Hua Doighre Archidnechus Dorensis in hospitalitatiis, aliisque bonis operibus prædicabilis, postquam munus Archidnechi quadraginta annis exercuerat; obiit Doria 8 Decembris.” The αιρχιννεαχ was not the archdeacon, as many respectable antiquaries have supposed.

ⁿ*Moy-Lughad, mag lugao*.—This is called Magh Lughach in the Annals of Kilronan. There were several districts in Ireland of this name, but the one here mentioned is a level district in Hy-Tuirtre, in the present county of Antrim, which is mentioned in these Annals at A. M. 2859, and in Keating's History of Ireland (Haliday's edition, p. 178), as cleared of wood in the time of Neimhidh, the leader of the second colony into Ireland. This passage is rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: “A. D. 1218. Murtagh O'Flynn, King of Turtry, was killed by the Galls, Congalach O'Cuin, the Candle of feats and courage of the North of Ireland, Prince [pυγ τοiρεch] of Moye Luga and Kindred Cathasay, all” [both] “killed the same day.”

^o*Kilbeggan, cill beccain*.—Now a town in the south of the county of Westmeath. There is not a vestige of the monastery now remaining,

but its site is pointed out about one hundred perches to the south of the town. Its burial ground still remains, but the site of the monastery is now a green field.

^p*Loughlin O'Conor*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

^q*Knockmoy, Cnoc muaiδe, i. e. Collis Muadiae*.—Now the Abbey of Knockmoy, in the barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway, and about six miles to the south-east of Tuam. This is the first mention made of this monastery by the Four Masters. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, the Abbey of Knockmoy, which was otherwise called *de Colle Victoriae*, was founded by Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, in the year 1189; but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and Ware's Antiquities at Galway, and also his annals, place its foundation in the year 1190. It is the general opinion of Irish historians that Cathal Croiderg founded this abbey for Cistercian monks, in commemoration of a victory, which he had gained at the hill of Knockmoy, and hence called it *de Colle Victoriae*. In a compilation of the sixteenth century, now at the Convent of Esker, near Athenry, it is stated that the Abbey of cnoc buaδ, i. e. monasterium *de Colle Victoriae*, was

Maelisa O'Deerym, Erenagh of Derry, died on the 18th of December; having been Erenagh of Derry for forty years, and having done all the good in his power, both in Church and State.

The church of the monastery of Boyle was consecrated.

Murtough O'Flynn, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by the English; and Congalagh O'Quin, Chief of Magh Lugadⁿ, and of all Sil-Cathasaigh, and tower of the valour, hospitality, and renown of the north of Ireland, was also slain by the English on the same day.

Rory and Melaghlin, two sons of Mac Coghlan, died in the monastery of Kilbeggan^o.

Loughlin O'Connor^p died in the monastery of Knockmoy^a.

founded by Carolus O'Connor about the year 1220; but this is totally wrong in the name and date of the foundation, for the original Irish name is not *cnoc buaid*, the hill of the victory, but *cnoc muaidhe*, the hill of Muaidh, a woman's name, denoting *good*, or noble (*maire no uapal*); and this name is unquestionably older than the time of Cathal Croiderg, for the plain adjoining the hill of Knockmoy was called Magh Muaidhe at a very early period. The Editor has discovered no contemporaneous or trustworthy account of the battle said to have been fought and won by Cathal Croiderg at this place, and is inclined to think that *Collis Victoriæ* is but a fanciful translation of the ancient Irish name of the hill, as if it were *cnoc mbuaid*. Of such fanciful translations we have several instances in other parts of Ireland, as *de Rosea Valle*, for *Ros glar*; *de Viridi ligno*, for Newry, or *Iubap Cunn epaia*; *de Valle salutis*, for *mainneip an bealaig*, &c. The Book of Howth, and from it Hanmer, in his Chronicle (Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 338-341), give an account, but without mentioning the place, of a "bloody battaile" between O'Connor and Sir Armoric St. Lawrence, in which Sir Armoric and all his small band of steel-clad warriors were annihilated; but it is a mere romance, and should not be received as his-

tory without being corroborated by some contemporaneous English or Irish authority. Dr. Ledwich says, that the battle in commemoration of which the Abbey of Knockmoy was built, was fought in Ulster! "In the height of the battle," writes the doctor, "O'Connor vowed to build an abbey *in his own country*, if he was crowned with success, and he erected Knockmoy, in Irish, *Cnoc-mugha*, the hill of slaughter, and in monkish writers styled 'Monasterium de Colle Victoriæ,' to perpetuate the remembrance of O'Connor's victory."—*Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520.

Dr. Leland, however, with that display of philosophic inference from legendary events, which renders his work worthless as an authority, treats as true history the account of this supposed battle contained in the Book of Howth, which he quotes (but without knowing that it was the Book of Howth), as a MS. in the Lambeth Library, P. No. 628, and draws the following conclusion, which shews that a man may be a sound logician, though a bad judge of the authenticity of historical monuments. After describing the fictitious battle, he writes: "An advantage gained with such difficulty and so little honour, was yet sufficient for the levity and vanity of Cathal. He founded an abbey

Ορεαὶς τοῦ δέναν λα γαλλαῖς μῖθε, ἡ λα μωρσερταῖς καρραὶς υἱα φφρῖγαῖ
 ἀρ υἱὸς βριῦν νὰ Σιοννα, ἡ διαρμαῖς μὰς τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς μὶς μαοῖλεαῖλαινν, ἡ
 ορεαῖς τοῦ δὲνναχταῖς τοῦ βρεῖς πορρα γο ραννὸς πορρ νὰ γαλλαῖς γο τορ-
 ραταρ τυλλεαὶς ἀρ ἐδὲ εἰττιρ μὰρβαδ, ἡ βάδαὶς οἶοβ. Οὐ ποχαῖρ μὰς υἱ
 Concobaῖρ ἡ φφρῖοῖςγυν νὰ ργαννρρ γο νορυνγ δια μῦντιρ α μαῖλλε φρῖρ.

ΑἶΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1219.

Αἶοῖρ Cρῖορδ, μῖλε, δὰ ἐδὲ, α ναοὶ δέcc.

Αὐὸς υἱα μαοῖλεῖν ερρκορ εἰλῶνα μὶς νοῖρ τοῦ βαταδ.

Ροναχτάν υἱα βρονάν κομορβα εἰλῶν αἶλλε τοῦ ecc, ἡ φλᾶνν υἱα βρολ-
 χᾶν τοῦ οἰρνεαδ ἡνα ἰοναδ ἡρ ἡ κομορβυρ.

Μαελρῖλαινν μὰς Concobaῖρ μαονμαῖς τοῦ μὰρβαδ λα Μαγνυρ μὰς
 τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς ἡ Concobaῖρ ἡαρ νγαβᾶλ τῖς φαρ ἡ εἰλῶν τυαρρρρτ.

Σλῶαῖςcheaδ λα ἡυα νοδῖνναῖλ ἡ. νοδῖνναῖλ ἡορ ἡ νγαῖρδῖρμαν κονναῖς τοῦ

upon the field of action called *de Colle Victoriæ*; and by this weak and inconsiderate mark of triumph, raised a trophy to the romantic valour of his enemies."

Mr. Moore says, in opposition to all writers, that this battle was fought on the site of the abbey, between two rivals of the house of O'Connor, but he quotes no authority, and we must therefore conclude that he drew his account of the event by inference from other collateral facts. The truth would seem to be that there is no evidence to prove that such a battle was ever fought, and it is, therefore, but fair to assume that the name *de Colle Victoriæ* is but a fanciful Latinized translation of *cnoc Muaidhe*, or Knockmoy.

¹ *Hy-Briuin of the Shannon*, otherwise called *Tir Briuin na Siouna*, now *Tir ui Bhriuin*.—A beautiful district in the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Jamestown, of which O'Manachain, now Monahan, was chief up to the year 1249, but after that period it became the

lordship of O'Beirne. To this circumstance O'Dugan refers in the following lines:

Μῦντιρ βερῖν, ερῖοα ἀν καῖφαλ,
 Αῖρ ἡακαῖς Ο'Mannachán;
 Τρε γῖλεδ, τρε βρῖς, τρε βαγαρ,
 Αῖρ λεδ εἰρ α ο-ταγδαρ.

"The O'Beirnes, a brave battalion,
 Are over the race of O'Monahan;
 By fighting, by vigour, by threatening,
 The district into which they came is their's."

² Under this year the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record the death of Gilla-Ernan O'Martan, chief Brehon of Ireland, who had retired into a monastery; and the latter annals record the death of the poet O'Maelrioc, the most distinguished of the poets of Ireland, next after the O'Dalys; also the death of O'Nioc, Abbot of Kilbeggan; and they also record the burning of that part of the town of Athlone belonging to Meath.

³ *In his place*.—This passage is thus rendered,

A depredation was committed by the English of Meath, and by Murtough Carragh O'Farrell on the Hy-Briuin of the Shannon^r. Dermot, the son of Turlough, who was the son of Melaghlin, and some of the Connacians, overtook them, and defeated the English, of whom upwards of one hundred persons were either slain or drowned. The son of O'Conor and some of his people fell fighting, in the heat of the conflict^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1219.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred nineteen.

Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, was drowned.

Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of St. Columbkille, died; and Flann O'Brollaghan was appointed in his place^t.

Melaghlin, the son of Conor Moinmoy, was slain by Manus^u, the son of Turlough O'Conor, who had taken his house (by force) at Cloontuskert^w.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into the Rough Third of

word for word, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1219. Fonaghtan O'Bronan, Coarb of Colum-kill, died. Flann O'Brolcan was put in his place in the coarbship;" and thus by Colgan, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 506: "Fanaetanus O'Broin, Abbas Dorensis, obiit; et in ejus locum Flannius O'Brolchain suffactus est."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is stated, that on the death of O'Bronan, a dispute arose between the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen, about the election of a successor; that the people of Derry elected Mac Cawell, and that Hugh O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen elected Flann O'Brollaghan, and established him in the coarbship; that soon after a dispute arose between the people of Derry and O'Brollaghan, when the latter was expelled; that after this the people of Derry and the Kinel-Owen elected Murtough O'Milligan, the Lector of Derry, who enjoyed his professorship and the abbacy for a year, *vel paulo plus*, when a dispute arose between

him and Godfrey O'Deery, the Erenagh, about the professorship, when the matter was referred to the Coarb of St. Patrick, who settled their differences, and decided, by consent of all the parties, that John Mac Infhir leighinn should be appointed to the professorship.

^u *Manus, magnus*.—He was the tenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

^w *Cloontuskert*, cluain tuairpeirt.—There are two places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is unquestionably that situated near the River Suck, about five miles south of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway, where are the ruins of an extensive monastery erected by O'Kelly. Conor Moinmoy O'Conor, the father of Melaghlin O'Conor, who had his house here, made great efforts to wrest the territory of Moinmoy from the O'Kellys of Hy-Many, and erected a castle at Ballinasloe, in the very heart of their country.

Connaught^x, and obtained hostages and submission from O'Rourke and O'Reilly, and from all the race of Aedh Finn^y. He afterwards passed through Fermanagh, and destroyed every place through which he passed, both lay and ecclesiastical property, wherein there was any opposition to him.

Walter de Lacy and the son of William Burke returned from England.

Duvdara, the son of Murray^z O'Malley, was put to death for his crimes by Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, while in fetters in O'Conor's fortress.

Enda, the son of Danar O'Mulkieran, died^a.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1220.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty.

Jacobus came to Ireland as the Pope's Legate, to regulate and constitute the ecclesiastical discipline of Ireland, and then returned home^b.

Dermot, the son of Roderic (who was son of Turlough More O'Conor), was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtry, as he was coming from the Insi Gall (Hebrides), after having there collected a fleet, for the purpose of acquiring the kingdom of Connaught. Mulrony O'Dowda was drowned on the same expedition.

Melaghlin, the son of Melaghlin Beg [O'Melaghlin], was drowned in Lough Ree.

Dermot, the son of Brian Dall, was treacherously slain by the son of Mahon O'Brien.

An army was led by Walter de Lacy and the English of Meath to

contain the following entries, of which the Four Masters have collected no account: "A. D. 1219. The Coarb of Feichin of Fore *mortuus est*." "Cluain Coirbthe [Kilbarry] was burned, both its houses and church, in this year, and Drogheda was carried away by the flood.

^b *Returned home*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1220, Jacob, the Pope's Legate, came to Ireland this year, went about all the Kingdom for the Reformation of the Inhabitants, and constituted many wholesome rules for their

Salvation."

But in the Annals of Kilronan, under the year 1221, this entry is given differently, thus: A. D. 1221. Iacop Pencial do éicte map legáib ó Róim do peóugaó óal eglapóaoa, 7 eipeaga na n-ec d'ór, 7 d'airged do éimpuagaó óó o cleiricib Epenn tpe Simónaict, 7 mteact do a h-Épinn ip in mbliadain céona. "A. D. 1221. Jacob Pencial came to Ireland as a Legate from Rome, to settle the ecclesiastical affairs, and he collected horse-loads of gold and silver from the clergy of Ireland by simony, and he departed from Ireland the same year."

ρατ υπμόρ cairlén ann. Sluaigeað ele la catál cpoibðsicc tap Sionainn
roirp ip in ccalað, sup gab eccla na goill go ndearnpat pte le hua cconcobh-
air, 7 co po pccaoilpict connaçtaigh an cairlén.

An cairneach piabach mað flannchaða, 7 pñgal mað rampraðan do
mapbað la hAodh ua puairc .i. mac domnaill mic feargail, 7 la cloinn
pñpmaighe.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1221.

Αοιρ Cpioρo, mίle, da céo, píce a h-áoin.

Sanct dominic [do ecc].

Copbmac ab comair do mapbað.

Mac hugo de laci do tēcht 7 nEipinn do nñntoirl Ríð Saxan, 7 táinig
i mbáid aoda uí nell. Do cóioρioð ap aon i naðaið gall Epeann, 7 do

^c *At liag*, now called baile *at liag* and Anglicised Ballyleague. The name *at liag* was originally applied to the ford on the Shannon at Lanesborough. Ballyleague is now the name of that part of the village of Lanesborough, on the west side of the Shannon, in the province of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, in 1843, and the map prefixed to the same work. The Athliag on the Shannon is called *Athliag Finn* in the work called *Dinnsenchus*, where it is explained *the ford of Finn's* [Mac Cumhaill's] *stones*. There is another place on the River Suck, called anciently Athliag Maenacain, i. e. St. Maenacan's Stony-ford, now Anglicised Athleague.

^d *Caladh*.—This territory is still well known in the country, and contains the parish of Rathcline, in the west of the county of Longford. This passage is given as follows, in Mageoghgan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

“A. D. 1220. Walter Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, went to Athliag, where they founded a castle, which they finished almost;

whereupon, Cahall Crovederg, King of Connaught, with his forces, went to the west” [*recte east*] “of the river of Synen, and the Englishmen, seeing them encamped at Calace, were strocken with fear, and came to an attonement of Truce; the Englishmen returned to their own houses, and Cahall Crovederg broke down the said Castle.” The passage is better given in the Annals of Kilronan, but under the year 1221, as follows:

A. D. 1221. Cairlen *Ata liag* do fuabairt do óenuim do Ualopa Delaci, 7 do fluað na miðe ule. Do éualadap imoppu Connaçta pin tancodap tapip inap co pancodap epí lap Muinçipe h Ançoile, 7 a mað mbpeağmuide sup loipcedop Daingín hí Chuinn, 7 co ndeacudap tpemit pīap ip in Calað, cup pacbað dóib in cairlen ap éicm, 7 tpe cóip pīa.

“A. D. 1221. The Castle of Ath liag was attempted to be made by Walter De Lacy and the forces of all Meath. But when the Connacians heard of this, they came across [the Shannon] from the West, and proceeded through the middle of Muintir-Annaly, and Magh Breagh-

Athliag^c, where they erected the greater part of a castle. Another army was led by Cathal Croiderg, eastwards across the Shannon, into the territory of Caladh^d, and the English, being stricken with fear, made peace with him; and the Connacians destroyed the castle.

The Cairneach Riabhach^e Mac Clancy^f, and Farrell Magauran^g, were killed by Hugh, the son of Donnell, who was son of Farrell O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fermaighe^h.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1221.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-one.

St. Dominic [died].

Cormac, Abbot of Comarⁱ, was killed.

The son of Hugo de Lacy came to Ireland, without the consent of^k the King of England, and joined Hugh O'Neill. Both set out to oppose the English of

mhuidhe, and burned O'Quin's fortress, and passing through it westwards into the territory of Caladh [i. e. Caladh na h-Anghaile], they compelled the castle to be left to them, on conditions of peace."

^e *The Cairneach Riabhach*, i. e. *sacerdos fuscus*, the swarthy or tan-coloured priest. O'Clery explains the word cúipneú^c by ϣαγαντ, a priest. It was the name of a celebrated saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and had his principal church at Dulane, near Kells in Meath.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*. pp. 20, 146.

^f *Mac Clancy*, μαγ βλαννχαδα, was chief of Dartry, now the barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^g *Magauran*, μαγ παμπαδαν. This name is sometimes Anglicised Magovern and Magowran. The head of the family was chief of the territory of Tealach Eachdhach, now the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

^h *Clann-Fermaighe*.—See note under the year 1217. Under this year the *Annals of Kilronan* record the death of Gilchreest Magorman, the

great priest of Taghshinny" [in the county of Longford],—"a senior distinguished by his piety, charity, wisdom, learning, and writings,—on his pilgrimage in the sanctuary of Iniscloghran" [in Lough Ree].

They also record the coming of Lucas de Letreuille [Netterville] into Ireland, as Primate of all Ireland, and remark that he was the first Englishman that became Primate of Ireland. For more of this Primate's history, see *Harris's Ware*, vol. i. pp. 64, 65.

ⁱ *Comar*.—This place is called *Domhnach Combuir*, in the sixth life of St. Patrick, upon which Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 114, col. 2, note 142: "*Domnach commuir hodie sine addito vocatur Comar, estque nobile cœnobium Diocesis Dunensis et Connerensis.*" It is now a village on the north-west branch of Lough Cuan, or the Lake of Strangford, in the barony of Castlereagh, and county Down.

^k *Without the consent of*, do nûnēoil.—In the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* the phrase is do innēoil, which would mean "*in despite*

δεαάαταρ céur go cúpaéain, 7 po pcaoilpíot a caiplén. Uotcur iapaín
i míde, 7 i laigníb gur po millpíot ile don cur póm. Tíonólaio epá goill
Epeann cétpe catá píct go dealeccain. Táimec aóó ó neill 7 mac hugo
cétpe catá com mópa ina naígaíó cō tuccraí goill annpínn a bpsé pín dua
nell.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1222.

Αοιρ Cπίορ, míle, dá céó, píce aóó.

Αν τεppcop μαγ Ξελαιν eppcop cille παpa decc.

Αιλβín ua maolmuaíó eppcop pína decc.

Μαοίρα ua ploinn ppíoir eapa mic nepc decc.

Ταός ua baοίγίλλ ponur 7 ταccαó τυαίrcιp Epeann, τιοónaίcτεαó péo,
7 maοíne παop γαáα dána decc.

Νíall ó néll do íápucchaó ποίpe im inígn uí caááin. Ro óíoíaría ua 7
colum cille innpín uaín níp bó cían a paóíal póm ua ép.

of." The whole passage is thus rendered in the
old translation of the Ulster Annals:

"A. D. 1221. Hugo de Lacy his son, came
into Ireland against the King of England's will,
and came to Hugh O'Neale, and they on both
sides went against the Galls of Ireland, and
spoyled much in Meath, Leinster, and Ulster,
and broke down the castle of Cntrathan. And
the Galls of Ireland gathered 24 Battles" [bat-
tallions] "to Delgain, and Hugh O'Neale and
Hugh de Lacye's son came against them 4 Bat-
tles" [battallions] "where the Galls gave O'Neale
his own will" [co tuccraí gaill bpeé a beoíl
pém ó' O'Neill].

¹ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan re-
cord the death of Dermot O'Culeachain, "a learned
historian and scribe; a man who had more books
and knowledge than any one of his time,—he who
had transcribed the Mass Book of Knock, and a
befitting Office Book for Dermot Mageraghty, his
tutor, and for Gillapatrik, his own foster-bro-
ther, who were successively coarbs of Achadh

Fabhair" [Aghagower, in the county of Mayo].

^m *Albin O'Molloy*.—He was raised to this dig-
nity in the year 1186. He was the great rival
of Giraldus Cambrensis, to whom the bishop-
ric of Ferns had been offered by John Earl of
Moreton, afterwards King John; but Giraldus
refusing to accept of it, Albin O'Molloy, then
Abbot of Baltinglass, was elected bishop. It is
stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innis-
fallen, that this "righteous philosopher preached
an excellent sermon at a synod in Dublin, in
the year 1185, on the elastity of the clergy, and
proved satisfactorily before the archbishop, John
Cumin, and the whole convocation, that the
Welsh and English clergy, by their vicious lives
and bad examples, had corrupted the chaste and
unspotted clergy of Ireland, a thing which gave
great offence to Giraldus, who was called Cam-
brensis."

For more particulars of the history of this re-
markable prelate, the reader is referred to Har-
ris's Ware, vol. i. pp. 439, 440; and Lanigan's

Ireland, and first went to Coleraine, where they demolished the castle. They afterwards went into Meath and Leinster, and destroyed a great number of persons on that occasion. The English of Ireland mustered twenty-four battalions at Dundalk, whither Hugh O'Neill, and the son of Hugo de Lacy, came to oppose them with four great battalions. The English upon this occasion gave his own demands to O'Neill¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1222.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-two.

Mag-Gelain, Bishop of Kildare, died.

Albin O'Mulloy^m, Bishop of Ferns, died.

Maelisa O'Flynn, Prior of Eas-mac-neircⁿ, died.

Teige O'Boyle, the Prosperity and Support of the North of Ireland, and bestower of jewels and riches upon men of every profession, died.

Niall O'Neill violated^o Derry with the daughter of O'Kane, but God and St. Columbkille were avenged for that deed, for he did not live long after it.

Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 277.

ⁿ *Eas-mac-neirc*, now called *Eap uí Fhlóinn*, from the family of O'Flynn, who were the hereditary Erenaghs of the place. Ware thought (Antiq. c. 26, at Roscommon), that this place might have been the same as Inchmacnerin, an island in Lough Key; but this notion cannot be reconciled with the statements of the older writers, who never speak of it as an island, and agree in placing it near the River *Óúill* (Boyle). Colgan thought that it was the very monastery which, many centuries later, fell into the possession of the Cistercian order, and became so famous under the name of the Abbey of Boyle; "*Eas mac neirc* Monasterium ad ripam Buellii fluvii in Conaciá. Hodié vocatur Monasterium Buellense etque ordinis Cisterciensis."—*Act. SS.* p. 494. But Colgan, who knew but little of the localities about Lough Key, is unquestionably wrong, for the great Cistercian Abbey of Boyle was that called *Ath-da-Laarc*. O'Don-

nell, in his *Life of Columbkille*, lib. i. c. 104, distinctly points out the situation of *Eas mic Eirc*, as follows:

"Inde ultra Senannum versus occidentem progressus pervenit [*Columba*] ad eum locum cui præterlabentis Buellii fluminis vicina catharacta nomen fecit *Eas-mic-Eirc*, eumque Deo sacravit." The place is now called *Assylyn*, which is but an anglicised form of *Eap uí Fhlóinn*, and is situated on the north bank of the River Boyle, about a mile west of the town. The ruins of the church still remain, and, in the memory of the old inhabitants, a part of a round tower was to be seen adjoining it.

^o *Violated*.—In the old translation of the *Annals of Ulster* this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1222. Neal O'Neal forcibly took away O'Cathan his daughter, and God and Columbkille miraculously shortened his days." The word *capuagó* in this sense means to profane or violate. We cannot understand from this

Γιolla mochoimni ua caetail tigeapna ceneoil aoda eoir γ eiar do
marbad la Sfenapac mac giolla na naomh uí Sfenapagh iar na brat da
muir eir pen.

Mop ingean ui baorigill bñ Amiaib uí beollain decc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1223.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mife, da ced, rice, a tri.

Mariora mac toirpdealbais uí Choncobair ppioir innri mfooin decc.

Dubtach ua dubtaigh abb conga decc.

Sleichead la hua ndomnaill (domnall mop) co cruachain connacht,

sentence what Niall O'Neill did to the daughter of O'Kane; it merely states that he profaned Derry by some misconduct towards the daughter of O'Kane. The papugad would be committed by taking her a prisoner from the sanctuary, in order to detain her as a hostage; by violating her person, without carrying her away; or by forcing her away in abduction, with a view of marrying her.—See note under 1223, on bacall mop colmain cille mic Duac.

^p *Maelisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor.*—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, this Maelisa was the eldest of the three sons of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, by his married wife. It appears that he embraced a religious life in his youth, and left his younger brothers to contend with each other for the sovereignty of Connaught, and crown of Ireland.

^q *Iniskmaine, Inp mfooin, i. e. the middle island.*—It is situated in the east side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, between the islands called Inis Cumhang and Inis Eoghain. It contains the ruins of a small but beautiful abbey.

^r *Croghan, Cruacain, now generally called Rathcroghan.*—It is situated in the parish of Kilcorky, nearly midway between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. This

was the ancient palace of the Kings of Connaught, so celebrated in the Bardic histories of Ireland as having been erected in the first century by Eochaidh Feidhleach, monarch of Ireland, the father of the celebrated Meave, Queen of Connaught. As the remains at Rathcroghan have never been minutely described by any of our topographical writers, the Editor is tempted here to give a list of the forts and other ancient remains still visible at the place. It may be described as the ruins of a town of raths, having the large rath called Rathcroghan, placed in the centre. This great rath is at present much effaced by cultivation; all its circumvallations (for such it originally had) are destroyed, and nothing remains of it but a flat, green moat, said to be hollow in the centre, and to contain a large, round chamber with a conical roof. The natives of the district believe that there were apertures all round the moat which admitted light and air to this internal chamber, which is now inhabited only by Queen Mab and her attendant fairies. The following are the present names of the raths and other artificial features which stand around it. Many of them are clearly modern, though the features to which they are applied are ancient.

Gilla Mochoinni O'Cahill, Lord of Kinelea East and West, was slain by Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, after having been betrayed by his own people.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of Auliffe O'Beollain [Boland], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1223.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-three.

Maclisa, the son of Turlough O'Conor^p, Prior of Inishmaine^a, died.

Duffagh O'Duffy, Abbot of Cong, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) to Croghan^r, in Connaught,

1. Rath Screig, to the north, in the townland of Toberrory ; 2. Cuir mhaol, near Rath Screig, in the same townland ; 3. Rath Carrain, a fort containing a cave, in the same townland ; 4. Rathbeg, in the townland of Rathcroghan, lying to the north-west of the great central rath ; 5. Rathmore, lying about five hundred paces to the north-west of Rathbeg ; 6. Knockaun-Stanly, i. e. Stanly's Hillock, a fort lying a quarter of a mile to the north-west of Rathcroghan ; 7. Rath-na-dtarbh, i. e. Fort of the Bulls, due west of Rathcroghan ; 8. Rath-na-ndeaig, i. e. Fort of the Thorns, which gives name to a townland, lies a short distance to the west of Rath-na-dtarbh ; 9. Rath fuadach, lies to the south-west of Rathcroghan, in the parish of Baslick, and gives name to the townland in which it is situated ; 10. Caisiol Mhanannain, i. e. Manannan's stone fort, lies to the south-west, about a quarter of a mile from Rathcroghan, in the townland of Glenballythomas. This caisiol or circular cyclopean fort of stone, is now level with the ground, but its outline can yet be traced ; 11. Roilig na Riogh, i. e. the Cemetery of the Kings, lies a quarter of a mile to the south of Rathcroghan. This was the royal cemetery of Connaught in pagan times, and has been much celebrated by the bards. It

is of a circular form, is surrounded with a stone wall now greatly defaced, and it measures one hundred and sixteen paces in diameter. It exhibits several small tumuli, now much effaced by time. One of these was opened by the uncle of the late Mr. O'Conor, of Mount Druid, who found that it contained a small square chamber of stone-work, without cement, in which were some decayed bones.

Close to the north of Roilig-na-Riogh is a small hillock, called Cnocan na georp, i. e. the Hillock of the Corpses, whereon, it is said, the bodies of the kings were wont to be laid while the graves were being dug or opened. About two hundred paces to the north of the circular enclosure called Roilig-na-Riogh is to be seen a small circular enclosure, with a tumulus in the centre, on the top of which is a very remarkable red pillar-stone which marks the grave of Dathi, the last pagan monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the O'Dowdas of Tir Fiachrach. This stone stood perpendicularly when seen by the Editor in the year 1837, and measured seven feet in height, and four feet six inches in width at its base, and three feet near the top. It gradually tapered, and was nearly round at the top. It is called the *capte deap*, or red pillar-stone, by

appraide hi ttuataib connacht, 7 tap Suca riap gur mill 7 gur c̃pschloirce gach tiri gur a paimce co ppuair a mbraigde 7 a numla.

Seachnuprach mac ġolla na naom uí ġeachnupraig do marbað do clóinn cūilén, 7 rápuccað na bachla moipe Cholmáin cille mic duach uime.

Murphað cappað ua p̃rġal do marbað daon upcorraigde, aġ dénam ġreippi ar Aoð mac Amlaoibh uí p̃rġuil.

AOIS CRÍOŚ, 1224.

AOIR CRÍOŚ, míle, da céo, a c̃sthair.

Maunipiri. S. p̃poinriar i nacluan do t̃ionnrcnað lá catat c̃poidcearg ua cconcoðair la riġ connaçt in eppuccóideaçt cluana mic nóir ar ġrú na rionna allanoir.

Duald Mac Firis, in his account of the monarch Dathi, in the pedigree of the O'Dowdas. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 24, 25, note m.

12. Cathair na Babhaloide, the caher or stone Fort of the feasting Party, lies about three quarters of a mile to the east of Rathcroghan; 13. Carn Ceit, lies one mile to the south-west of Rathcroghan; it is a tumulus raised over the celebrated Ceat Mac Magach, a Connacian champion who flourished in the first century, and was contemporary with the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster.

There are two large stones lying flat on the ground, about one hundred paces to the north-west of Rathcroghan, the one a large square rock called Milleen Meva, the other, measuring nine feet in length, two feet in breadth, and about two feet in thickness, is called Misgan Meva.

There are also some curious natural caves near this fort of Rathcroghan, in connexion with which there are some wild legends told in the neighbourhood, and there are also some written ones in ancient Irish manuscripts. The reader will find all the above forts accurately shewn on

the Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 21 and 22.

* *Clann-Cuilen*.—Until the year 1318 the territory of the Clann Cuileain, which belonged to the Mac Namaras of Thomond, was a small district lying eastwards of the River Fergus in the county of Clare, and containing the following parishes, viz., Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Kiltalagh, now included in the parish of Inchacronan, Templemaley, Inchacronan, and Kilmurry-na-Gall. But after the year 1318, in which the Hy-Bloid were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire country lying between the River Fergus and the Shannon.

† *Bachal mor*, i. e. the great crozier.—This relic is yet extant, but in very bad preservation. It is in the cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the Round Towers, and ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland.

‡ *Colman Mac Duach*, i. e. Colman the son of Duach, who founded the church called Kilmacduagh, situated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway, about the year 620. He was of the illustrious tribe of Hy-Fiachrach

thence into the Tuathas of Connaught, and westwards across the Suck, and plundered and burned every territory which he entered, until he had received their hostages and submissions.

Shaughnessy, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Shaughnessy, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen^s, a deed by which the Bachal mor^t of St. Colman^u, son of Duach, was profaned^v.

Murrough Carragh O'Farrell was slain [at Granard, An. Ult.] by an arrow, in a battle against Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1224.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-four.

The Monastery of St. Francis at Athlone, was commenced by Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, on the eastern bank of the Shannon.

Aidhne, in the south of the province of Connaught, and nearly related to Guaire Aidhne, King of that province, so famed in Irish history for unbounded hospitality. See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 248.

^v *Was profaned*, do papugað.—When parties had sworn on a crozier or any relic to observe certain conditions, such as to offer protection to a man in case he made his appearance, and that such an oath was afterwards violated, the crozier or relic, in the language of these Annals, was said to be profaned. The true application of the word papugað will appear from the following passage in these Annals at the year 907 :

A.D. 907. Sápuccáð Arpmacha la Cfnachan mac Duilgen .i. cimbíð do bpeit ap in cill, 7 a báðáð hi loch Cuip ppi h-apomacha anap. Cfnachan do báðáð la Niall mac Aóda, pið in tuairceit ip in loé ceona hi ceionn pápaigte Paopraicc.

It is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh :

"907. *Basilica Ardmachana sacrilegam vim*

passa per Kernachanum filium Dulgeni ; qui quendam Captivum eo refugij causa effugientem, ex Ecclesia sacrilego ausu extraxit, et in lacu de Loch Kírr urbi versus occidentem adiacenti, suffocavit, sed Kernachanus iustam tanti sacrilegij pœnam, mox luit, per Niellum filium Aidi Regem Aquilonaris partis : et postea totius Hiberniæ in eodem lacu suffocatus."—*Trias Thaum.* p. 296 ; see also note on Termon Caelainne under the year 1225.

^w Under this year the Annals of Kilronan have the following entries, which have been omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 1223. Clonmacnoise was burned, including two churches, and many valuable articles.

"A great storm occurred the day after the festival of St. Matthew, which destroyed all the oats throughout Ireland that remained unreaped in the fields.

"Finn O'Carman, a steward to the King of Connaught, and who held much land, died.

"Twenty-six feet were added to the church of Tigh Sinche [Taghshinny, in the county of

Μαολμυρε δ conmaic epoc ua briaipac γ cenél aoda do écc.

Epoc Conmaicne, .i. an gailleppoc decc.

Μυρηγυρ canánac mac Ruaidrí uí conóbair aon bá deaprcnaigti do gaoideiaib illeigionn, i ccanntaireact, γ a ndéanā uéppa décc, γ a adnacal i ccunga.

Μαολcaoimigin ua Scingin aircinneac apda capna décc.

Μαοιλυρ mac an epuic uí maolpaigmair peaprrún ua briaipac γ ua namalgaða, γ aðbar epuic ap eccna, do mapbað do mac donnchaða uí ðubða map nap ðú ðó uair noðar mapb neac ðuib ðubða piam cleipeac gó rin.

Γιοτ aðbal aduatmar ðeaprtain i ccuid do connactaib, .i. i ttip mane i Sodañ, γ in uib diaimata γc. diai pár teðm, γ galar aððpec do cðpauð

Longford], by the priest of the town, namely, Mael-Magorman.

“William de Lacy came to Ireland and made the Craunog [wooden house] of Inis Laeghachain; but the Connacians came upon the island by force, and let out the people who were on it, on parole.” This latter entry is given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1222, as follows: “A. D. 1222. William Delacie and the English of Meath, with their forces, founded a castle at Loghloygeaghan; the Connoghtmen of the other side came with their forces to Loghloygeachan” [and] “the ward of the said castle came forth to the principalls of Connoght, and as soone as they were out of the Castle the Connoghtmen broke the same, and so departed.”

* *The Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea*, eaproc ua pbiaipac γ émel aoda.—By this the Annalists mean the Bishop of Kilmacduagh; but they have expressed it incorrectly, for the Kinel-Aodha were Hy-Fiachrach, as much as the inhabitants of the rest of the diocese of Kilmacduagh. They should have called O’Conmaic Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, which would express the diocese of Kilmacduach without adding another word; or have called him Bishop

of Coill Ua bh-Fiachrach and Kinel Aodha na h-Echtghe, which would express and distinguish the two districts of which the diocese consisted, namely, the countries of O’Heyne and O’Shaughnessy: but the fact is, that the Four Masters who compiled this work from various sources, have left many entries imperfectly arranged.

† *Conmaicne*, i. e. of the people and district so called, on the east side of the Shannon. The principal families among the eastern Conmaicne were the O’Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. The name of this bishop was Robert, but his surname no where appears. He was an Englishman, and had been the eleventh abbot of St. Mary’s Abbey, Dublin, before he was elevated to the see of Ardagh.—See Ware’s Bishops by Harris, p. 250.

‡ *Maurice*.—The natives of Cong still point out his tomb in the Abbey, but some suppose it is the tomb of his father Roderic.

§ *Poetical compositions*, a noenanā ueppa, literally “in making of verses.” In the Annals of Kilronan, the term employed is ueppofnmui-ðeact, i. e. in verse-making. In the Lowland Scotch a *maker* signifies, “a poet.”

¶ *Ardcarne*, Apo cáppa.—A vicarage in the

Mulmurry O'Conmaic, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach and Kinelea* [Kilmacduagh] died.

The Bishop of Conmaicne^y [Ardagh], i. e. the English bishop, died.

Maurice^z, the Canon, son of Roderic O'Conor, the most illustrious of the Irish for learning, psalm-singing, and poetical compositions^a, died, and was interred at Cong.

Mulkevin O'Scingin, Erenagh of Ardcarne^b, died.

Maelisa, son of the Bishop O'Mulfover, parson of Hy-Fiachrach and Hy-Awley, and *materies* of a bishop for his wisdom, was killed by the son of Donough O'Dowda, a deed strange in him, for none of the O'Dowda's had ever before killed an ecclesiastic.

A heavy and awful shower^c fell on a part of Connaught, namely, on Hy-Many^d, Sodan^e, in Hy-Diarmada^f, and other districts, from which arose a mur-

diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and about four miles to the east of the town of Boyle. This church was founded by St. Beo-Aedh, a bishop who died on the 8th of March, 524; and it continued for some time to be the head of a bishop's see. For some account of the patron saint of this church, the reader is referred to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 8th of March; the *Feilire Aenguis*, and Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day; and also to Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 462. Archdall places Ardcharn in the county of Westmeath, which is a very strange blunder, as Colgan, his authority, had described it as in Maghluirg, in Connaught.

Considerable ruins of the church of Ardcarne are still to be seen; and in the field lying between the church and the high road are shewn slight remains of the walls of an abbey, and the foundations of some of the houses which constituted the ancient village of Ardcarne.

^c *A heavy and awful shower*, *ciot aóbal aóuacéimap*.—This shower is also mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, but not in any way con-

nected with the death of Cathal Crovderg, of which the Four Masters represent it as an ominous presage. The literal translation is as follows: "A. D. 1224. A shower fell in parts of Connaught, namely, in Tirmany, in Soghan, in Hy-Diarmada, and in Clann-Teige, of which there grew a great murrain among the cows, after having eaten of the grass and herbage; and the people, after having taken of their milk and flesh, contracted many diseases."

^d *Hy-Many*, *uí maine*.—O'Kelly's country, originally extending from Athenry to the Shannon, and from the borders of Thomond to Lanesborough, on the Shannon.

^e *Sodan*.—This was the country of the O'Mannins, and, as appears from various authorities, was included in the present barony of Tiaquin, in the county of Galway. For a list of the townlands in the occupation of different persons of the name of O'Mannin in this territory, in the year 1617, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843, p. 164.

^f *Hy-Diarmada*, *uí Diarmada*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Concannons, which also be-

να σερφό πεμπαιτ ιαρ σσαιτςμ αν φέοιρ δο φλυχ αν σιοτ φα δόιβ. Δο
 γμοδ βεορ λατ να μιννιλεδ ριν γαλραιγέτ ιννεοδονά γο ήεχαμιαλ δο να
 δαοιμβ δο εοιμλεδ έ. Δα δετβιρ να δεαρβαιρδι ρι δο τεετ ι cconnaçταιβ ιρ
 ιν mbliaðain ρι uair·ba móρι αν τολε, γ αν τιμνεδ δο pála δόιβ ιητε,. ι.
 caðal cpoibðearγ mac τοιρρδεαλβαιγ móρι uí cónçobair, Rí Cónnaçτ, aon ap

came that of their country. The head of the O'Concannons was seated at a place called Kiltullagh, in the county of Galway, in 1585, and his country was then considered a part of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note 1.

⁸ *Cathal Croiderg*, Caðal cpoibðearγ, i. e. Cathal, or Charles of the Red Hand.—The obituary of Cathal Croiderg is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, with which those of Kilonan agree.

“A.D. 1224. Caðal cpoibðearγ hua concobuir, ρί cónnaçτ, γ ρί γαιδελ ΕρENN ap τοευετ αδβαε ι mainipar cñuic·muaib uº. Kal. Iunij, ιn cæn γαιδελ ιρ ferr cainγ o brian boroma anuar ap uairli, γ ap onoir; toγbalach tpep-aymur τοευεταç na ευαε; ροδαραναç ραιδβιρ ρuaiçniγ ρoinemal na ριççana, δόιγ ιρ ρέ peimier do γabaδ δεçmaið co δλιγτεç ap εúr ι n-ιαε ΕρENN; columain connal cpaibed cepebmiaçpác cpeioini γ cpiptaibedçta; cep-ταιγçεοιρ na cιntaç, γ na coibðenach; múγ-αιγçεοιρ na méipleç γ na malapçaç; coime-ταιγçcoitçenn caebuaðaç ιn peçta ρoo δλερταιγ, δ'ά ευc Δια δεγονόρ ι talmain, γ ιn φlaiçiur nemða çall ap neg ιn aibic·mānaic do, ιap mbpeie buaða ó doinan γ o deman.”

Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is incorrectly placed under the year 1223.

“A. D. 1223. Cathal Croiderg O'Coner, King of Connaught, and King of the Irish of Ireland, died at the Abbey of Knock-moy, 5 *Kal. Junij*. The best Irishman that was from the time of Brien Boroma, for gentility and honor; the up-

holder, mighty and puissant, of the country; keeper of peace, rich and excellent. For in his time was tieth payd and established in Ireland first legally. Threshold, meek and honest, of belief and Christianity; corrector of transgressors and thieves; the banisher of” [the] “wicked and robbers” [múγαιγçεοιρ na méipleç γ na malapçaç]; “the defender of the right Law, conning and courageous; to whom God gave great honour in this life, and everlasting” [life] “in heaven, dying in a Munck's habit, overcoming the world and the Devill.”

Cathal Croiderg was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland, and the brother of Roderic O'Conor, the last of the Irish monarchs. According to the traditional story told about him in the neighbourhood of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, he was the illegitimate son of King Turlough by Gearrog Ny-Moran of the territory of Umhall. The traditional story, which is very vivid, and believed to be true, runs as follows:

“Shortly before the English invasion of Ireland, the King of Connaught, who was of the family of O'Conor, having no issue by his lawful queen, took to his bed a beautiful girl, out of the territory of Umhall, by name Gearrog Ny-Moran, who soon exhibited symptoms of fertility. When the Queen of Connaught heard of this demonstration of her own barrenness, she became, like Sarah of old, jealous in the highest degree, and used every means in her power to persecute the King's concubine. She even had recourse to witches, who were then numerous in the province, but without success, until at last, shortly

rain and dreadful distemper among the cattle of the aforesaid territories, after they had eaten of the grass moistened by this shower, and the milk of these cattle produced a variety of inward maladies in the people who used it. It was no wonder that these ominous signs should appear this year in Connaught, for great was the evil and affliction which they suffered in this year, viz., the death of Cathal Croyderg^s, son of Turlough More O'Connor, King of Connaught, a man

before Gearrog was about to be delivered, a celebrated witch, more skilful than the rest, who lived in the neighbourhood of Ballytoberpatrick, in the county of Mayo, presented the Queen with a magical string, with three intricate knots, telling her, that as long as she kept it in her possession Gearrog Ny-Moran, against whom its magical properties were directed, could never be delivered of a child. Before, however, the string had been fully indued with the intended charm, the King's child thrust his right hand into the external world, but farther he could not move; for, as soon as the last word of the incantation had been pronounced, he was fixed, spell-bound, in his awkward position. He continued thus for several days and nights, and though his mother wished for death she could not die. At length a certain good man, who had heard of the magical string, and of the pitiable condition of O'Moran's daughter, called one day at the palace, with a view to destroy the properties of the string, and the Queen, who held him in high esteem, having no suspicion of his design, bade him welcome and asked him the news. He answered, with some expression of annoyance on his countenance, that the principal news in the west of Connaught, was, that Gearrog Ny-Moran had brought forth a son for the King of Connaught. When the Queen heard this from the lips of one on whom she placed the utmost reliance, she took the magical string, which she was persuaded to believe would for ever prevent O'Moran's daughter from giving birth to a roydamna, and cast it into the fire in his presence, calling down

all sorts of execrations on the head of the old sorceress, who had so much deceived her. No sooner had the last knot of the string been destroyed by the action of the fire, than the King's son, who had been so long kept spell-bound by its influence, was ushered upon the theatre of his future greatness; but his *crov*, or that part of the hand, from the wrist out, which he had thrust into the world before the magical string was perfected, was as red as blood, from which he received the cognomen of *Cróib-dearg*, or '*the Red-handed*' *Crov-derg*.

"The Queen of Connaught, who was of a most powerful family, continued to persecute the red-handed child and his mother, with all the perseverance of a jealous barren woman; but the child, who had all the appearance of royalty in his countenance, was sheltered by the clergy of the province; and when the Queen discovered that he was lurking in one monastery, he was secretly sent away to another. In this manner was he sheltered for three years in the monasteries of Connaught. At last the Queen's fury rose to such a height against the clergy, that they gave up all hopes of being able to protect the child any longer. His mother then fled with him into Leinster, where, for many years, disguised, she supported him by labouring work. When the boy grew up, although he was constantly told of the royalty of his birth, and of the respectability of the O'Morans, still, having no hopes of being able to return to his native province as long as the Queen lived, he was obliged to apply himself to common

μό δο μῦσαιζ δο μερλεχαῖς, ἡ δεαρccαιροῖς Εἰρενν πέ χαμριρ ιμῶςιν, αον
 αρ μό πο ῥάρ δο ἐλερῖς, βοῦταις, ἡ αἰδελγνεαχαῖς, αον αρ υἷλε ιναρ δοιρ-
 εαρῶαιρ δια γὰς μαῖτ, ἡ γὰς μόρ ρυαῖλε δά ττάιμιc δυαιρῆς Εἰρεανν α
 ccοιμῶccαρ δια ρεμῖρ, ὅιρ αρ ἐ πο ccογαῖς ἐ ρέν αρ αον μῆαιc πόρῶα ζαν
 τρυαῖλεδ α ḡνμῆαιδεαῖτα ταρ α ἡίρ cό α ḡάρ. Αρ πέ α λινν beορ αρ
 μό πο γαḡαδ δεαῖμαδ ḡο οἷḡτεαῖ cέτυρ ι ηΕἰρινν. Αλ Ρί ρίρén ροιρccῆδ
 ρι, ἡ αν cαιτῆμῆδ ccοḡαιρ cραιρτεῖ cειρτḡρῖταῖ δ'έcc αν τοῖτμαδ λά ριcῖτ
 δο ῥαμῆαδ (δια λυαιν δο ῥαιρηιυδ) ι ναῖβδ μαῆαιζ λέτ ι μαῖρητῖρ ccυιc.

labouring work for subsistence; and it was observed by the clowns of Leinster, that he exhibited no appearance of industry, or taste for agricultural pursuits, but was constantly telling stories about Kings, wars, and predatory excursions.

“Time rolled on, and the poor boy with the red hand was necessitated to pass his time in misery, in the society of Leinster clowns and buddaghs, whom he held in the highest contempt. At length a Connaught Bollscaire, or bearer of public news, passing through Leinster, happened to come into the very field in which Crovderg was employed, with several others, reaping rye. They immediately recognized by his dress that he was a Bollscaire, and, therefore, inquired what proclamation he was publishing. He replied in the set words of his commission, that the King of Connaught was dead, and that the people, assembled in council, had declared that they would have no king but Cathal Crovderg his son; and, he added, I, and many others, have been for several weeks in search of him in different parts of Ireland, but without success; some, who wish to support the claim of rivals to the throne of Connaught, have reported that the Queen, his step-mother, had him secretly assassinated, but others are of opinion, that he lurks in some obscure place, disguised in humble garb, and that he will return home as soon as he will hear of this proclamation. He will be

at once known by his right hand, which is as red as blood from the wrist out.

“The heart of Cathal bounded with joy at the news, and he stood on the ridge for some minutes in a reverie. His comrades told him to get on with his work, that he was always last, and that there never was a good workman from his province. Hereupon, Cathal pulled off the mitten, with which he constantly kept the *red hand* concealed, and exhibited it to the Bollscaire; and his eye beamed, and his countenance glowed with all the majesty of his father's, when he first mounted the throne of Connaught. The Bollscaire recognizing him at once by his resemblance to his father, fell prostrate at his feet. Cathal cast the sickle on the ridge, saying: ‘Slán leat, α cōppáin, ανοιρ δο'n ἐλοι-
 θεαῖν,’ i. e. ‘Farewell, sickle, now for the sword.’ And to this day, Slán chaḡaḡ ραοι αν τρεαγαλ, i. e. Cathal's farewell to the rye, meaning a farewell never to return, has been a common proverb among the Sil-Murray and their followers.

“He returned home without delay, and was solemnly inaugurated King of Connaught on Carnfree, near Tulsk, in the presence of the twelve chieftains and twelve coarbs of Sil-Murray; and though he found many rivals in the province before him, he put them all down by his superior wisdom and valour. When he had restored his native province to tranquillity he did not forget his old friends the friars, who had made

who, of all others, had destroyed most of the rebels and enemies of Ireland, he who had most relieved the wants of the clergy, the poor, and the destitute, he who, of all the Irish nobility that existed in or near his time, had received from God most goodness, and greatest virtues, for he kept himself content with one married wife, and did not defile his chastity after her death until his own death, in whose time most tithes were lawfully received in Ireland; this just and upright king, this discreet, pious, and justly-judging hero, died on the 28th day of the summer (on Monday), in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the monastery of Knockmoy^h, (which monastery, together with its site and lands, he himself had

such efforts to save him from the fury of the Queen. He erected several monasteries for them on an extensive scale, and in magnificent style, namely, the monastery of Ballintober in Mayo, which was three years in building, and which was roofed and shingled with oak timber; the monastery of Athlone, on the Shannon; and also that of Knockmoy, in the county of Galway."

Notwithstanding the evidence of this vivid tradition, we must conclude from the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, that Turlough More O'Connor, King of Ireland, had three sons by his married wife, namely, Maelisa, Coarb of St. Coman, who was his eldest son and heir, Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn.

Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, who was his own grandfather, alludes to the traditions preserved in the country about the valour of "Charles the Red-handed," but makes no allusion whatever to the story above given, which, though in great part fabulous, is generally believed to be true by the story-tellers and farmers in the counties of Mayo and Galway. But to enter upon the proofs of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of Cathal Crowderg would swell this note to a length which would interfere with the elucidation of other entries in those Annals, and the Editor must, therefore, reserve the discussion of the

question for another work.

Ledwich, in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, second edition, p. 520, says, that there is a monument to Cathal Crowderg in the Abbey of Knockmoy; but the monument in that abbey to which he alludes, but which he evidently never saw, is that of Malachy O'Kelly, who died in 1401, and of his wife Finola, the daughter of O'Connor, who died in 1402. Ledwich was of opinion that the fresco paintings on the north wall of the choir of this abbey, were executed in the seventeenth century, "when," he says, "the confederate Catholics possessed themselves of the abbeys of Ireland, which they everywhere repaired, and, in many instances, adorned with elegant sculptures;" but it is quite clear, from the style of these paintings, and from the legible portion of the inscriptions, among which may be clearly read, in the black letter, *orate pro anima Malachia*, that they belong to the period of the aforesaid Malachy O'Kelly, by whom the abbey of Knockmoy seems to have been repaired if not in great part re-edified; for it is quite obvious, from the style of the abbey of Ballintober, which unquestionably exhibits the architecture of the latter part of the twelfth century, that there is no part of that of Knockmoy as old as the period of Cathal Crowderg.

^h *Knockmoy*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan,

muaidhe iar na heðbairt dó buðén do dia, 7 do na mancharib roime rin guna
ponn 7 fearponn, 7 a aðnacal innre co huaral onórac. A bpurc loça
meuca do geneað catál crioibdearcc, 7 a oilímain in uib diarmata ag taðcc
ua cóimceanainn. Aod ó concobair a mac do gabáil riði Connaét tar a ér
gan cáirde uair bávar braithe Connaét ar a láim pé nécc a aatar. Ar pé
huét gabala riðe don aod ra tucc ró deara mac ui mannaacán do ðallað
tré éccfn mná do tabairt, 7 a láina 7 a cōra do bēn do neoc oile iar
nðenam méple dó. Do cóiméd rmaéta plata innrin.

Aod mac Concobair maonmoizi décc ag toideét ó Iepuralém, 7 ó rpué
lorðanén dó.

Donðacataiz mac ariðetaiz uí Raðuib toípeé cloinne comaltaið décc ina
oibéri acc topur Pattraice.

Maoilreaclainn mac taððg uí ceallaið tiðearna ó maine do écc.

Giolla na naomh cōm ó Seaónuraið tiðearna leze iartaraizge cenél
aoda na hectgi décc.

Domnall ó ceallaið tiðearna ó maine décc.

Cúcnann ua comcñainn décc.

Matgámain mac cetífnaið uí cérin tiðearna ciarraizge loça na nairneað
décc.

Cathal Crovderg died at Broyeoll in Connoght. Bruigheol, or Briola, is in Clann-Uadagh, near the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon. The entry is as follows:

“A. D. 1223. Cahall Crovederge O'Connor, King of Connoght, and King of the Irish of Ireland, one that used reverence and bounty towards the Church, and both ritch, fortunate, and happy, died in Broyeoll in Connought, and Hugh mac Cahall, his son, was constituted King of Connoght in his place.”

¹ *Harbour of Lough Mask*, popc locha mearca. —This place is now called Caladh Locha Measca, and Ballincalla, and is a parish in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, verging on Lough Mask. Calað, in this part of Ireland, signifies a landing place for boats, and is synonymous with popc; though in the county of Ros-

common it means a wet meadow, or a strath or holm on the margin of a lake or river.

^k *A robbery*, iar nðenam méple.—This passage is given more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows: “Hugh O'Conor, his own son, assumed the government of Connaught after him, and right worthy of the dignity he was, for he had been a king for his efficiency, might, and puissance, in his father's life-time, and he had the hostages of Connaught in his hands. And God permitted his succession, for such was the strictness of his law, that no evils were committed in Connaught at his accession, but one act of plunder on the road to Croagh-patrick, for which the perpetrator had his hands and feet cut off; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Monahan, for which he was deprived of sight.”

granted to God and the monks), and was interred therein nobly and honourably. Cathal Croiderg was born at the Harbour of Lough Mask¹, and fostered in Hy-Diarmada by Teige O'Concannon. The government of Connaught was assumed without delay by Hugh O'Conor, his son; for the hostages of Connaught were in his (Hugh's) hands at the time of his father's death. Hugh, upon his accession to the government, commanded the son of O'Monahan should be deprived of sight as a punishment for his having violated a female, and ordered the hands and feet of another person to be cut off for having committed a robbery*. This *was done* to maintain the authority of a prince.

Hugh, the son of Conor Moinmoy [O'Conor], died on his return from Jerusalem and the River Jordan.

Donncahy, the son of Aireaghtagh O'Rodiv, Chief of Clann-Tomalty¹, died on his pilgrimage, at Toberpatrick^m.

Melaghlin, the son of Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla na-naev Crom [the Stooped] O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the Western half of Kinelea of Echtge, died.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Cucannon O'Concannon died.

Mahon, the son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Kerry of Lough-na-narneyⁿ, died.

¹ *Clann-Tomalty*, clann tomaltairg. — This tribe was situated in the plains of Roscommon, not far from Rathcroghan, but they sunk into obscurity, and were deprived of property at so early a period, that the extent, or even exact position, of their cantred, cannot now be determined.

^m *Toberpatrick*, topar patratic, i. e. St. Patrick's well.—This is certainly the Abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. There are countless other places in Connaught so called.

ⁿ *Kerry of Lough-na-narney*, ciappairge loca na nárneacó.—This territory is now simply called ciappairge by the natives of it, who speak the Irish language remarkably well. It comprises the parishes of Annagh, Bekan, and Aghamore, which form about the southern half of the ba-

rony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo. Colgan, and after him O'Flaherty, have supposed, that the territory of Kierrigia de Loch nairne was co-extensive with the barony of Belathamnais, otherwise called Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 137; and *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46, p. 276. But this, which is put as a mere conjecture by Colgan, is certainly incorrect; for the mountainous district of Sliabh Lugha, which belonged to the Galengæ, and of which the Kierrigii never possessed any portion, formed the greater part of that barony. The boundary of the diocese of Achonry runs across the barony of Costello, in such a manner as to divide it into two almost equal parts. That part of the barony to the north of this boundary is, even at this very day, called Sliabh Lugha,

Ἀν ταρβαν γαν βυαν γῶ πελ βριγδε, γ αν επεαβῶ ἀγα βεναν̄ δο βριγ
αν ὀσκαῖδ, γ να δομινδε.

Μαμριτυρ δο ὀγβῆλ la Μυριρ mac γρηιλτ (ὁ πατέρ γρηιλταῖς cille
βαρα, γ γεαρλταῖς ὀφρυμυαν) in εὐχαῖλ in εαπρκοβιτεachte cluana ir in
Μυμῆαν δο βραιτρῖβ S. προμριαιρ.

and was O'Gara's original country; and the part of the barony lying to the south of the said boundary is Kerry of Lough-na-narney. The lake of loē na n-áinnead, i. e. *Lake of the Sloes*, from which this territory took its name, is situated on the boundary between the parishes of Bekan and Aghamore, in the barony of Costello, and is now more generally called Mannin Lough. Downing, who wrote about the year 1682, when the name of this lake was well remembered, puts the situation of this lake beyond dispute by stating that the castle of Mannin is in Lough Army. "There is likewise," he says, "a small lough in the barony, called Lough Army in former times. In the west end thereof stands an antient ruin of a castle called Mannin." See Map to the *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, on which this lake and its castle are shewn, as well as the true boundary line between Kerry of Lough-na-narney and Sliabh Lugha, or O'Gara's country.

• ° *Maurice Fitzgerald*.—He was the grandson of the Maurice Fitzgerald who came to Ireland with the Earl Strongbow, and who died on the 1st of September, 1177. For the origin of the family of Fitzgerald the reader is referred to the History of the Earls of Desmond, by the celebrated Daniel O'Daly, published at Lisbon in 1655, under the title of "*Initium Incrementum et Exitus Familie Giraldinorum, Desmonice Comitum Palatinorum Kyerria in Hiberniâ, ac persecutionis Hæreticorum Descriptio, ex nonnullis fragmentis collecta, ac Latinitate donata*." In this work O'Daly deduces the pedigree of the Fitzgeralds from Troy, and places their ancestors among the followers of

Æneas into Italy, where they settled in Tuscany, or Etruria, from whence some of the family passed into Normandy, thence into England, and, in process of time, into Ireland. But the Editor is of opinion that there is no authentic monument of the history of this family earlier than the time of William the Conqueror, with whom they seem to have come into England, though Mr. Burke, in his pedigree of the Duke of Leinster, asserts that his ancestor Otho was a Baron of England in the 16th year of Edward the Confessor.

The character of Maurice Fitzgerald, the first of this family that came to Ireland, and who was one of the principal heroes of the English Conquest, is given as follows by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis :

"Erat autem Mauritius vir venerabilis & verecundus : vultu colorato, decentique : mediocri quodam modicitate, tam mediocribus minor quam modicis maior. Vir tam animo quam corpore modificato : nec illo elato, nec hoc dilatato : Innata vir bonitate bonus & tamen longe cura propensiore bonus fieri, quam videri malens. Mauricio modus, in omnibus servare modum : ut credi possit suarum partium, suique temporis tam censura morum, quam facetiarum exemplum. Vir breuiloquus et sermone perpauco sed ornato : puta, plus pectoris habens quam oris, plus rationis quam orationis : plus sapientia [sapientiæ ?] quam eloquentia. Et tamen cum sermonem res exigebat : ad sententiam dicendam, sicut serus, sic scientissimus. Rebus quoque in Martiis, vir animosus : et nulli fere strenuitate secundus. Ad capessenda tamen pericula, nec impetuosus nec præceps : sed sicut providus in aggrediendis :

The corn remained unreaped until the Festival of St. Bridget [1st February], when the ploughing was going on, in consequence of the war and inclement weather.

A monastery was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald^p, from whom the Fitzgeralds of Kildare and Desmond are descended, at Youghal^q, in the diocese of Cloyne, in Munster^r, for Franciscan friars^r.

sic pertinax erat in aggressis. Vir sobrius, modestus, et castus : stabilis, firmus, atque fidelis. Vir quidem non expers criminis : crimine tamen omni notabili carens et enormi.”—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 42.

It is stated by some popular Irish writers that this first Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed Chief Governor of Ireland by Henry II. in 1173; but this seems to be an error, as no original authority has yet been found for it, and his name does not appear in the list of Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. c. 15, p. 102, nor in any other trustworthy authority that the Editor has ever seen; but his grandson, the Maurice mentioned in the text, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229, and again in 1232. This Maurice is said to have been the first who brought the orders of Friars Minors and Preachers into Ireland. By a mandatory letter of Henry III., dated 26th November, 1216, he was put into possession of Maynooth, and all the other lands of which his father died seised in Ireland; and was put also into possession of the castle of Crome in the county of Limerick. According to the tradition among the O'Donovans, as stated in the Pedigree of the late General O'Donovan, by John Collins, he was the first that drove the head of that family from the castle of Crome, or Croom, in the county of Limerick; but the Editor has not been able to find any cotemporaneous authority for this statement, nor any authority whatever older than a manuscript, entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of

the Sale Catalogue of the books and MSS. of the late Lord Kingsborough, in which it is stated as follows: “But let us pass from the rough seas to the smooth plains, whereof we shall find few till we pass Clancahill, a territory belonging to the Donovans, a family of Royall Extraction amongst the Irish. They came hither from Coshma, in the county of Limerick, and” “built there the famous Castle of Crome, which afterwards falling to the Earle of Kildare, gave him his motto of CROME-A-BOO, still used in his scutcheon.” Dr. Smith, who has used the information in this MS. throughout his Natural and Civil History of Cork, repeats the same passage, vol. i. p. 25, but quotes no authority whatever.

This Maurice died on the 20th of May, 1257, in the habit of St. Francis, and was succeeded by his son Maurice Fitz-Maurice Fitzgerald, who was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland on the 23rd of June, 1272.—See Lodge's Peerage, and a curious pedigree of the Fitzgeralds, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and another in the copy from the Autograph of Duaid Mac Firbis, in the same Library.

^p *Youghal*, Eo cáill, a well-known town in the county of Cork, situated on the River Blackwater, about twenty miles east of Cork.

^q *In Munster*, *in* in *mumain*, i. e. *in* in, in the, and *mumain* *Munster*; the article *an* or *in* being sometimes prefixed to names of territories and countries in the Irish language.

^r Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following entry relative to the son of

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1225.

AOIS CRÍOSD, míle, dá céad, ríce a cúig.

Amhlaoibh ua beóllám aircinneac dhroma cliaib, Saol eanna, 7 biatac coitcéinn décc.

Ua Maolbhrénainn ab mainiurpe na buille décc do bieth cuirlinne do leiccead dó.

Maolbríge ua maiccin ab topair padraic, mac oige 7 eannaib décc. Ar ler po tionnenaó teampal tobair patraic, 7 po forbaio gona Shantair, 7 cporaib iar mor íaoṣar a nóoir patraic, 7 Muire, éoin, 7 na naprtal.

Giolla an cóimheo mac giolla áppaig uaral íaccart 7 peaprun tige baioin deḡ.

Dionir ó maolciarain aircinneac arda carna décc.

Giollacoirpte ua muḡroin decc, 7 a adnacal i ccongá peáin.

Coimérge móir íluaiḡ do dénam lá hua néll i cconnaṣtaib do congnam le cloinn Ruaidrí uí concobair, .i. toirpdealbá 7 aod tré forcongna duinn óig mécc oipeáṣtaig íoḡtaoíreac Sil Muirebhais a ndioḡail a peapainn do bén de duu concobair (.i. aod). Áct éina ó po iompaio macc oipeáṣtaig

Hugh de Lacy: "A. D. 1224. The son of Hugo came to Ireland, despite of the King of England, and a great war and contention arose between him and the English of Ireland, all of whom rose up against him and banished him to O'Neill, King of Aileach. Thither the English and Irish of Ireland pursued them, with their forces, namely, Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught; Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, King of Munster; Dermot Cluasach Mac Carthy, King of Desmond; and all the other chiefs of Ireland, except the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. They marched to Muirtheimhne and Dundalk, where they demanded hostages of the sons of Hugo and of O'Neill. Then came O'Neill with his English and Irish forces, and distributed them on the passes of Sliabh Fuaid and the Gates of Emania, and the woods of Conaille; and the

English were challenged to approach them in those places. However, when the English of Ireland perceived that they occupied such strong positions, they came to the resolution of making peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the King of England. The English of Ireland then dispersed without obtaining tribute or reward from Hugh O'Neill."

* *Biatagh*, *biatach*, a public victualler.—Sir Richard Cox thought that this term was the same as *Buddagh*, a clown or villain; but the two words are essentially different in their application and derivation, *biatach* being derived from *biao*, food, and *booaic*, which is a name of contempt, from a different radix. The *Biatagh* was endowed with a quantity of land called a *baile biataig*, or *ballybetagh*, which was the thirtieth part of a *triocha ced*, or barony, and contained

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1225.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-five.

Auliffe O'Beollan (Boland) Erenagh of Drumcliff, a wise and learned man, and a general Biatagh^s, died.

O'Mulrenin, abbot of the monastery of Boyle, died in consequence of having been blooded.

Maelbrighde O'Maigin, Abbot of Toberpatrick^t, a son of chastity and wisdom, died. By him the church of Toberpatrick, together with its sanctuary and crosses, had been, with great exertions, begun and finished, in honour of St. Patrick, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. John, and the Apostles.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe Mac Gillacarry, a noble priest, and parson of Teach Baoithin, died.

Dionysius O'Mulkieran^u, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Gilla-Coirpthe O'Muron, died, and was buried at Conga-Fechin (Cong).

O'Neill mustered a great force at the request of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, who wanted to be revenged of O'Connor (i. e. Hugh^w), for having deprived him (Mageraghty) of his lands, and marched into Connaught to assist the sons of Roderic, viz., Turlough and Hugh. But

four quarters or seisreaghs, each containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. The ancient Irish had two kinds of farmers, the one called Biataghs and the other Brughaidhs (Brooces), who seem to have held their lands of the chief under different tenures; the former, who were comparatively few in number, would appear to have held their lands free of rent, but were obliged to entertain travellers, and the chief's soldiers, when on their march in his direction; and the latter would appear to have been subject to a stipulated rent and service. According to the *Leabhar Buidhe*, or the Yellow Book of the Mac Fiebises of Lecan, preserved in the Manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 18, p. 921, it appears that the Brughaidh, or farmer, called *bpuḡaid cesaic*,

was bound by law to keep one hundred labourers, and one hundred of each kind of domestic animals. For a curious dissertation on the tenure of the Irish Biataghs, the reader is referred to Harris's *Ware*, vol. ii. c. 10, pp. 157, 158; and *Statute of Kilkenny*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 4, 5.

^t *Toberpatrick*.—Now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of a great abbey and of a small church, dedicated to St. Patrick, may be seen.

^u *O'Mulkieran*, O maolcárán.—This name is still common in the vicinity of Boyle and Ardcarne.

^w *Hugh*, Αοδ, i. e. Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, who succeeded his father as King of Connaught.

when Mageraghty turned against Hugh, the Sil-Murray also, and the inhabitants of West Connaught, with Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, as well as all the Irish of the province, with the exception of Mac Dermot (Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh), conjointly rose out against him. As to O'Neill he made no delay until he arrived in the very centre of Sil-Murray, whence he marched to the Faes of Athlone^x; and he remained two nights at Muilleann Guanach^y, and totally plundered Lough Nen^z, from whence he carried off O'Connor's jewels. Thence he proceeded to Carnfree^a, where Turlough, the son of Roderic, was inaugurated; and then O'Neill, with his people, returned home; for all their own people were faithful to the sons of Roderic,

Twayme, from Esroe to Clonvicknose, in so much that there was not in all those Contreys, the door of a church unburnt, with great slaughters of both partys. Eachmarkagh Mac Brannan, Chieftaine of Corekaghlan, was killed. Mories Mac Murrogh, with his brothers, Mahon Mac Connor Menmoye, Neal O'Teig, Teig mac Gilleroe O'Connor, Flann O'Ffallawyn, and others, were all killed. The sons of Rowrie O'Connor left Connought. Hugh O'Connor took hostages of all the Province, and Geoffrey March the Deputie, with the most part of the English, returned to their houses."

^z *Lough Nen*, *loc nén*.—This is the place now called *Loch-na-n-éan*, or lake of the birds. It lies to the west of the castle of Roscommon, and is said to have been originally a deep lake; but at present it is generally dried up in summer, in consequence of drains which were sunk to carry off the water; but in winter the drains are not sufficient for this purpose, and the land becomes inundated.

^a *Carnfree*.—This carn, which was called after Fraech, the son of Fiodhach of the Red Hair, was the one on which the O'Conor was inaugurated. It is situated in the townland of Carns, in the parish of Ogulla, in the barony and county of Roscommon. The situation of this carn, so often mentioned in Irish history, was

never before pointed out by any of our topographical writers. One of the legends given in the *Dinnseanchus* points out its situation very distinctly in the following words: "They conveyed the body of *Fraech* to *Cnoc na Dala* (Hill of the Meeting) to the south-east of *Cruachain*, and interred him there; so that it is from him the *carn* is named: unde dicitur *Carn Fraeich*, i. e. the *carn* of Fraech."—*Book of Lecan*, fol. 243, p. a, col. a.

It is a small carn of stones and earth, situated to the south of the village of Tulsk, and about three miles to the south-east of Rathcroghan, in the townland of Carns, to which this carn and a small green mound, or tumulus, situated to the east of the carn, give name. This carn, though small, is a very conspicuous object in the plain of Croghan; and a good view of it, as well as of Rathcroghan, may be had from the street of Elphin. Not far from this carn, in the same field, is a long standing stone, called *cloic fada na gcapn*, which was probably erected here as a boundary. The Editor visited this place on the 10th of August, 1837, and made every search for the inauguration stone of the O'Conors, but could find no such stone, nor tradition respecting it. It is probable that it was either destroyed or carried away several centuries since. The green moat to the east of Carnfree is the *Dumha Sealga*, so

ττιγihb. (ο ποβα ταιριρι λά cloinn Ruaidhri α παιρεcta buóén) ac̃t mað aor
gpaða aóða namá, .i. mac diápmada, 7 dáuit ua floinn, 7c̃.

Arí comairle ar ar cinneadh annhri le mac caatail cpoibdeirg, dul i
cceann gall co cúirt aca luam, óir do pala go roðánac dórann maite gall
Ereann do beic com̃puinti annhribe an ionbaib rin, 7 báttar capaid a
nurmór dórann alop a atar, 7 ar apon ferin uair bá tuarurclac̃ tiod-
laic̃teac̃ iad apason dóib. Fiaohaidib goill roime rin go lútgáirec̃ 7 congbaib
scorpa é go lán gpaðac̃ athaib iar rin. Tuccraib an iurc̃ir 7 inap lór lair
do maiteib gall ar éhna ina commbaib annhri, donnchaib cairbrec̃ ua briam,
7 ua maolreclainn gona poc̃raibib.

Iar eclop an, comcpuinuigt̃i rin do luét moigi haí, 7 do tuataib
Connaét, po tecriod pompa i ccric̃ luighe, 7 i teir namalgaib gona
mbuar 7 innleada, 7 po paccab̃riod meic Ruaidhri in uaat̃a poc̃raib.
Teccaid clann Ruaidhri uí concobair pompa iapom an líon báttur co cill
ceallaig ar cúl a mbó 7 a mbuar. Imtura aóða go ngalluib uime cuirib
rior̃ta riublaea uaat̃a dapccain aopa gpaib cloinne Ruaidhri, 7 congbaib
tpom a plóig ina ttim̃cel pe hionnraigib do tabairt op̃ra buóén. Téa aóð
mac Ruaidhri mic Muirceartai, dom̃nall ua plait̃b̃h̃itai, tigeap̃nán mac
caatail miccárain, 7 mac toirp̃dealb̃aig mic Ruaidhri danacul coða dá naor
gpaib. Teccaid goill im aóð mac caatail cpoibdeirg iap̃rin i ttim̃ceal toirp̃-

celebrated in the Dinneanchus and Lives of St. Patrick.

^b *Had paid them wages, &c.*, uair ba tuarurclac̃, tiodlaic̃teac̃ iad apason dóib.—The tuarurclac̃ was the stipend or wages paid by the superior to his assistant. It never means tribute, or even rent, but a stipend or salary for work or service done. The Annalists here look upon the English as hireling soldiers, who were employed in the service of the King of Connaught. They do not appear to have been aware of the mandate, dated 12th June, 1225, issued by King Henry III., directing William Earl Marshall, the Lord Justice, to seize on the whole country of Connaught, stated to have been forfeited by O'Conor, and to deliver it to Richard de Burgo; or, if they were aware of it, they may not have

been willing to acknowledge the King's right to make such a grant.

^c *Troops.*—All this is much better told in the Annals of Kilronan, in which it is stated that the sons of Roderic were left with a few Roydamnas, chieftains, horse-boys, and servants: 7 po pagbuit meic Ruaidhri gan timol aipecta, 7 ñ paibe na b̃p̃p̃aib ac̃t uaat̃a p̃d̃am̃nac̃ 7 taoirec̃, 7 gille ech, 7 gille p̃p̃reolma.

^d *Kilkelly*, cill ceallaig, i.e. the church of St. Ceallach.—An old church in a village and parish of the same name, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. See it marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, and noted in the explanatory Index to the same Map, p. 484.

excepting only the supporters of Hugh, namely, Mac Dermot, David O'Flynn, &c.

The resolution then adopted by the son of Cathal Crowderg, was to repair to the English to the Court of Athlone; for it happened, fortunately for him, that the chiefs of the English of Ireland were at that very time assembled there, and the greater part of them were friendly to him, on his father's account as well as on his own, for both had paid them wages^b [for military services], and had been bountiful towards them. The English received him with joy, and kept him among them with much affection for some time afterwards. He then engaged in his cause the Lord Justice, and as many of the chiefs of the English of Ireland as he considered necessary, together with Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and O'Melaghlin, with their forces.

When the inhabitants of Moynai and of the Tuathas of Connaught had heard of this muster, they fled into the territory of Leyny and Tirawley, with their cows and other cattle, and left the sons of Roderic attended by only a few troops^c. The sons of Roderic O'Conor afterwards proceeded to Kilkelly^d with all the troops they had, and placed themselves in defence of their cows and flocks. As for Hugh [O'Conor], and the English who accompanied him, they despatched light marauding parties to plunder the retainers of the sons of Roderic, but detained the main body of their army about them for the purpose of making an attack upon [the sons of Roderic] themselves. Hugh, the son of Roderic, Donnell O'Flaherty, Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccarain^e, and the son of Turlough, son of Roderic, went to protect some of their Aes graidh^f.

^e *Cathal Miccarain*.—He is called Cathal Miogharan by Duaid Mac Firbis, in his Pedigree of the O'Conors, in Lord Roden's copy of his Genealogical Book, p. 219. He was the fifteenth son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.—See also the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4. This Cathal, who was one of the illegitimate sons of King Turlough, left one son, Conor, of whose descendants no account is preserved.

^f *To protect some of their Aes gradha*, δανὰcul cōa δα naop γραιό, i. e. to protect their stewards and chief servants of trust. Αορ γραιό is used throughout these Annals in the sense of

“servants of trust.” It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that they went on this occasion to protect the cows and people of Farrell O'Teige, who had taken an oath to be faithful to them, but that he was the first of the Connacians that violated his oath to the sons of Roderic; and that he brought in their stead Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, and the English, to protect his cows and people; that it was on this occasion the English came in collision with Turlough, the son of Roderic, who, perceiving the treachery of O'Teige, made a judicious and clever retreat by the help of Donn Oge Mageraghty, Flaherty

δεαλβαίξ. Ιαρ na αιριυέσαθ ριν δόρατν cuiρiρ a γλαρλάιτ i ρέμτúr ροιμε, Donn ócc mág oipeáctaiξ zona anpaóaiθ, πλατθεαρταc ua flannaγáin, 7 uaéaθ daíρaiθ eozanaé baoi ina ρócairi, opóaiξiρ iao dia nimóóóñ ina ndeóió zó τεάρnαδαρ ρamíaiθ ona mbioóbaóaiθ zan aon do éuiriμ uíob. Do ρala an lá ρin úponz do ρioρéaiθ aóða ui éonéobairi i ccññ eaémarcáiξ mic hpanáin zó nveachaiθ do éopnañ a bóicpece oppa zó topoéaiρ eaémarcáé don anbpoplann galccao baoi na azaiθ. Leanaip aóθ ó conéobaip zó ngallaiθ uime mac ρuaiθpi an oiúce ρin zó mílecc zó mbaoi teópa hoitce iappin az apzain luiξne do zác leé. Bá hiondoconaiξ do ρala dó eaξpa annpín. Síé do óenañ iap ná apzain tap cenn an tiopuairpi do páccbaó da himmib ilíuiξmu.

Ar ann báτταρ meic Ruaiθpi mun ampa a ccomzari do loc mic pepar-aóaiξ i nglñd na moéapτ. Comairliξiρ aóθ pé na gallaiθ annpín na tuáta diomnpaiξiθ dia napzain, Síol Muipεαoθaiξ, 7 clann tomaltaiξ diomnpaó map an ceoña ó do báτταρ ap τεέcñ ροιμε. Ιαρ ccinneao na comairle ρi lotταρ ρompa i ρliξiθ naé ρmuainpeao gall co bpiát dul tpeppe .i. hi bpioó ngatlaiξ zó ρiaéτpaτ áé tíge in meppaiξ zup airccpiob cúil cepnaóa iap noilgññ a óaome dóib. Zác ap zab zó dubconga do luét

O'Flanagan, and some of the Tyronian route of soldiers, who covered their retreat.

² *Tyronian soldiers.*—These were some of the soldiers left by O'Neill to assist Turlough, the son of Roderic, whom he had set up as King of Connaught. In the Annals of Kilronan these are called beazán don Rúe Eozanaé, i. e. some of the Eugenian, or Kinel-Owenian, *route, turma*, or company of soldiers.

³ *Him.*—In the Annals of Kilronan it is stated that Mac Braunan displayed great valour in defending himself, but that he was overwhelmed by too many men of might.

⁴ *Meelick, Miluc.*—A church, near which are the ruins of one of the ancient Round Towers, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.

⁵ *Then left, do páccbaó.*—That is, the number not seized upon by the plunderers previously

to the ratification of the peace.

¹ *Lough Macfarry*, loc mic Fepaóaiξ, called loc mic Epáóaiξ, in the Annals of Connaught, and loc mic Aipeaóaiξ, in those of Kilronan. This name is now forgotten; but the Editor thinks that it was the old name of the Lake of Templehouse, in the county of Sligo.

² *Inhabitants of the Tuathas.*—This is better told in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: “The resolution which the son of Cathal Crovderg then adopted, was to go with the English in pursuit of the cows of the Tuathas, of the Sil-Murray, and of the Clann-Tomalty, by a way which no Englishman had ever passed before, that is, by Fidh Gadlaigh, until they arrived at Attymas, and they received neither javelin nor arrow on that rout. They plundered Coolcarney, where they seized upon the cows and destroyed the people. Some attempted to escape from them into the Backs;

The English, with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, then set out to surround Turlough; but the latter, on perceiving this, ordered his recruits in the van, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, with his Calones, Flaherty O'Flanagan, and a few Tyronian soldiers^c, who were with him in the rear, to cover the retreat, by which means they escaped from the enemy without the loss of a man. On the same day some of Hugh O'Connor's marauding parties encountered Eachmarcach Mac Branan, who had gone to protect his cows against them; and Eachmarcach fell by the overwhelming force of the warriors who fought against him^b. Hugh O'Connor, and the English, pursued the sons of Roderic that night to Meelick^d, and for three nights afterwards continued plundering Leyny in all directions. This was unfortunate to O'Hara, who had to make peace with them, in consideration of the inconsiderable number of its cattle then left^e in Leyny.

The sons of Roderic were at this time stationed near Lough Macfarry^f, in Gleann-na-Mochart. Hugh then proposed to the English that they should pursue and plunder the inhabitants of the Tuathas^g, the Sil-Murray, and Clann-Tomalty, as they had fled before him [with their cattle]; and this being agreed upon, they set out, taking a road which the English *alone* would never have thought of taking^h, viz. they passed through Fiodh Gatlaigh, and marched until they reached Attymasⁱ; and they plundered Coolcarney^j, after

but such of these as were not drowned in the attempt were killed or plundered. It was pitiful! Such of them as proceeded to Dubhchonga were drowned, and the fishing weirs with their baskets, were found full of drowned children. Such of the flitting Clann-Tomalty as escaped the English and the drowning, fled to Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, and left without a single cow."

^a *Would never have thought of taking*, na^c rmuainfeab^d gall co bpa^e dul tpeimpe, that is, Hugh, who was intimately acquainted with the passes and population of the country, conducted the English by a rout which they themselves would never have thought of. The Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan describe these transactions more fully than those of the Four Masters.

^c *Attymas*, αιτ τιγε αν μερραις.—A parish forming about the southern half of the territory of Coolcarney, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in the year 1844, and Explanatory Index to the same, p. 477.

^d *Coolcarney*, Cúil Ceapnaða.—This territory retains its name to the present day. It is situated in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo, and comprises the parishes of Kilgarvan and Attymas, which are divided from the county of Sligo by a stream called Sruthan geal. According to the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, Cuil Cearnadha extended from Beul atha na nidheadh, six miles from Ballina, to the road or pass of Breachmhuighe (Breaghwy), which is the name

an t-eóine ro báidte a noimíor. Ar amlaib do geibte na císceanna uar a ccairrib lómlán do leanbaib iar na mbáthad. Thac a tteapna don toirc rin díob ó gallaib, 7 on iombátao pempáite lódar i tír namalgaib do ndeacáib ó dúibea fúta gónár fáccaib aon bó aca.

Maó iad clann Ruaidrí tra arí comairle do rónrat ag loc mic peapadaiḡ rḡaoileao ó apoile díob go rḡepdír roóraithe gall pé haoó. Donn maḡ oiréctaiḡ, 7 apoile dia maiéib do éor do raiḡiú uí plaitbaerptaiḡ a ppír com-luigi 7 comódaíḡ. Meic muircearptaiḡ uí concobaip, 7 tḡearnan mac catail do dul ar cúl a mbó 7 a muinpear, 7 Síe do dénaim díob tap a cclinn go bḡáḡbaidír goill mac catail cpoibdeirḡ. Ar ann baol aó mun am roin i moig neó, 7 tḡaḡaib meic muircearptaiḡ muinmḡ ina éclinn ar Shlanaiḡ 7 comaircib.

Maó an taob éear do connactaib dana nír bó ciúin díob don dul roin, uair tanḡadap goill laigín 7 muḡan im muircearptac ua bḡiaim, goill díḡ muḡan beór, 7 díḡpam corcaíḡ ina tḡrécomuip ḡup maibḡat a ndaoine doineoó, ar a ruḡrat díob, 7 ḡup ionḡadap a mbḡuig 7 a mbailte. Bá hóc tra lá haoó mac catail cpoibdeirḡ a tḡoótroim don tuipir rin uair ní hé ro éócuip iad, achte tnué, 7 foḡmat dá ngabáil pé pé ḡac maibḡr dá ccualadap dḡáḡail don iurdíḡ gona gallaib i cconnactaib an tan roin. Ar don ruactar ro do maibaid ceḡpe meic méc mupchaib ar én látaip.

Bá tḡpuacch tra an nemḡén do ḡeonaig díá don cuicceó do bḡḡip baol i nEḡinn an ionbaib rí, uair ní coiccleao an mac occlaoic apoile acḡ ḡá cḡeacḡaó 7 arccain foḡa cumang. Do cuipib beór mná, 7 lenim, painn, 7 roḡaoine dḡpuacḡ 7 ḡoḡta don éoccaó rin.

of a townland in the parish of Castleconor, lying to the east of Ardnarea.

^a *After having destroyed its people*, iap nólḡenn a doine díob.—The word díḡenn or díḡeann signifies destruction, or depopulation. O'Clery writes it díḡiomn, according to the modern Irish orthography, and explains it rḡḡior, no díoláit-puḡaóh. The compound uile-díḡenn means total destruction, extirpation, or annihilation.—See Annals of Tighernach at the year 995.

^r *Duvcongá*.—This place is now called béal áta congá in Irish, and Anglicised Bellacong and Ballycong. It is situated near Ballymore

Lough, in the parish of Attymas, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 40; and also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiach-rach*, pp. 242, 243, and map to the same.

^s *The baskets of the fishing weirs*, na cecanna uar a ccairrib.—In the Annals of Kilonan the reading is, na cappaḡna co na cearcandaib; and in the Annals of Connaught, na capp co na ceppachaib, i. e. the weirs and baskets. The children that had been carried away by the floods were found entangled in the baskets, which were placed for nets in the *carrys* or fishing weirs.

having *nearly* destroyed its people^a. Some of them fled to Duvconga^f, but the greater part of these were drowned; and the baskets of the fishing weirs^g were found full of drowned children. Such of them as on this occasion escaped from the English, and the drowning aforesaid, passed into Tirawley, where they were attacked by O'Dowda, who left them not a single cow.

As to the sons of Roderic, the resolution they adopted, at Lough Macfarry, was to separate from each other, until the English should leave Hugh; to send Donn Mageraghty, and others of their chieftains, to O'Flaherty, their sworn friend and partisan; and the sons of Murtough O'Conor, and Tiernan, the son of Cathal^h, to take charge of their people and cows, and to obtain peace on their behalf, until the English should leave (Hugh) the son of Cathal Croiderg. Hugh was at this time at Mayo, and the sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] went to him under protection and guaranteeⁱ.

As to the inhabitants of the southern side of Connaught, they were not in a state of tranquillity at this period, for the English of Leinster and Munster, with Murtough O'Brien, the English of Desmond, and the sheriff of Cork, had made an irruption upon them, and slew all the people that they caught, and burned their dwellings and villages. Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, was displeased at their coming on this expedition; for it was not he that sent for them, but were themselves excited by envy and rapacity, as soon as they had heard what good things the Lord Justice and his English followers had obtained in Connaught at that time. During this incursion the four sons of Mac Murtough were slain on the same spot.

Woeful was the misfortune, which God permitted to fall upon the best province in Ireland at that time! for the young warriors did not spare each other, but preyed and plundered each other to the utmost of their power. Women and children, the feeble, and the lowly poor^w, perished by cold and famine in this war!

^a *Tiernan, the son of Cathal.*—He was the son of Cathal O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conór, Monarch of Ireland.

ⁱ *Under protection and guarantee,* *an plánaib* 7 *comaircib*, that is, they had persons to guarantee their safety on their arrival in his presence, to make their mock peace. In the Annals of

Kilronan it is stated that the sons of Murtough "went into his house [to make their submission] under sureties and guarantees."

^w *The poor.*—The Annals of Kilronan state, that during this war women, children, young lords, and mighty men, as well as feeble men, perished of cold and famine. *Do cupit mna*

The sons of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor] having come before Hugh O'Conor, as we have stated, he went on the next day to Kilmaine, where the three English armies met; and nearly the whole of the *triocha ched* (cantred) was filled with people, both English and Irish. Hugh O'Flaherty, under the protection and guarantee of the chiefs of the English, and of his gossip^x, Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, came to Hugh O'Conor and the Lord Justice, and made peace with O'Conor, on behalf of his people and cows, on condition that he should expel the sons of Roderic. After this, Hugh and his English went to Tuam, where he dismissed the English of Leinster and Desmond; after which he returned back to (watch) O'Flaherty, for he did not confide in him, as O'Flaherty had, some time before, the sons of Roderic at the west side of the lake, together with Donn Oge^y Mageraghty.

The son of Manus^z then parted from the sons of Roderic, and set out for Tirawley, in quest of his cows and people, and fortunately found them there, without having been plundered or molested. He then took them with him, under the protection of O'Rourke, after having first plundered^a Philip Mac Costello.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien sent a detachment of his people before him, with immense spoils; but Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Owen O'Heyne, having heard of this movement, went before them with a few select men, defeated the Momonians, deprived them of their spoils, and detained some of their nobles as hostages. When Donough Cairbreach heard of this, he came to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and made a solemn peace^b with him, and bound himself never

barony of Costello, which lay on his way to O'Rourke, he plundered Mac Costello. In the Annals of Kilronan, the language of this passage is much better than that written by the Four Masters. It runs thus: *Ír ann rín nó áeilíng meic Maígnúra ne macaib Ruairí, 7 do éatara a ceir námalgaib ap cenn a mbo 7 a muintear, 7 puarabap iad go roánaic can inpaó can arguin, 7 puírae leo iat a nuic 1 Ruairí, 7 do ponrae ceic moir ap Philip mac Góirbealbh.* "Then the sons of Manus separated from the sons of Roderic, and they went to Tirawley in quest of their cows

and people, and found them in good condition, without having been plundered or molested, and they took them with them to O'Rourke, and *on their way* they took a great prey from Philip Mac Costello."

^b *A solemn peace, píe báire coindel, i. e. a peace of the extinguishing of candles, i. e. a peace so solemn, that he who should violate it would incur excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of the candles formed the last and most terror-striking part. Magoghegan expresses it, "a peace so solemn that whoever would break it was to be excommuni-*

α αορ θραϊδ ευρε. Ἰδεαθῃ νί πο κόμαλλ ριόμ α κοινγιόλλ δο mac Ruaidrí (ιαρ βραγαίλ α μιντιρε δό υαϊδ) uair ταμicc ap an céδ pluaiḡeasḡ ina aḡasḡ la haoḡ mac caṡail cpoibdeirḡ.

Τέδ αοδ ἡ an iuróir ḡona ḡallaib iarrin ḡo calasḡ innri cphḡa ḡup béccin δό πλαῖθεαρταicḡ innri cphḡa, ἡ oilén na cipe ḡo napṡraiḡib an loṡa do ταḡairc ap laimḡ aodḡa. Τριallaip an iuróir iap rin dia cḡḡ. Τεδ αοδ ó concobair dia iodlacasḡ uide éian dá plḡiḡib ḡup páḡaib an iúróir uaṡasḡ do maṡib α μιντιρε aicce imaille pe hiomasḡ pénnedḡ, ἡ fearóḡlaosḡ óri nḡor bó τairiri laip connacṡaiḡ acṡmasḡ bícc. Tuccromḡ annrin maṡe α oipeacṡa illaimḡ ḡall α nḡioll pé α τtuapartlaib, .i. πλαῖθεαρταṡ ó plannaccain, pṡirḡal ua τaiḡḡ, ἡ apoile do maṡib connacṡ, ἡ ap dóib pénn do béccin α bṡuap-laccasḡ.

Ap α haṡle rin iompaíðir ua πλαῖθεαρταḡ, meicc muirceapταḡ, ἡ na huaple apṡḡa ap aodḡ mac caṡail cpoibdeirḡ iap nḡmteṡt τpoimṡionóil na nḡall uaiḡ, ἡ πο ḡabrat le macaib Ruaidrí. Cuipir aodḡ o concobair annrin τεṡta ἡ ḡḡribne do ḡaiḡib an iurṡir dia poillpiuḡasḡ rin δό, ἡ diaipaiḡ puilleasḡ poṡpaiḡ. Nip bó haṡerc pḡ lár dóramḡ rin, uair do pṡeccra-

cated with book, bell, and candle."—See note under the year 1200.

^c *Lord Justice*.—He was Geoffrey de Marisco, or De Mariscis, or Geffry March, as he is called by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the years 1225, 1226. He was succeeded by Richard de Burgo, the great Lord of Connaught, on the 10th of March, 1227. See list of the Chief Governors of Ireland given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, where it is incorrectly stated that Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, on the 10th of March, 1227, and Richard de Burgo appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the same day and year.

^d *Inis Creamhna*.—This is a small island in Lough Corrib, near the Castle of Cargins, and belonging to the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. The name is translated Wildgarlick Isle by Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught, where he speaks

of it as follows: "Iniscreawa, or Wildgarlick Isle, is near Cargin, in the barony of Clare; a small island, where the walls and high ditch of a well fortified place are still extant, and encompass almost the whole island. Of this isle, Macamh Insicreawa, a memorable ancient magician, as they say, had his denomination."—See *Territory of Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1845, p. 25. The walls here referred to by O'Flaherty still remain, and are of a cyclopean character. The natives assert that this was the castle of Orbsen, from whom Loch Orbsen, now Lough Corrib, took its name.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed in 1843, on which the position of this island is shewn.

The transaction narrated in the text is thus stated by O'Flaherty, in his Account of West Connaught: "Anno 1225. The Lord Justice of Ireland coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused

again to oppose him, on condition that Hugh would restore him his Aes graidh. But he did not adhere to this his covenant with the son of Roderic; for, after obtaining his people from him, he came in the first army that Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, marched against him.

After this, Hugh [the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor], and the Lord Justice^c, with his English, set out for the port of Inis Creamha^d; and O'Flaherty was compelled to surrender the island of Inis Creamha, and Oilen na Circe^e, and all the vessels [boats] on the lake, into the hands of Hugh. The Lord Justice then returned home, and was escorted a great part of the way by Hugh O'Connor, with whom he left a few of the chiefs of his people, together with many soldiers^f and warriors; for the Connacians were not faithful to him, except very few. After this Hugh gave up to the English the chiefs of his people, as hostages for the payment of their wages^g, as Flaherty, O'Flanagan, Farrell O'Teige^h, and others of the chiefs of Connaught, who were *subsequently* obliged to ransom themselves.

After the departure of the main army of the English from Hugh, the sons of Cathal Crovderg, O'Flaherty, the son of Murtoughⁱ, and all the other nobles, revolted against him, and joined the sons of Roderic. Hugh O'Connor then despatched messengers and letters to the Lord Justice, to inform him of the circumstance, and request additional^k forces. His request was by no means

Odo O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, to deliver that island, Kirke Island, and the boats of Lough Orbsen, into the hands of Odo O'Connor, King of Connaught (Cathald Redfist's son), for assurance of his fidelity."—p. 25.

^c *Oilen na Circe*, now Castlekirk island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, containing the ruins of a very ancient castle.—See *Hiar Connaught*, by Roderic O'Flaherty, pp. 22, 24.

^f *Soldiers*, *penneð*.—According to the Annals of Kilronan, the Lord Justice left with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, on this occasion, a few [*uac̃að*] of the chiefs of the English and many archers [*ceippeanuig̃ im̃ða*]."

^g *Wages*, *cuapareluib̃*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, the reading is, *a ngill pe cuapareluib̃*, i. e. in pledge for their pay or stipend, i. e.

the reward or wages to be paid them by the King of Connaught for their services in war. This had nothing to do with the tribute to be paid to the King of England in accordance with the Treaty of Windsor.

^h *O'Teige* is now anglicised Teige, and sometimes Tighe. The name is common in the neighbourhood of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *The son of Murtough*, *mac Muirchepeac̃uig̃*, i. e. the sons of the celebrated Muirchertach Muimhneach, or Murtough the Momonian O'Connor, who, according to the Book of Lecan, was the eleventh son of Turlough More, monarch of Ireland.

^k *Additional*.—*Fuilleð* is the old form of the modern word *cuilleac̃að*, *more*. In the Annals of

οαρ γοιλλ ζο ροινομ ραιρέρρεαδ έ. Αέτ εφνα βα τυλλμεαδ δόιβριομ αν τυρur ριν όρι ρά μόρι α νέδαλα, γ βά βέεε α νιμρεαρzna. Cuirtear γοιλλ λαιγεαν κυγιριομ ανηριν ιμ υλλιαμ εεραγ, γ ιμ macaib γριρρίν. Ιαρ ιμβεετ να ροεραιδι ριν ανηριομ ιονηραιζιό μειc Ρuaiόρι ταρ εόεαρ ριαρ, γ γαβαιρ ροιμε ιν υιβ διαριματα μαρ α εεuala μειc Ρuaiόρι δο βειε γαν λιον ροεραιδε, υαιρ νί ρανγατταρ α λυετ combáda ιαδ mun am ροιη, γ κυριρ ρεδλιμοι α βραεαιρ, γ αριοιε δο ματειβ α μινιτιρε, γ ροεραιδε μόρι δο γλαρλάεαιβ γαλλ διοηηραδ εοζαιν υί εδιν ιν υιβ βριαεραδ αιόηε εο ιμβάδαρ αδαιζ long-puirte ιν αρδ ραεαιη ρα εομαρ να είρε δαρρεαιη α μυεα να μαιόηε αρ εειοηη.

Ροιλλριγεταρ δυα ρλαιεβεαρταιζ, γ δο macaib μαιρεαρταιζ (βαδαρ αγ ιονηραιζιό mac Ρuaiόρι) γοιλλ δο δυλ δο ερεαχαδ α βριρ εοιυιέε, Εοζαν ό ηειδιν, γ α ιμβεετ αν αρδ ραεαιη, νίρ ραλλιέεαδ ριν ριυρομ οιρ δο λήρατ ιατε δέντοιλ γ δέναιονταδ ζο ρανγαδαρ ι εοιμρρεεαρ δόιβ. Δο ζήιαδ εομαρλε ρέ ροιλε ανηριν, ι. ε. τυαεαλ mac μαιρεαρταιζ, γ ταελεε υα

Kilronan, the reading is, διαρραδ τυλλεαδ ροεραιδε.

¹ *Struggle trifling*, βα βεεε α νιμρεαρzna.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: δο γειβείρ έτάλα γ η ραζοαιρ γάε να ηιμεαρραεαιη, i. e. "They used to obtain the spoils, but did not expose themselves to the danger of the conflict." The word ιμρεαρzna, which is used by the Four Masters, is thus explained in O'Clery's Glossary of ancient Irish Words: ιμρεαρzna, ι. ιμεαρραεαιη, ι. ηρυιγεαν. "*Im-seargna*, i. e. striking on every side, i. e. conflict." Both forms of the word are correctly explained in the Irish Dictionaries of O'Brien and O'Reilly, both having taken them from O'Clery.

² *William Grace*, Υλλιαμ Εεράγ.—In the Annals of Kilronan he is called Υλλιαμ Εράγ, i. e. *Gulielmus Crassus*. Cras, or Gras, was the soubriquet of Raymond le Gras, and afterwards became a family name, which is now always incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from the French *Gras*, or *Gros*.

³ *The togher*, i. e. the causeway. This causeway, which was called εόεαρ μονα εομεαδα, is still well known, and its situation pointed out by the natives, though the country is very much improved. It is situated in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway. Hugh O'Connor, who had his residence in the plain of Croghan, marched on this occasion across the ford at Ballimoe, and directing his course south-westwards crossed this causeway, and proceeded into Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, where he had heard his rival was staying.—See note ¹, under the year 1177, pp. 34, 35, 36. Also note under the year 1255.

⁴ *Recruits*, γλαρλάεαιβ, i. e. raw recruits, or soldiers lately enlisted. The Annals of Kilronan call them γαλλειρρεανεαιβ, i. e. English archers.

⁵ *Ardrahin*, αρδ ραεαιη, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway, and a vicarage in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Here is still to be seen a small portion of the

an ineffectual one, for the English responded to his call cheerfully and expeditiously; and well was their promptness rewarded, for their spoil was great, and their struggle trifling¹. The English of Leinster, under the conduct of William Grace^m and the sons of Griffin, were sent to aid him. On the arrival of these forces, Hugh proceeded westwards, across the Togher^a [the Causeway], against the sons of Roderic, and advanced to Hy-Diarmada, where he had heard they were stationed, without any considerable forces, for their allies had not as yet joined them; and he sent his brother Felim, and others of the chiefs of his people, and a great number of the English recruits^o into Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne, to plunder Owen O'Heyne. These encamped for one night at Ardrahen^p, with a view to plunder the country early in the morning following.

O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], who were then on their way to join the sons of Roderic, having received intelligence that the English had gone to plunder their sworn partisan, Owen O'Heyne, and were stationed at Ardrahen, did not abandon their friend, but, with one mind and accord, followed the English until they came very close to them. They then held a council^q, and came to the resolution of sending Tuathal, the son of Murtough^r

ruins of an ancient cloigtheach, or Round Tower.

^q *They then held a council, do gnuat comáplaí ne poile ann rín.*—This attack on the English at Ardrahen is much better described in the Annals of Kilronan, particularly in giving the names of persons, which are so confusedly given by the Four Masters. It runs as follows: "O'Flaherty and the sons of Murtough [O'Conor], as they were coming to join the sons of Roderic, heard of the English having set out to plunder their sworn ally O'Heine, and of their being at Ardrahen; and they adopted the resolution of going to Ardrahen, attacking the English early in the morning, and burning the town over their heads. They travelled all night, and early in the morning arrived on the green of the town. The resolution they then came to was, to sent first into the town Tuathal, the son of Murtough, and whomsoever of the Irish chieftains he would wish to accompany him, while

O'Flaherty, and the other son of Murtough, was to remain outside the town. The Irishman selected to accompany Tuathal O'Conor, was Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda; and they entered the town with great courage and boldness, and the English fled out of the town, one party of them passing eastwards and another westwards. They were pursued eastwards. The party who fled to the west came in collision with the Irish who were at the back of the town, and routed them, though there were not living among the Irish any people more vigorous than they; but fortune did not favour them. The party who fled eastwards were pursued by Tuathal [O'Conor] and Taichleach O'Dowda. Tuathal first wounded the constable of the English, who fell by the hand of Taichleach. It was indeed fortunate for the sons of Roderic that they were not in this conflict," &c.

^r *Tuathal, the son of Murtough.*—From the

ουδδα ζο νδιρην αμαλλε ριύ δο έυρ δο ροιγιό αν βαίλε cetur ua πλατέβερ-
ταιζ 7 mac μνιρceαρταιζ ιμαν mbaile pećταιρ ζυνα ροέραιοιδ. Λιυό
τυατάλ, 7 ταιέλεαé ζονα brianlác ζο mñmnać meapóána 1 tpecommure
gall ιρ in mbaile ζο τυucpat τιυζ ρυαβαίρτ διοδβαό ορρο. Μαίυτεαρ ρορ
ζαλλαίβ ροιρ 7 ριαρ ap α haitle. Λñαιρτοιό αιρ na μαόμα ροιρ. Λοιτιρ
τυατάλ conpταpla na ngall dá ced ρυρζam. Αέζοναιρ ταιέλεαé έ ζυρ ραζ-
βαό an conpταpla ζan anmain de ρίde. Όάλα na ngall ap ap μνιυdeαό ap an
mbaile don ταιοίβ apail ρο ειριζ ua πλατέβερταιζ, 7 mac μνιρceαρταιζ διοίβ.
Ζιυdeαό ταρλα δαιρñén δαιβρiυde ζυρ bñpeατταρ ζοιλλ ορρα ρό cedóιρ. Αρ
don τοιρc ριν δο μαρβαό ματζamain mac αοόα mic conćobaίρ μαονμαίζε,
ζιolla cpioρd mac διαρμαδα, mall mac ρεαρζail ua έαιδζ, 7c. Αέτ έñα
ρο μαρβαό an ρεαρ ρο μαρβ mall ó ταιδζ, .i. bpaταίρ colén uí díomypaiζ.

Όάλα mac Ρυαίόρi conppecaiυ ap αβαρiαé ρe hua pπλατέβερταιζ, 7 ριρ
an ccuio oile δά naop coméa ζο τυαγδαταρ ρομπα α ndear ζο όρρiυm cñan-
náin. Λιυό αοό mac catail cpioibdeipζ ζονα ζαλλαίβ ινα ndiaiό. Comaiρ-
liζτεαρ aζ αιρeαćταίβ cloinne Ρυαίόρi anηρiν ζαé aon διοδ δο ραιγιό α
mñmata ρepiν, 7 δο ζñiat ρamlaíό aćt donn ócc μαζ oipećταίζ namá.
Cíό τρiα aćt ιαρ ρφάgbáil na ριρeαć, .i. cloinne Ρυαίόρi uí conćobaίρ
anηρiν in uaτάδ ροέραιοδe loδap δο ραιγιό αοόα uí nell, 7 donn máz oipeαć-
ταιζ imaille ριύ.

Ionnpaiζiρ αοό mac catail cpioibdeipζ ua πλατέβερταιζ anηρiν ζο τυuc
zell, 7 edipeαόa uaiό. Tainic ροiñe ιapañ ζο cill meαóóin, 7 ζο μοιζ
neó 1 ndiaiό mic μνιρceαρταιζ, 7 τιζññáin mic catail miccapain ζο
ndeariρat ρíć ταρ cññ α mbuaiρ 7 α μνιnτιpe, 7 ζο ndeαćpat do laταίρ

manner in which this name is given by the Four Masters, one would suppose that this Tuathal was one of the O'Dowda family; but the more ancient annals shew that he was Tuathal, the son of the celebrated Muirheartach Muimh-neach O'Conor, and the brother of Manus O'Conor.

^s *They joined, conppecaiυ.*—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is, ρο conpυiceαap, i. e. they met. The word conppecaiυ is often used to translate the Latin word *conveniunt*.—

See Book of Lecan, fol. 75, *b*, *a*; Book of Bal-lymote, fol. 23, p. *b*, col. *a*, line 29; and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical Book, p. 575.

^t *Druim Ceanannain.*—The Editor could not find any place of this name in the county of Galway. There is a Liscananaun in the parish of Lackagh, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^u *Residence.*—Mñmnao, is explained by O'Clery, in his Vocabulary, at the word μνιρeαόać, thus: “ Μνιρeαoñac .i. τιζεapñα. μνιρeαόać ζαé

[O'Connor], and Taichleach O'Dowda, with numerous forces, into the town, while O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough were to remain with their forces outside. Tuathal and Taichleach, with a strong body of their soldiers, marched spiritedly and boldly into the town, and made a powerful attack upon the English there, who were routed east and west. They pursued those who fled eastwards. Tuathal wounded the constable of the English with his first shot; and Taichleach, by another shot, gave him so deep a wound, that he was left lifeless. As to the English who were routed westwards from the town, they were met by O'Flaherty and the [other] son of Murtough; but it happened, through their evil destiny, that the English routed them immediately. On this occasion Mahon, the son of Hugh, who was son of Conor Moinmoy; Gilchreest Mac Dermot; Niall, the son of Farrell O'Teige, and others, were slain; but the man who slew Niall O'Teige, i. e. the brother of Colen O'Dempsey, was slain himself also.

As to the sons of Roderic, they joined^a O'Flaherty and their other allies the next morning, and proceeded southwards to Druim-Ceanannain^b; but Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, with^c his English, set out after them. The tribes who supported the sons of Roderic now held a consultation, and came to the resolution that each of them should return to his own residence^d, which all accordingly did, excepting Donn Oge Mageraghty; and the princes, i. e. the sons of Roderic, being thus left with only a small force, went to Hugh O'Neill^e, accompanied by Donn Mageraghty.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Croiderg, then attacked O'Flaherty, and took hostages and pledges from him. He then proceeded to Kilmaine and Mayo, in pursuit of the sons of Murtough^f and Tiernan, the son of Cathal Migaran [O'Connor] who came before him under the guarantee of Donough Cairbreach,

meannatta, .i. tigeapna ap gac ionabh: mfn-
nab .i. ionab."

^a *Went to Hugh O'Neill*, lóap do fairsiú aóda uí neill.—The compound preposition, or prepositional phrase, do fairsiú, is now obsolete, and do ionnraísiú, or do cum, used in its place. This passage is given somewhat differently in the Annals of Kilronan, thus: "The resolution they adopted was that each of them should re-

turn to his people and cattle, and leave the sons of Roderic. The sons of Roderic then left the country, for they had no English or Irish forces at hand, and Donn Oge went again to O'Neill. And nothing resulted from this expedition, but that the best province in Ireland was injured and destroyed between them.

^f *Murtough*, i. e. the celebrated Muirheartach Muimhneach O'Connor.

αοδα υί Concádaip ar plánaideacé donnchaóa cairbriḡ, ἡ μαίτε na ngall. ὅα cumpanaó na ionain rin uair ní maíbe cill na tuat i cconnaéctuib an tan roin gan loc ἡ láinnilleó.

Teóm diopulaing do teccbáil i ceptíc éonnaéct an ionbaíó ri, .i. tpeablaio tptom éfraigéi sup polmaigead mór mbailte ói gan elaióceé bíta d'fágbáil ionnta.

Flann mac amlaoib uí fallamain toipec cloinne huadaé do marbath dpeólimiú mac catáil crioibdeirḡ don coccáó rin. Taóḡ ua fínnaécta peap ḡráiú daod mac Ruaióru do marbath lá muintir méc aodagáin ip in coccáó cedna.

Amlaoib mac peapcaip uí fallamain toipec a dútcupa fén do bpeapp don cenel dá mboi do ecc.

Muirpeadaé ua fínnaécta toipec cloinni murchaóa décc in arépac ar loc oirbrión, ἡ é plán ag dol inn.

Teac do ḡabáil por concobaip mac taióḡ uí éallaiḡ (tiḡḡina ua maine) ἡ por aróḡal a brataip lá macaib taióḡ uí éallaiḡ, ἡ a lopecaó ann ar aon.

Duarcán ó hḡḡra, taióḡ ó hḡḡra, ἡ ébaoin ingean diaipmata mic doinnail uí eḡra décc.

* *A necessary tranquillity*, cumpanaó na ionam.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is: ip cumpanaó pangur a leap rin, uair ní maíbe ceall na tuat gan mílleaó in lá rin a Connaéctuib. Iar naipḡuib ἡ iar marbath bo in tpe ἡ a baoin, ἡ ar cup caic pe fuacé ἡ pe ḡopra, do fáir ceíóm móḡḡalaiip ip in tpe uile .i. cenel tpeáa tpep a bpolmuigéte na baileáda gan dume beo d'pacbáil innuib.—“This rest was wanting, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught, which had not been destroyed by that day. After the plundering and killing of the cattle, people had been broken down by cold and hunger, and a violent distemper raged throughout the whole country, i. e. a kind of burning disease, by which the towns were desolated, and left without a single living being.”

* *Clann-Uadach*, a territory in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, comprising the entire of the parish of Camma, and the greater part, if not the entire, of that of Dysart. Briola, in the parish of Dysart, is referred to in old manuscripts as in this territory.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, in 1843, p. 19; and map to the same. O'Fallon resided at Milltown, in the parish of Dysert, in the year 1585, as appears from a curious document among the *Inrolments tempore Elizabethæ*, in the Auditor General's Office, Dublin, dated 6th August, 1585, and entitled “Agreement between the Irish chieftains and inhabitants of Imany, called O'Kelly's country, on both sides of the River Suck in Connaught, and the Queen's Majesty.”

* *Clann-Murrough*, Clann Murchaóa.—Ac-

and the chiefs of the English, and on condition that he should spare their people and cattle. This was a necessary tranquillity^x, for there was not a church or territory in Connaught at that time that had not been plundered and desolated.

An oppressive malady raged in the province of Connaught at this time: it was a heavy burning sickness, which left the large towns desolate, without a single survivor.

Flann, the son of Auliffe O'Fallon, Chief of Clann-Uadagh^y, was slain by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, in this war; and Teige O'Finaghty, one of the officers [Aes graidh] of Hugh, the son of Roderic, was slain by the people of Mac Egan during the same war.

Auliffe, the son of Fearcair O'Fallon, chieftain of his own tribe, and the best of them, died.

Murray O'Finaghty, Chief of Clann-Murrough^z, died in a vessel on Lough Oirbsen (Lough Corrib), which he had gone into in good health.

A house was attacked upon the son of Teige O'Kelly (Lord of Hy-Many), and upon Ardgall his brother, by the sons of Teige O'Kelly, and both were burned within it.

Duarcán O'Hara, Teige O'Hara, and Edwina, daughter of Dermot, the son of Donnell O'Hara, died.

According to O'Dugan's topographical Poem, there were two chiefs of the O'Finaghtys in Connaught (*gíó enmaicne ní hionann*), one called Chief of Clann Murchadha, and the other Chief of Clann Connmaigh. The latter name is still remembered and now pronounced Clanconow, but the former is totally forgotten. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, and the tradition in the country, the O'Finaghtys were seated on both sides of the River Suck, and their territory comprised, before the English invasion, forty-eight ballys, or large Irish townlands. Some think that the sept of them called Clann-Murrough were on the east side of the River Suck, in the present county of Roscommon, and that called Clanconow, or Clanconway, on the west of the same river, in the now county of Gal-

way, and that each sept had twenty-four ballys, or ninety-six quarters of land. Both septs were dispossessed soon after the English invasion by that family of the Burkes called Mac Davids, who descended from a furious heroine, named Nuala na meadoige, the daughter of O'Finaghty, who was the mother of David Burke, the ancestor of Mac David, Lord of Clanconow, and by whose treachery the O'Finaghtys, her own tribe, were dispossessed. In the year 1628, Sir Ulick Burke, only son of Edmond Burke, of Glinske, Lord of Clanconow, was created a baronet of Ireland, and from him the present Sir John Burke, of Glinsk Castle, the present head of this family, is descended.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 108, note ^b.

Μυῖννις γ' ἔοιλλ' ὁ δὺλ' πο' τεαρμάνν καολαῖννε, ἀρ' ἡ γὰρ ὁ κορ' ὁν
τοῖρε πῖν' ἐρε πεαρταῖς δέ γ' καολαῖννε.

Ἄν' ταρβάρ' γὰ' βυαῖν' α' χαῖτε' ἡ πέλι' βρῖςδε.

^a *The Momonians, &c.*—This entry relating to the plundering of Tearmann Caelainne, is entered in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1224. These annals state that when O'Neill (after having inaugurated Turlough, the son of Roderic, as King of Connaught) had heard that Donough Cairbreach O'Brien and Geoffry Mares were coming into Connaught, he retreated with all possible expedition; and that the Momonians and English not finding O'Neill in Connaught before them, pursued the sons of Roderic, and banished them to O'Neill a second time, &c. &c. They then add: "The English and the Momonians then attacked Tearmann Caoilfinn, but the English were slaughtered through the miracles of Caoilfinn."

^b *Tearmann Caelainne*, i. e. the Termon, or sanctuary of the virgin, St. Caelainn. The situation of this place has not been pointed out by any of our historical or topographical writers. Duaid Mac Fírbis, indeed, in his *Genealogies of the Irish Saints*, p. 733, states that it is in Connaught. Thus: "Caoilfionn ó Tírmonn Caolainne i cconachtaib," i. e. "Caoilfionn of Termon Caolainne in Connaught." It appears from an Inquisition taken on the 27th of May, 1617, that Termon-Kealand belonged to the monastery of Roscommon. The Editor, when examining the localities of the county of Roscommon for the Ordnance Survey, found that this place is still well known, and that its ancient name is not yet forgotten, though Termonmore is that more generally used. It is situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, and about one mile to the east of the town of Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon, where the virgin, St. Caellain, is still vividly remembered, and curious legends told about her miracles. Her holy well, called Tobar

Caelainne, is situated in the townland of Moor, in the same parish, and from it an old road led across the bog to the Termon, where her nunnery church stands in ruins.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheets 20 and 26, whereon the ruins of her church and nunnery, and also her holy well, called Tobar-caelainne, are shewn.

This virgin was the patron saint of the tribes called Ciarraighe or Kierrigii, of the original settlement, of whom in this neighbourhood, as well as in the present barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, the following account is preserved in a vellum MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3, 17, p. 875.

Cum tancatap Ciarraigí a Conaátaib? Ní. In-aímrí Aedá mic Eadach Tírmcarra. Cía dís támic ar eúr? Ní. .i. Coirbri mac Conaire tainic a Muíain a ndear iar na in-darba eirí. Tainic eia co n-a muintir uile co hAed mac Eadach Tírmcarra. Dá in-ghn díspreaítech la coirbri; po chuirdís Aed ar a haéar hí. Tainic sí feacht aon do eíg a haéar. Ro gáib a haéar fein toirri móir i n-a fíadnairí. Ro fíarfaid in inghn de cío dia mbaí. Mo beir gan fíhann for deoraigíct ar pé. Tangar on níg ar cñh na lúngine iar pín. Ro énd imorru an inghn na pagad eia bichu co tapota fíhann maíe dia haéar. Dó béarra do ar Aed, doneoí a tiucra timcheall i n-aen lo do na foiteirib pea riap, 7 do béaréar Caelainn craibéeach fíur na díurí. Timcéallaid pín iaraín co móir an eir pín amail a dubrao pír 7 do foiteh fa deoíg dia eíg. Deiríó a muintir ir na fíhandaib pín. Cairigís Connacta co mop an eí Aed ar a met leo do pad d'fíhann do choirbri, 7 ar-bearatair coirbri do marbúe. Ní fíeafaidéir

The Momonians^a and English attacked Tearmann Caelainne^b, but the English were slaughtered on this occasion, through the miracles of God and St. Caelainn.

The corn remained unreaped until after the festival of St. Bridget [the 1st of February^c].

ryn, ap Aed, ár ata Caelainn a n-dilri ppr
fein, 7 ppa pspand. Áet cna déntar lino
agaib do, 7 tabar deoc neme do acon lino rin,
gur ob mapb de. Do gniéir iaram amlaib
rin an fléb, gur do uplam. Foillrigéir iaram
ón coimib do Chaelainn in ní rin. Tis ríde
do raigib na pleigí. Cú dia rum pparaidir, a
Aed? ap rí. Sapaibetpa tupa fod nígí ino.
T'oirigiar duit ino, ap an níg. Gebad, ap
Caelainn. Deir do breib dno, ap an níg.
Debad, ap rí. Ar ir epia lino po foibnir a
mapbad, ap rí, a meath no éag fipéinaig, ap
ri, a. ri Connaet dia neaba lino Ciappaige co
braet; conad de rin na dénaib ciappaige lino
do níg Connaet do gpi. Fspann dam féin,
ol in cáilleac. Raigib ap an níg. Do bpi-
tar in Tspimand mór di iaram; conad and pil
ceall anu.

"When first did the Kierrigii come into Connaught? Not difficult. In the time of Aedh, son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Which of them came first? Not difficult. Coirbri, son of Conairi, who came from the south of Munster, when he had been expelled. He came with all his people to Aedh, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna. Coirbri had a famous daughter. Aedh asked her of her father. She came one time to her father's house; her father conceived great grief in her presence; his daughter asked him from what it arose. 'My being without land in exile,' said he. Messengers came afterwards from the King to see the daughter, but she determined that she would not go to the King until he should give a good portion of land to her father. 'I will give him,' said Aedh, 'as much of the wooded lands to the west, as he can pass round in one day; and

Caelainn, the Pious, shall be given as guarantee of it.' Coirbri afterwards went round a great extent of that country, according to the mode directed, and finally returned to his house. He brought his people into these lands. The Connacians greatly criminated Aedh for the too great extent of land, as they deemed, which he had given, and said that Coirbri should be killed. 'This cannot be done,' said Aedh, 'for Caelainn is guarantee for himself and for his land. But, however, let some beer be made by you for him, and give him a poisonous draught in that beer, that he may die of it.' A feast was, therefore, afterwards prepared. This thing was afterwards revealed by the Lord to Caelainn. She came to the feast. 'Why hast thou violated my guarantee,' said she to Aedh. 'I will violate thee as regards thy kingdom.' Accept thy own award, in compensation for it,' said the King. 'I will,' said Caelainn. 'Pass thy sentence, then,' said the King. 'I will,' said she. 'Because it is through the medium of beer thou hast attempted to destroy him [Coirbri], may the King of Connaught meet decline or certain death, if ever he drink of the beer of the Kierrigii.' Hence it happens that the Kierrigii never brew any beer for the Kings of Connaught. 'Grant land to myself,' said the Nun. 'Choose it,' said the King. The Termonmore was afterwards given, where her church is at this day."

^c Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Moylemorrey O'Connor of Affalie [Offaly], was killed at Rosseglassie" [now Monasterevin], "by Cowlen O'Dempsie."

Under this year also the Dublin copy of the

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1226.

Αοιρ Cριορδ mίle da céo píce aré.

Donum dei eppcop na Míde do écc.

Connmach ua tarppa eppoc luígne do écc.

Αοδ mac duinn uí roclacáin aircinneac conga, Sasoí éanntaire, Sccribnig, 7 éapd nexamail epíde do écc.

Maeta ua maolmoicepge do ecc.

Τιγεapmám mac catáil miccapain mic Τοιρρδεalbais móir Ρίογδαμna bá mó eneach, 7 eangnam, 7 ap mó do μinne do níctib puaténeta ποδάanacha ταιmic dá cinó pé haimpír epíde, do mapbad do donnchað ó ðubda 7 dá clonn.

Nuala ingín Ruaidrí uí concóbar baintigeapna ulað décc 1 ccongá pecín, 7 a haðnacal go honópac 1 tteampall canánae conga.

Domnall mac Ruaidrí uí plaitbearraig do mapbad do macaib muircsirtaig uí plaitbearraig iar ngabáil tioge fair dóib fín, 7 opeðlim mac catáil cpoibhðeipg.

Peapgal ua taiðg an teaðlais, τοιρεð teaðlais catáil cpoibhðeipg, 7 aod mac catáil do mapbad lá donnplebe ó ngapra.

Αοδ mac domnaill uí puairc do mapbad do catáil ó paðaillið 7 do concóbar mac corbmaic uí maolpuanaid ap loc aillinne.

Μuirgís mac διαρματα do mapbad.

Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of the castles of Dublin and Trim by the English.

^d *Donum Dei*.—He is called “Donum Dei, Bushopp of Meath,” in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but in the Annals of Multifernan he is called “Deodatus electus Midie.”—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 142, where it is conjectured that he was never consecrated.

^e *A learned singer*.—In the Annals of Kilronan, it is stated that he made a kind of musical instrument for himself which had never been made before, and that he was skilled in the

arts of poetry, embroidery, and penmanship, and every other known science.

^f *O’Mulgohery, O Maolmoicepge*.—This name is still common in the county of Donegal, but anglicised *Early*, because moicepge signifies *early rising*. Maolmoicepge signifies *chief of the early rising*. The word maol, when not prefixed to the name of a saint, signifies a king or chief, as in the present instance, but when prefixed to the name of a saint, it means one tonsured in honour of some saint, as we learn from Colgan: “*Mail*, seu ut variè scribitur Hibernis *maol*, *mael*, *moel*, idem nunc quod do-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1226.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-six.

Donum Dei^d, Bishop of Meath, died.

Connmagh O'Tarpy (Torpy), Bishop of Leyny, died.

Hugh, the son of Donn O'Sochlaghan, Erenagh of Cong, a learned singer^e, a scribe, and a man expert in many trades, died.

Matthew O'Mulmoghery^f died.

Tiernan, the son of Cathal Miccaruinn, who was son of Turlough More, a Roydamna [prince], the most hospitable man and most expert at arms, and whose exploits had been more various and successful than those of any of his tribe for a long time, was slain by Donough O'Dowda and his sons.

Nuala, daughter of Roderic O'Conor, and Queen of Ulidia^g, died at Conga Fechin [Cong], and was honourably interred in the church of the Canons at Cong.

Donnell, the son of Rory O'Flaherty, was slain by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, after they and Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, had attacked and taken the house in which he was.

Farrell O'Teige, surnamed an Teaghlaigh, Chief of the household^h of Cathal Croiderg, and Hugh, the son of Cathal, were slain by Donslevy O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, was slain on Lough Allenⁱ by Cathal O'Reilly and Conon, the son of Cormac O'Mulrony.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain.

minus vel rex, idem nunc quod calvus, tonsus, vel coronatus.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 188, n. 4. See also p. 386, n. 1, of the same work.

^g *Queen of Ulidia.*—She was the wife of Mac Donslevy, who was at this period styled King of Uladh; but by this is not to be understood the entire province of Ulster, but only that part of it lying eastwards of Glenree, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

^h *Of the household, teaḡlaigh.*—In the Annals of Kilronan: *Dux loḡta tige Caḡail Croiderg 7 a mic na diaḡ, i. e.* "Leader or chief of the household of Cathal Croiderg, and of that

of his son after him." The word loḡt tige is anglicised *Loghty*, and *Loghtee* in some Anglo-Irish documents, in which the term is used to denote mensal lands, or lands set apart for the maintenance of the chief's table.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 70. There was a celebrated territory in Oriel, called luḡt tige Meḡ Maḡ-ḡaḡna, anglicised "the Loughty," as appears from several ancient maps of Ulster.

ⁱ *Lough Allen*, loḡ aḡlḡne.—A well known lake in the county of Leitrim, near the source of the Shannon.

Cairlén cille móipe do leaccaó lá catál 6 Rarğıllıg.

Āodh mac catál cpoibdeıpg do ġabál Āodha uı flaitėbřtaıg, 7 a tabairt i láim ġall.

ĀOIS CRİOSD, 1227.

Āoir Criořt, mile, dá cėd, pıce, apreacht.

Concobair mac Neill uı chatharraig do marbaó la hamraig laıgneac po bai i pochar Rıg Connacht.

Enrı ua maoleaclonn 7 muıpcřtaó ua maoleaclonn do marbaó la ġalloib.

Maolpeachlainn ua concobair řailġe do marbaó lá cuilén ua noıomu-raig.

Ģıollacolum ua Maoilmuaı do marbaó la hua Mórıha.

Ģıoll Epearn do comcunnuccáo ġo háclıac. Āoó mac catál cpoibdeıpg Rı connact do éócunıeacó uóib. Iarı noul uó dá řaıġıd po éionnřcain-ııođ řealláo řairı. Uıllıam marıřcál a řear caradıraıd do éochť éuıce ġona řoćraıde, 7 é da bpeť uamıdeoin ġall ar láı na cúıpte amac, 7 a ióılacaó óó ġo nteachadı i cconnactaıb.

Āoó mac catál cpoibdeıpg do óenam coinne iar řın aġ laťaıg caıctıteıbil řé huıllıam maręř mac Searraıd .ı. iurřıř eıenn, 7 ní deachadı řıom řar

^k *Demolished*, do leaccaó, literally, was thrown down. In the Annals of Kilronan, the verb used is do bıřeacó, and in the Annals of Ulster do řealeó, and in the old translation the passage is rendered: "The Castle of Kilmore broken down by Cahall O'Rely."

^l The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster: A. D. 1226. řeıólım hua Concobair do ġabail řaıġı ar Óomnall hua flaitėbřtaıř ġur marb 7 ġur loıř é řéın 7 a bpaťar. Āeó hua flaitėbřtaıř do ġabail la hĀeó mac catál cpoibdeıpg 7 a tobarıř illıam ngall. And thus rendered in the old translation: "Felim O'Conor, taking a house uppon Donelı O'Flaithvertay, killed and burned

himselfe and his brother. Hugh O'Flaithvertay committed by Hugh mac Cathal Crovderg & did deliver him into the hands of the Galls."

^m *Henry O'Melaghlin*.—This entry is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but under the year 1226, "Henry O'Melaghlyn, son of the knight O'Melaghlyn, was killed by the Englishmen of Ardınurher. Murtagh mac Melaghlyn Begg was also killed by the English."

ⁿ *Assembled at Dublin*.—In the Annals of Kilronan this passage is entered under the year 1226. It begins thus: Cııřť do óenam do ġallaıb aťa clıac 7 Eıenn a nĀe clıac, 7 uóó mac Catál Cpoibdeıpg do ġaıřm řıııře,

The Castle of Kimlore was demolished* by Cathal O'Reilly.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, took Hugh O'Flaherty prisoner, and delivered him up into the hands of the English¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1227.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-seven.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Caharny [Fox], was slain by the Leinster soldiers, who were along with the King of Connaught.

Henry O'Melaghlin^m and Murtough O'Melaghlin were slain by the English. Melaghlin O'Conor Faly was slain by Cuilen O'Dempsy.

Gilla-Colum O'Molloy was slain by O'More.

The English of Ireland assembled at Dublinⁿ and invited thither Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught. As soon as he arrived they began to deal treacherously by him; but William Mareschal, his friend, coming in with his forces, rescued him, in despite of the English, from the middle of the Court, and escorted him to Connaught.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, appointed a conference at Lathach Caichtubil^o with William Mares (de Marisco), the son of Geoffry Lord Justice

i. e. A Court [Council] was formed by the English of Dublin and of Ireland, at Dublin, and they summoned Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg to it."

The account of this transaction is more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "A. D. 1226. Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, went to the English Court of Dublin; by the compulsarie means of the English they tooke his sonn and daughter as hostages, with the hostages of all the principall men in Connought; upon examining of some criminall causes there objected to the said Hugh, he was found guilty in their censure, and being to be apprehended for the same, a speciall friend of his then within, and of great favour and power with the King of

England, did assist Hugh, and by the help of his sword and strength of his hand he conveyed Hugh away from them, and so departed to Connaught in safety. Within a week after the Englishmen kept court in Athlone, whereunto the Connoughtmen came, and tooke captive William March, the Deputie's son, and tooke other principal men belonging to him, and also killed a good knight at his taking."

^o *Lathach Caichtubil*.—This *Lathach*, or slough, is now dried up, but the old men living near Athlone still point out its situation and exact extent. The name is still preserved in that of a village and townland lying immediately to the west of Athlone, in the parish of St. Peter, viz. *Beal-Lathaich*, i. e. the *os*, mouth, or entrance, into the *Lathach*. The name of this village is

λαταῖς ἀνοήτῳ ἀκτῶν υαθηῶ δεαῖδαοιμε, .i. κορβμας mac τομαλταῖς, Οιαρμαῖο mac μαῖνυρα, μαῖνυρ mac μυρκεῖταις υἱ ἐνοκόβαιρ, ταῖς mac ματῖγῆννα υἱ ἐπερῖν, ἡ Ρυαῖορ υα μαοιῖβρέναιν. Uilliam μαρῖρ το ἐταῖτ οἷταρ μαρκαῖ ἰνα κομῶαι. Ο το ἐνῖννῖς ὁ ἐνοκόβαιρ ἀν πεῖαλ πέρμαιτε ἐρῖγῖρ ἡ κοῖννε na ἡγῶλ, ἡρεῖρ α μῦντιρ πότα ἰονηραιῖς πέν uilliam μαρῖρ ἡυρ ἡαῖαρταιρ ἑ πό ἐδῶρ. Γιῶδ ἰαδ α μῦντιρ ἀν πο πρεακαῖρ-ρῖοδ ἡρεαῖτ υἱ Κοκοκόβαιρ πο λῖκερῖοδ πονα ἡαῖαῖ ἰαδ ἡυρ μοῖδρῖοδ ορρα, μαρῖταιτ Κορταπλα ἀτα λυαῖν, ἡαῖαδ μαῖγῖρῖορ Sleḡne ἡ hugo ἀρῖοδῖν. Κυρῖρ αῶδ na ἡοῖλ ρῖν ἡ μβραιῖδῖνυρ ταρ λαταῖς ρυαρ. Λυῖδ μοῖμε ἡον α ῖορταῖδε ἀρ α ἡαῖτε ἡυρ ἀρῖῖδῖναιρ μαρῖαδ ἀτα λυαῖν, ἡ ἡυρ λοῖρκεαῖρταιρ ἀν βαῖτε ἡο ἡοῖλῶν. ὁά ἡμοῖν ποῖταιρ το ἐνοκαῖταιῖ ἀν ἡμοῖν πο, ὅρ ρυαῖρρῖοῖν α mac, α ἡῖεαν, ἡ ἡραιῖδε ἐνοκαῖτ ἀρ ἐεανα βατ-ταρ ἀρ λαῖαῖβ ἡαῖ το κοῖρρυαῖγῖαδ ἀρ na ἡραιῖδῖν πέρμαιτε ἡεῖνμῶτά Σῖτ υφαῖαῖ υφεαῖαῖβ ἐνοκαῖτ.

Donnrlébe ὁ ἡαῖρα τῖεαῖρνα ῖλέβε λυῖα το μαρῖαδ υον ἡοῖλα ρυαῖ mac α δεαῖρῖαῖταιρ πέν ἰαρ ἡαῖαῖλ τῖε ἡν οἷδε ραρ, ἡ ἀν ἡοῖλα ρυαῖ το μαρῖ-αδ ἡν ἰαρ ρῖν τρέ ἡνδεαῖλ αῶα υἱ ἐνοκόβαιρ.

Αῶδ mac Ρυαῖορ υἱ ἐνοκόβαιρ, ἡ mac uilliam βῦρ το τοῖδεῖτ ῖλόῖ λα-μῶρ ἡ τυαῖρκεαῖτ Κοκαῖτ ἡυρ λοῖρκεῖοτ ἡνρ μῖδῶῖν ἡυρ ἀρκεῖοδ ἀν ἐρῖοῖ ἡ ταῖγῶαῖρ, ἡ ἡυρ ἡαῖρατ α ἡραιῖδε.

Sluaḡeαδ λά ρεαῖρῖαδ μαρῖρ ἡ λα τοῖρρῖεαῖβῶ mac Ρυαῖορ υἱ ἐνοκο-

now correctly enough Anglicised Bellaugh, and sometimes, but incorrectly, Bellough, and even Bullock. The Irish, however, call it distinctly *béal laḡaḡ*, and understand it as referring to the *laḡaḡ* which lay between it and Athlone.—See map prefixed to the *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1843, on which this name is given.

^p *Sliabh Lugha*, i. e. Looee's mountain.—This territory still retains its name, and comprises the northern half of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo, viz., the parishes of Kilbeagh, Kilmovee, Kilcolman, and Castlemore-Costello, being the portion of the barony of

Costello included in the diocese of Achonry. The remaining parishes in this barony are in the diocese of Tuam, and constitute the territory of Kerry of Lough-na-narney.—See note under the year 1224.

^q *By the devise*, *Ἦρε ἡμοεαῖλ*.—In the Annals of Ulster the phrase is written *Ἦρε ἡμοεῖλ*. The whole entry is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1226. Dunleve O'Grada was killed by [the son of] his own brother, and he was killed therefor himselfe soone by the devise of Hugh O'Conner."

^r *The son of William Burke*, i. e. Rickard More, the son of William Fitz-Adelm.

^s *Geoffrey Mares*.—In Mageoghegan's trans-

of Ireland. A few only of his chiefs went with him across the *Lathach* [slough], namely, Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Dermot, the son of Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor, Teige, the son of Mahon O'Kerrin, and Rory O'Mulrenin. William Mares set out to meet them, accompanied by eight horsemen. But when O'Connor recollected the treachery already mentioned, he rose up against the English and excited his people to attack them; and he himself attacked William Mares, and at once took him prisoner. His people responded to O'Connor's incitement, rushed upon the English, and defeated them; they killed the constable of Athlone, and took Master Slevin and Hugo Arddin prisoners. Hugh sent these Englishmen across the *Lathach* to be imprisoned; and then, advancing with his troops, he plundered the market of Athlone and burned the whole town. This achievement was of great service to the Connacians, for he [O'Connor] obtained his son and daughter, and all the other hostages of Connaught, who had been in the hands of the English, in exchange for the aforesaid prisoners; and obtained moreover a peace for the men of Connaught.

Donslevy O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha^p, was slain by Gillaroe, his own brother's son, after the latter had, on the same night, forcibly taken a house from him; and Gillaroe himself was afterwards put to death for this crime by the devise^a of Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke^r, marched with a great army into the North of Connaught, and they burned Inishmaine, plundered the country into which they came, and took hostages.

An army was led by Geoffrey Mares^s [de Marisco] and Turlough, the son

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise these transactions are given somewhat more copiously, as follows :

"A. D. 1226. Geoffrey March, Deputie of Ireland, with a great army, went to Connought to expell Hugh O'Connor from out of that provence, which he did accordingly, and established the two sons of Rowrie O'Connor, named Terlagh and Hugh, in the possession and superiority thereof.

"Hugh O'Connor, that was before King of

Connought, returned from Tyrconnell, into which he was banished by Geoffrey March, brought with him his wife, son, and his brother Felym O'Connor, and came to a place in Connought called Gortyn Cowle Lwachra, out of which place Mac Meran, his porter, fled from him, and betraid him to the sons of Terlagh O'Connor, who came privilie to the said Gortyn, without knowledge of the said Hugh. O'Connor, knowing them to be then about the house, tooke one of his sons, his brother Ffelym tooke the

βαρ 1 μαζ αοί γο νδεαρηρατ cairlén ιη Rinn dúin, 7 γυρ γαβρατ βραιγδοι ριλ μαιρβόηαιγ.

Αοδ mac caτaίλ cpoιβειρηγ δο δουλ 1 cτiη conaίλ docum uí domnaίλ, 7 a ιomπόδ bu δεap δοριδιρι, 7 a bήn do εαβαρητ lep. Meic τοιρηδεalbhaίγ do τεccήaίλ cuicce a ccompoccur na ρήγpa, a bήn 7 a eaέpaδ do bήn de, 7 an bήn do cοp illaίn gall.

Sluaicέeαδ oίe lá τοιρηδεalbhaέc βeόp, 7 lá gallaίb mίde ιnιapέap connaέc co νδεαρηρατ cpeaέc mόp ap aοδ mac Ruaiδpι uι pλαιέbήtauίγ. A νδουλ aιpίde 1 cοpich ceapa, 7 βραιγde mac μαιρceaptauίγ do γaβaίλ doib, 7 nuίup do buaίb pεolmaίγ ap ceέ cπιoάa cέo do τοιρηδεalbhaέc uaτα.

Cúmapa o domnaίláin do mapbaδ 1 ngemil la Ruaiδpι mac duinnpλεbe a νδioγaίλ a aταp.

δpian mac concοbapι uί διαpματα do mapbaδ.

Cairlén aτα liacc do δένam la Seppaíδ mapép.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΘ, 1228.

Αοιρ Cπιopτ, mίle, va cέo, píce a hoct.

Αοδ mac caτaίλ cpoιβειρηγ uί cοncοbapι pί connaέc do mapbaδ hι ccuip Seppaíδ mápep tpe meabail ap aπλαέc gall iap ná δíoócup do cοnnaέctauib.

other son, and so departed safely, save only that the Lady Ranelt, Hugh his wife, and daughter of O'Fferall, was taken. Melaughlyn mac Hugh mac Bryen O'Connor was killed, and the said Ranelt delivered to the Englishmen.

"The Englishmen immediately founded a castle in Rindowne, now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his house, neer Loghree."

¹ *Moynai*, μαζ naοι.—Now Maghery-Connaught, lying between Strokestown and Castle-reagh, and Roscommon and Elphin.

^u *Rindowne*, Rinn dúin.—A peninsula on Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1199. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at

this year, he calls this castle "Rindowne," and adds, "now called Teagh Eoyn, or John his House, neer Loghree."—See a curious account of this castle, written by Mr. Petrie, in the 10th Number of the Irish Penny Magazine, September 5th, 1840, pp. 73-75.

^w *The sons of Murtough*.—In the Annals of Kilronan they are called clann μαιρceaptauίγ μuίmnίγ, i. e. the sons of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, who was one of the sons of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^x *Athleague*, now Ballyleague, the western, or Connaught part of the village of Lanesborough, on the Shannon. It is in the parish of Cloontuskert, and the barony of south Ballintober.—

of Roderic O'Connor, into Moynai^t, erected a castle at Rindown^u, and took the hostages of the Sil-Murray.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, went to Tirconnell to O'Donnell, and returned again southwards, taking his wife with him; but he was met by the sons of Turlough very near Seaghais [Curlew Mountains], who took his wife and his horses from him, and his wife was given up into the hands of the English.

Another army was led by Turlough, and the English of Meath, into the West of Connaught, and they committed a great depredation on Hugh, the son of Rory O'Flaherty. They proceeded thence into the country of Carra; they took hostages from the sons of Murtough^w, and Turlough obtained from them a number of fat beeves out of every cantred in their possession.

Cumara O'Donnellan was slain, while in fetters, by Rory Mac Donslevy, in revenge of his father.

Brian, the son of Conor O'Diarmada, was slain.

The castle of Athleague^x was erected by Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1228.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred twenty-eight.

Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, was treacherously killed by the English in the court [mansion] of Geoffrey Mares, at the instigation of the English, after he had been expelled by the Connacians^y.

See Ordnance Map of the county of Rosecommon, sheet 37. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, this castle was erected by William Delacie and the English of Meath. Under this year the same annals record the erection of the castle of Rahen O'Swaine (now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County), by Symon Clifford, who gave an annuity of four hundred [?] to the Prior and Convent of Dorrowe.

^y *Connacians*.—The account of the murder of Hugh O'Connor is more satisfactorily given in

Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"A. D. 1227. Hugh O'Connor came to an atonement with Geoffrey March, and was again restored to his kingdom of Connoght by the said Deputie, and being afterwards in the Deputie's house was treacherously killed by an Englishman, for which cause the Deputie the next day hanged the Englishman that killed him for that fowle fact. The cause of killing the King of Connaught was, that after the Wife of that Englishman that was so hanged by the

Coccað moiri do eirge hi cconnaçtaib etir da mac Ruaidri ui concobair, .i. etir aod 7 toirpðealbac, iar marbað an aoda pempairte, ar ní tucc an mac bá ró umla don mac ba rine gur millreat Connaçta eatopra 7 po páraigeað leó ó earpðara co habainn ua pðiaçpac po ðsr açt mað beacc hi Sleib luccha, 7 luçt airtig nama.

Niall mac congalaig uí Ruairc tigeapna darpaircçe, 7 cloinne pðmaige do marbað lá dá mac airt mic domnaill uí Ruairc, .i. airt 7 amlaib. Amlaib ðsr mac néill mic congalaig do marbað hi foðpaccað lá hamlaib mac airt céðna.

Pðgal mac rirpucca uí ruairc do marbað la macaib néll mic congalaig uí Ruairc.

Muirçsrtaç mac flaitðeapaircch uí flannaccáin do marbað la macaib taioðg uí gaðpa.

Aod mac donnchaio uí fearðail do marbað lá haoð mac amlaib uí fearðail.

Dauid ua ploinn taoirpaç ril maolpuain, 7 Ruaidri ua maolbrenainn décc.

Riocaird mac uilliam buirc do tççt ó Ríð Saccran ina iurçir in epinn.

Aod mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gaðail riðe Connaçt do pðir tçccha an iurçir go maiðb connaçt ar bélaib toirpðealbaið a bráçar fá rine mar.

Deputie, had so washed his head and body with sweet balls and other things, he, to gratifie her for her service, kissed her, which the Englishman seeing, for meer jealousy, and for none other cause, killed O'Connor presently at unawares." Dr. Leland had this passage furnished him by Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, and has given its substance in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 208, b. 2, c. 1.

^z *Airteach* is a territory in the present county of Roscommon, comprising the parish of Tibohine, lately in the west of the barony of Boyle, but at present in the barony of Frenchpark. It adjoins Sliabh Lugha, which is the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See map to *Tribes and Cus-*

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, on which the relative position of these territories is shewn.

^a *Dartry* is generally called Dartry-Mac Clancy, as being the territory of Mac Clancy. It looks wild and romantic at the present day, and was anciently formidable in its mountains and fastnesses. It comprises the entire of the present barony of Rosslogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, for which it is at present the most usual popular appellation. In this territory were situated the castles of Rosslogher (from which the barony took its name), Dun-Carbry, and the *Crannog* of Inishkeen, an island in Lough Melvin, as well as all the islands of that beautiful lake, with the monasteries of Doire Melle, Carcair Sinchill, Bealach Mith-

A great war broke out in Connaught between the two sons of Roderic O'Connor, Hugh and Turlough, after the death of the Hugh above-mentioned, for the younger son did not yield submission to the elder; and they destroyed Connaught between them, and desolated the *region extending* from Easdara [Ballysadare], southwards, to the river of Hy-Fiachrach, excepting only a small portion of Sliabh Lugha, and the territory of the people of Airtech².

Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry^a and Clann Fearmaighe, was slain by the two sons of Art, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Art and Auliffe; and Auliffe Gearr, the son of Niall, who was son of Congalagh, was slain, while bathing, by Auliffe, the son of the same Art.

Farrell, the son of Sitric O'Rourke, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Congalagh O'Rourke.

Murtough, the son of Flaherty O'Flanagan, was slain by the sons of Teige O'Gara.

Hugh, the son of Donough O'Farrell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell.

David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil Maelruain, and Rory O'Mulrenin, died.

Richard, the son of William Burke, came to Ireland, from the King of England, as Justiciary^b.

Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, by the election of the Justiciary and the chiefs of Connaught, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother^c.

idhein (now Ballaghmechin), and Rossinver. The ancestors of the family of Mac Clancy, with their neighbours the Calry Laithim, or Calry of Lough Gile, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, who settled in this part of Connaught at a very remote period, have sprung from a stock totally different from the Hy-Bruin-Breifne and Conmaicne, who occupied the remaining part of the county of Leitrim; but we have no accurate record of how they were enabled to settle here. The Mac Clancys, and their correlatives, in this neighbourhood, are not of the race of Milesius of Spain, being, if we can depend on the Bardic pedigrees, descended from Daire,

the Plunderer, who deduced his lineage from Ith, the uncle of that Milesius.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67. There was another family of this name in the county of Clare, but of a totally different lineage, being descended from the same stock as the Mac Namaras. Both now Anglicise their name Clancy.

^b *Justiciary*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1227. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103, Richard de Burgo was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland on the 10th of March, 1227.

^c *Elder brother*.—The sons of Roderic O'Co-

Maolreacłaimn mac toirpbealbaig mic Ruaidrí uí concobair do marbhad lá haobh.iii Connacht.

Ḡorta díofulainne i. connachtairib trí coccað cloinne Ruaidrí. Ro hairceirt cealla 7 tuata. Ro díocuirit a cleirig 7 a hollamain hi ceiríochairib cianairib comairgírib, 7 atbat eio arail dib dpuact 7 do ḡorta.

Dauid ua floimn taoireach ril Mhaeilpuain do éḡ.

Aléu mac donnchara uí rírgail do marbhad la haed mac amlaoib uí rírgail.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1229.

Alor Críost, míle, da ced, píce anaí.

Mairseir S. rpanreir hi ceorcarig do togbáil la maḡ carcarig móri, diarmaid.

Muiríóac ua ḡarmḡaile príóir inrí mic nérim raol connacht hi ceorbad 7 in ecna [vecc].

Diarmaid ua ríac abb pecclepa ḡillamolairi uí ḡiollapain tuaim décc, 7 a aónacal in arócarpa.

nor, King of Ireland, are set down in the following order, in the Book of Lecan: Aedh, Tadhg, Concobhar Maenmaighe, Muireadhach, Toirdhealbhadh, Murchadh, Diarmaid."—Fol. 73. But it is highly probable that they are set down in the order of their celebrity, rather than in that of their births.

^d *Melaghlin*, Maolreacłaimn.—He was the son of Toirdhealbach, who was the fifth son of Roderic O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^e *Famine*.—Thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster:

"A. D. 1228. Hugh mac Roary tooke the kingdome of Connaght and prayed [preyed] Church and Laity of Connaght, and their Clerks & Learned men were banished into strange countrys."

^f Under this year, 1228, the Annals of Ulster state that the justiciaryship of Ireland was as-

sumed by Rickard, the son of William Burke.

Ḡurceirect na h-Épenn do ḡabail do mac uilliam burc .i. rícaro. Thus rendered in the old translation: "The Justiceship of Ireland taken by Mac William Bourk."

A. D. 1228. Under this year the Annals of Kilronan contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1228. Rinn duin was plundered by Felim O'Conor and Conor Boy, the son of Turrough, and Teige, the son of Cormac, were killed, and the justiciary came to Tearmann Caoluinne, and the town was burned, as was also the church of Imleach Urchadha.

"Felim gained the victory of Cluanacha over the sons of Roderic, and over Conor, the son of Cormac."

^g *O'Gormally*, O Ḡormḡaile.—In the Annals

Διαρματ mac γιolla-cappaig, air-cinneac eige baoin, 7 uasal pacart décc. A adlacad i mainistir na trinoide iar ná buain amac ó ceart do na canancaib, do mancaib mainistire na buille, 7 boi ríde tñi hoide gan adlacad ar bádar na manaiḡ agá forbad ina mainistir feirín.

Ḣirapd ua catáin cananae dob eccnaide po baol don ord cananae décc.

Ḣuibeara ingean Ruaidri bean catail mic diarmata do écc ina caillig buib.

Διαρmaid mag captaig eigeapna d'fmuhan décc.

Ḣiomr ua mórdá eppcop Shíl Muirpehaig do trecced a eppuccóide ar dia.

Loelaimn ua mannáin do marbad lá deapbratair a atar.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1230.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céo, trioca.

Floront ua c'fballáin eppcop tíre heogain, uasal r'fhoir toccaide decc iar pe bliadnoib ochtmogat a aoir.

Ḣiollaiora ua cléirig eppcop Luigne, iorep mac tecevdain eppcop conmaicne, Mac Rait Mag Seppaig eppcop conmaicne, Rool petit eppcop na mide Riaglói toccaide, 7 milid Cριορτ, Ḣiolla coimdead ua duilemmáin comarba peicín, 7 ab peiccléra cananae eapravara, Muirfdae ua goim-gaile ppióir innri mic nepín, Maolmuirpe ua maoleóin comarba ciaráin cluana mic nóir, ḡiollacappaig ua heilgiuráin canánae 7 angcoire, donn-plebe ua hionmainen manae naoinéa 7 ardmairistir paol mainistire na buille décc.

ⁱ *Died.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, but they make no mention of the contention about his body. The entry is thus given in the old translation: "A. D. 1229. Dermot Mac Gillcarrick, Erhenagh of Tybohin, and gentle priest, and best man for Almes & liberality in those parts of Connaught, in *Christo quieuit.*"

^k *Had attempted to retain it*, babar na manaiḡ ag a forbad, literally, "the monks were keeping it in their own monastery;" that is, they wished to have the honour of having so

holy a man interred in their sanctuary.

^l *Duessa.*—In the Annals of Kilronan she is called the daughter of Roderic O'Conor: *Ḣuibeara ingen Ruaidri hí Concubair, bean caeul meic Diarmada do eg ina caillig buib.*

^m *Dionysius O'More.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is called, "Denis O'More, Bushopp of Oilfynn." He resigned the duties of his bishopric to apply himself more sedulously to devotion.

ⁿ *Rool Petit.*—He is called Ralph Petit in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 142. In

Dermot Mac Gillacarry, Erenagh of Tibohine, and a noble priest, died¹. He was buried in the monastery of the Holy Trinity, his body having been by right obtained by the canons, from the monks of the monastery of Boyle, after it had remained three nights unburied, because the monks had attempted to retain it^k in their own monastery.

Gerard O'Kane, the wisest of the order of canons, died.

Duvesa^l, daughter of Roderic [O'Conor], and wife of Cathal Mac Dermot, died a nun.

Dermot Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dionysius O'More^m, Bishop of Sil-Murray [Elphin], resigned his bishopric for the sake of God.

Loughlin O'Monahan was killed by his father's brother.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1230.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone, a noble and select senior, died in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Gilla-Isa O'Clery, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry]; Joseph Mac Techedan, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh]; Magrath Mac Sherry, Bishop of Conmaicne; Rool Petit^a (Rodolphus Petit), Bishop of Meath, a select ruler and soldier of Christ; Gilla-Coimdeadh O'Duileannain, Coarb of St. Feichin, and Abbot of the church of the Canons at Easdara [Ballysadare]; Murray O'Gormally, Prior of Inis-mac-nerin; Mulmurry O'Malone, Coarb of St. Kieran, of Clonmacnoise; Gilla-Carthy O'Helgiusain, a canon and anchorite; and Donslevy O'Hinmainen^o, a holy monk and the chief master of the carpenters of the monastery of Boyle, died.

the Annals of Kilronan his death is thus entered under the year 1229: "Rool Peircé epp. nri mribe, uir religiosus et caritatissimus, et Dei famulus in Christo quieuit."

^o This passage is thus correctly translated in Archdall's Monasticon: "Died Donn Sleibhe O'Hionmaine, a reverend and holy monk, and now principal master of the carpenters of this

Abbey."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster his death is entered thus: A. D. 1230. Donn-pleibe hua innumen naem 7 maigirter paep quieuit in Christo; and thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1230. Dunleve O'Inmainen, a sacred monk and free master, died." In the Annals of Kilronan, he is styled Manac

Maolpreclainn mac pipedind uasal raccart 7 maigirtir leiginn décc ma nouirt manaid 1 mainirtir na buille.

Sloiccead la hua ndonnall (donnall mor) hi ccuiccead Connaet ind aghaid Aoda mic Ruaidri í Choncobair basí hi ffrictéirte ffrir co po mill mađ naoí, 7 morán don tír, acé ara aoí ní po gíallrat clann Ruaidri don oul rin.

Sloicchead la mac uilliam búrc 1 'cconnaetab gur millead morán do Connaetab lair, 7 po marbad donn óg mađ oipectaid, 7 eictigeairn mac an

nám 7 apomáigirtir raop mainirpeé na buille. "Monachus sanctus, et archimagister fabrorum Monasterii Buellensis." The word raop means cheap, free, noble, as an adjective, and an artificer, as a noun. It is very probable that it is a noun in this sentence, and in the genitive case plural, governed by maigirtir. But if we take raop to be an adjective, and prefix it to mainirpeé, thus: apomáigirtir raop-mainirpeé na búille, then it will mean "chief master of the free (or noble) monastery of Boyle; and if we make it an adjective belonging to apomáigirtir, the translation will be "noble or free head master (or teacher) of the monastery of Boyle."

P A. D. 1230. The Annals of Kilronan give a much longer account of the death of Donn Oge Mageraghty, and of the contentions between the son of William Burke and the Connacians, but under the year 1229. It is as follows:

"A. D. 1229. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the Connacians in general, turned against the son of William Burke and the English, through the solicitations of Donn Oge, son of Donncahy Mageraghty, and of Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot of the Rock, and his retainers, for they had pledged their word that they would not belong to any king who would bring them into the house of the English. Hugh, the son of Roderic, and the people of West Connaught, plundered the young son of William and Adam

Duff; and Donn Oge and the sons of Manus [O'Conor], and the young soldiers of the Sil-Murray, plundered Mac Costello and Hy-Many. The son of William, however, mustered the greater part of the English of Ireland, and many of the Irish, and marched into Connaught, accompanied by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to give him the kingdom of Connaught, and to expel Hugh, the son of Roderic, and every Connacian who had joined him and opposed himself [the son of William]. They first advanced to the castle of Bun-Galvy" [i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Gaillimh, which flows through the town of Galway], "to attack Hugh O'Flaherty. Then Hugh, the son of Roderic, went to the relief of Hugh O'Flaherty, and was joined by the Connacians under the conduct of the sons of Murtough [Muimhneach] O'Conor; and the Connacians were on the west side of the River Galliv, and the English on the east side, and great conflicts were daily carried on between them. The English, having remained here for some time, without having obtained either peace, hostages, or pledges from the Connacians, consulted together, and resolved upon going in pursuit of the cows and the people who had fled into the mountains and fastnesses of the country and upon the islands, and they went that night from the castle of Bungalvy to Droichead Ing-hine Goillín [i. e. the bridge of the daughter of Goillín] where the morning rose upon them.

Melaghlin Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and a professor of literature, died in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell More) into Connaught, against Hugh, the son of Roderic O'Connor, who was opposed to him, and destroyed Moynai and a great part of the country [province]. The sons of Roderic, however, did not give him hostages on this occasion.

An army was led by the son of William Burke into Connaught, and desolated a large portion of that country, and Donn Oge Mageraghty^p and Egh-

Then the son of William inquired, 'Is there a pass between us and the lake, by which a party of the Connacians could come down?' The Guides answered and said, 'There is.' He then arrayed a party of horse to proceed to Cong and Kilmaine (or Inishmaine). At this time it happened that great numbers of the Connacians were coming early in the morning from Cong, having unwisely and unwarily passed the night before in parties of two and three, and a few of the better sort among them were slain under the conduct of the officers of Murtough, the son of Manus O'Connor, namely, Dermot O'Henaghan, Loughlin Mac Classan, and Teige Mac Gilchreest O'Mulrenin. With respect to the English, they proceeded after this fortunate occurrence to Mayo of the Saxons, and on the day following they went to Toberpatrick [the Abbey of Ballyntober], where the canons and victuallers of the town came to the son of William and begged of him, for the love of God, not to stay with them that night. This request of theirs was complied with, and the English moved onwards to Muine Maicin; and they would not have marched from Mayo so far, were it not that they had not obtained hostages or pledges from Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach. On the next day they proceeded to Achadh Fabhuir [Aghagower], and encamped in the town, on the east side of the church, that is, at Margenana, on the margin of Lough Crichan. Hither

Manus, the son of Murtough, came into their house, and gave them hostages. On the day following the English returned to Muine Maicin, and remained there for a night, and on the next day they went to Magh Sine, and thence they passed through Leyny, and Ceis Corann; thence they set out for Coirshliabh [the Curliu mountains], where though the guides missed the common pass, they crossed the whole mountain without meeting any accident. With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, who was the son of Conor Mac Dermot, and Donn Oge Mageraghty, and the Sil-Murray, they were at this time in a wood, and the resolution they proposed was this, as they had sent their cows and people into the fastnesses of Muintir-Eolais, and of Sliabh an Iarainn, not to come in collision with the English on this occasion; but Donn Oge said that he would not agree to this resolution; but that he would proceed to the west side of the English; and he set out forthwith for Fincarn, accompanied by his own brother, the youths of Sil-Murray, his English allies, the son of Donnell Bregach O'Melaghlin with his English, and Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor. On his arrival at Fincarn, Donn sent forth to battle a body of his troops, who fought well with the English, while he himself remained on the top of the carn, earnestly looking on at the conflict. Then the English sent a countless number of

briúfáin i mionáin ⁊ rochaib oile nác áiriméir, ⁊ no hionnarbadh (tria anffoplann) Aoð mac Ruaidrí Rí Connaéct lá mac uilliam, ⁊ lá gallaib don éur rin go haoð ua néill tre iompúó dó ar gallaib, ⁊ no píogað feidlim mac caéail cpoibúirce lá mac uilliam.

Aoð ó néill tigeapna tpe heogain píogaáinna Epeann uile, cornaíteac lete cuinn pé gallaib Epeann, ⁊ pé let moza nuada. Fír ná tucc geill, eirírdá, ná cíor do gall na do gaoideal, fír do rað maðmanna, ⁊ ápa móra mence por gallaib. Aircteoir gall ⁊ gaoideal. Fír po triall ionnroigib Epeann uile décc gen gur pasíleá bár naile draibáil dó áct a tuirim lá gallaib.

Apt mac airt uí ruairc do marbað lá mañnall ua ffinó i meabail.

Maolpreaclainn ua mannaáin do marbað la a bpaírib.

archers and horsemen towards the earn, and they were not perceived until they had the earn surrounded, and Donn Oge was thus left almost alone, being accompanied only by Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, and a few of his own relatives; and these were but a short time left thus together. Donn Oge, being left thus unprotected, was soon recognized, and many archers pressed upon him, and five arrows entered him; he was at length overtaken by one horseman, and though he had no weapon but a battle axe, he prevented the horseman from closing upon him, but the horseman drove his spear though him at each push. At last the archers surrounded him on every side, and he fell attempting to defend himself against an overwhelming number."

"With respect to Hugh, the son of Roderic, he was stationed at the east side of the English, and he did not wish to come to an engagement, and indeed it was against his will that Donn had done so, nor did he know that Donn had been killed. The routed forces were driven towards him, but Hugh escaped by the strength of his hand without discredit. One man pressed upon him, but he turned upon that man, and gave him a shot of the javelin which he held in his hand, and

sent its shaft through him, after which he made his escape.

"The English, being fortunate in thus cutting off Donn Oge, carried away great spoils on their way to Sliabh an Iarainn, and they killed women and children, and stripped those they had not killed. They carried great booties to the English camp. In consequence of this spoliation many of the natives perished of cold and famine. On the next day the English departed, leaving the kingdom of Connaught to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, and banished Hugh, the son of Roderic, to Hugh O'Neill."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is stated, under the year 1230, that Donn Og Mac Aireaghtie was killed by Ffelym O'Connor, and by Mac William Burke, at the mount called Slieve Seysie [the Curlious].

^a *Hugh O'Neill*.—The notice of the death and character of this O'Neill is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neale, King of Aileagh, the greatest spoyler of the Churchmen and Churches of Connaught, and the only banisher and extyrper of the English, and destroyer of the Irish, died." And thus in the

tighern, the son of the Brehon O'Minaghan, and many others not enumerated, were slain. Hugh, the son of Roderic, King of Connaught, was expelled by the son of William [Burke] and the English (by overwhelming numbers), on this occasion, to Hugh O'Neill, because he had risen up against the English; and Felin, the son of Cathal Crovderg, was proclaimed King [of Connaught] by the son of William [Burke].

Hugh O'Neill^a, Lord of Tyrone^r and Roydamna [heir presumptive to the throne] of all Ireland,—the defender of Leth-Chuinn against the English of Ireland and [the people of] Leth-Mhogha Nuadhat; who had never rendered hostages, pledges, or tribute, to English or Irish; who had gained victories over the English, and cut them off with great and frequent slaughter; the plunderer of the English and Irish; a man who had attempted the subjugation of all Ireland,—died^s [a natural death], although it was never supposed that he would die in any other way than to fall by [the hands of] the English.

Art, the son of Art O'Rourke, was treacherously^t slain by Randal O'Finn.

Melaghlín O'Monahan was slain by his relatives^u.

old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1230. Hugh O Neile, King of the north of Ireland, and King of all Leithquin, and that shou'd bee King of all Ireland; a man that most killed and prayed" [preyed] "Galls, and broke most Castles of the Irish, died, and a man thought less to dye by the Galls." A much more patriotic character of him is given in the Annals of Kilronan under the year 1229, thus: "A. D. 1229. Hugh O'Neill died in this year. He was King of the Kinel-Owen, and inferior to none in renown and goodness; a king who had not given hostages or pledges to any man English or Irish; a king who had gained many victories over the English, and had slain many of them; a king who was the support of all the Irish; who had never been expelled or exiled; a king the most hospitable and defensive that had come of the Irish for a long period."

^r *Tyrone*, τῆρ Εὐγῶν, comprised the present counties of Tyrone and Londonderry, and the baronies of Inishowen and Raphoe, in the county

of Donegal. The inhabitants bore the generic name of Kinel-Owen, and had at this period branched off into various families, who were all tributary to one archchief, commonly called πῖρ ἑνείλ εὐγῶν; and who was sometimes of the family of Mac Loughlin, sometimes of that of O'Neill, and, in one or two instances, of that of O'Flaherty, now Lavery, descended from Aedh Allan, who was one of the sixteen monarchs of the Kinel-Owen race. These once great family names are still numerous in this region; but none bearing them at present are above the rank of farmers, except those who have entered into holy orders.

^s *Died*, vécc.—The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, is "*quievit in Christo*."

^t *Treacherously*, ι μεαβῆν.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this sentence is rendered: "Art mac Art O'Roirke killed by Ranall O Fin *murtherously*."

^u *Relatives*, βῑαίεῖς.—The word βῑάειρ in

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1231.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mīle, va céo τριοά, α háon.

Διονιρ ua μορδα eppcop aλπinn vo cpioónuccaó a bftaó in oīlen na τρινόδε ap loc cé an .15. vo december, 7 donnchaó ua conócobair voiponeaó na ionaó.

Plann ua connáctaiğ eppcop ua mbriuin brieipne décc.

Stepán ua bpaoin aipinneé Maige eó [decc].

Céleáair ua dobaílén aipínnech caméa pear deipacá, cpaibdeacá, ecc-naíde, epnaíctec [decc].

Peépoilge inğh conócobair mic diaρmata bñ muipceaptauğ muimniğ mic toiprdealbaiğ mór [decc] mataiprióe Mağnupa mic Muipceptaiğ, conócobair puaió, éuaatail, 7 toiprdealbaiğ íaccapit, 7 ppióir pecclepa peatbair 7 pól.

Dubcoblaiğ inğh conócobair mic diaρmata décc i mainprip na búille.

Plaiébfitaó ua plannaccáin tauipeacá cloinne catáil meic muipfóaiğ muillftam décc ma oīlre i mainprip na búille. Dubéfmipaó inğean uí cúinn bñ an Plaiébeaptauğ hupm décc.

Ualğapcc ua Ruapc tiğeapna brieipne décc ma aīlre ap pligíó an τrhoá.

Giollaipa mac paipaóam tiğeapna tealaiğ ecóac, 7 buindín ua Maolconaire ollam píl muipfobaiğ muillftam décc.

ancient manuscripts signifies a brother ; but in the modern Irish language brátaip means a kinsman, and deapbraéaip is the word used to denote a brother.

* *Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney*.—This is the Bishop of Kilmore, called Florence O'Conacty in Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 226. In the Annals of Ulster he is called Bishop of Breifney, and in those of Kilronan, Bishop of Hy-Briuin.

* *Of Camma, caméa*.—A parish church in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, dedicated to St. Bridget. The small village of Tober Brighde, generally called in English Brideswell, is in it. We learn from a tract preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, treating

of O'Kelly, and his people of Hy-Many, that all the Hy-Many were baptized here. "St. Bridget has the baptism of the race of Mainé, and although the children may not (always) be brought to her church to be baptized, her Coarb has the power to collect the baptismal penny from these tribes. This money is divided into three parts, of which she herself (*rectius* her Coarb) has one part, Druin Dreastan (now Drum parish) the second, and Cluain Eamhain (now Cloonoun) the other third part."—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 78, note ^d, and map to the same work.

† *Fethfoilge*.—In the Annals of Kilronan she

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1231.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-one.

Dionysius O'More, Bishop of Elphin, closed his days on the Island of the Blessed Trinity on Lough Key, on the 15th of December, and Donough O'Connor was appointed in his place.

Flann O'Connaghty, Bishop of Hy-Briuin Breifney* [Kilmore], died.

Stephen O'Breen, Erenagh of Mayo [died].

Keleher O'Devlin, Erenagh of Camma^x, a charitable, pious, wise, and prayerful man [died].

Fethfoilge^y, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More [died]. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the Priest, Prior of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul.

Duvcovlagh, daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, died in the monastery of Boyle.

Flaherty O'Flanagan, Chief of the race of Cathal, the son of Muireadhach Muilleathan^z, died on his pilgrimage in the monastery of Boyle. Duvtauragh, daughter of O'Quin, and wife of this Flaherty, died.

Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifney, died on his way to the River [Jordan].

Gilla-Isa Magauran, Lord of Tealach Eachdhach^a, and Duinnin O'Mulconry, Ollave [chief poet] of the race of Muireadhach Muilleathan [the Sil-Murray], died.

is called Fethfailghe (Fefalia), and her death is thus noticed: "A. D. 1231. Fethfailghe, the daughter of Conor Mac Dermot, and the wife of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, died this year. She was the largest, the most beautiful, the most hospitable, the most chaste, and the most famous woman of Leith Chuinn. She was the mother of Manus, Conor Roe, Tuathal, and Turlough the priest, i. e. the Prior of the Regles of SS. Peter and Paul."

^z *The race of Cathal, son of Muireadhach Muilleathan.*—This was the tribe name of the O'Fla-

nagans, the O'Morans, and their correlatives. The extent of their territory is still remembered in the neighbourhood of Elphin, Belanagare, and Mantua, between which it principally lies.—See note ^b, under the year 1193, pp. 97, 98.

^a *Tealach Eachdhach*, now sometimes called Tullaghagh, but generally Tullyhaw, a barony in the north-west of the county of Cavan, the ancient inheritance of the family of Magauran, or Magovern. The level part of this barony, containing the village of Ballymagovern, or Ballymagauran, i. e. Magauran's town, was anciently called Magh Sleacht.

Concóbair 7077 ua hÍgna tigeapna luígne décc.

Slóicéac lá domnall ua ndomnall tigeapna típe conaill, 7 lá haongur mac gillepinnéin co roépaide fear manac do íaigib 1 Rangillig cátail. Ruccrat lonccsr leó for loé uaétair, 7 po airccsr eó mpr. Tucrat ariar lá taob réo maóine 7 ionnmur an baile uile leó

Peólimið mac cátail cpoibdeirg do gabail la mac uilliam búrc 1 mílucc tar plánaib maíte gall éireann.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1232.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, míle, dá céo, τριοά, αό.

Paétna ua hallgair comorba droma mucada, 7 oipicel ua ppiacrað pfi tige aoiðo, líginn, 7 lubra, 7 líraigíte triaß do écc.

Tempall cille móipe 1 τείρ bpiúin na pionna do coirpeccað lá donnachao

^b *Conor God*, Concóbair 7077.—In the Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan the name is written Concobor 700. The adjective 700 is used in medical Irish MSS., to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*.

^c *An army was led*.—This event is given somewhat more satisfactorily in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

“A. D. 1231. A great army was led by Donnell O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and by Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen, against Cathal O'Reilly, and they brought a fleet [of boats and cots] with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed that was in Ireland, and carried away Cacht, the daughter of Mac Fiachrach, the wife of O'Reilly, and the jewels and goods of the whole town.”

^d *Mac Gilla-Finnen*, now made Mac Gillinnion.—The name is still very common in the west of the county of Fermanagh; but many have changed it to Leonard. This family is of the Kinel-Connell race, and descend from Flaherty Mac Loingsigh, who was Monarch of Ireland

from the year 727 to 734. For the pedigree of this family see *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 335.

^e *Eo-inis*.—Archdall states that Eo-inis, or Inis-eo, was an island in Lough Erne; and even Colgan, in *Acta SS.*, p. 222, places Inis-eo, not Eo-inis, in Lough Erne; but this passage affords evidence to shew that Eo-inis was in Lough Oughter. It is at present the name of an island in Lough Oughter, Anglicised Eanish (Eá-mpr, in accordance with the Ultonian pronunciation), but no remains of antiquity are to be seen on it, except an earthen fort.

^f Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record, that Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], commenced the erection of a market-town at Port na Cairrge. This is the place now called Rockingham, the well known and magnificent seat of Lord Lorton.

^g *Faghna*.—This entry is given somewhat differently and better in the Annals of Kilronan, as follows:

A. D. 1232. Paétna O hallgair comarba

Conor God^b O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

An army was led^c by Donnell O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, and Aengus Mac Gilla-Finnen^d, with the forces of Fermanagh, against O'Reilly (Cathal): they brought boats with them upon Lough Oughter, and plundered Eo-inis^e, and, after obtaining their own award, they carried away with them all the jewels, treasures, and wealth of the whole town.

Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg (O'Conor), was taken prisoner by the son of William Burke, at Meelick, in violation of the guarantee given by all the English chieftains in Ireland^f.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1232.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-two.

Faghtna^g O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Drumacoo^b, and official of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], who had kept an open house for strangers, the sick, and the indigent, and also for the instruction of the people, died.

The church of Kilmoreⁱ, in Hy-Briuin na-Sinna, was consecrated by

ορωνα μωαδα, 7 Ουρριβελ να φτιαραα, φεαρ τιγε αιδεο, 7 λυβια 7 λεγιων 7 λεππυγγε τιπε 7 εαλμαν ιν οc anno quieuit.

"A. D. 1232. Faghtna O'Hallgaith, Coarb of Druim Mucadha, and official of Hy-Fiachrach, a man who had kept a house for the entertainment of strangers and of the sick, and also for the instruction and improvement of the country and the land, *in hoc anno quieuit*."

^h *Of Drumacoo, Όρωνα μωαδα*.—A parish belonging to the diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 103; and also *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in the year 1843, p. 71, note ^b, where it is shewn that the territory of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne was co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh. See also the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn,

under the name of ορουμ μωαα, as in the district of COILL UA BH-FIACHRACH, a short distance to the south-west of Kilcolgan, and not far from the margin of the Bay of Galway.

ⁱ *Kilmore*, in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna,—now Kilmore, a parish church in the district now called Tirarune, but anciently Tir-Briuin, situated in the east of the county of Roscommon, stretching along the western bank of the River Shannon, and about six miles east of Elphin. Archdall has confounded this place with Coill-mor, near St. John's, at Lough Ree.

There is a curious stone inserted in the wall of the church-yard of Kilmore, exhibiting a fragment of an inscription in Saxon characters, which runs thus:

"A. D. M: CCC.L: VII. EATHEAN INGEAN MIC BRANAN ME FECIT."

"A. D. 1357. EATHEAN DAUGHTER OF MAC BRANAN, MADE ME."

ua concóbaip eppcop ailepinn, 7 canánaig do dénam ipin mbaile ceona lá conn ua plannaccain baos na ppíoir ann.

Τιορραιτε ua bpaoin comorba commáin paos cléirceéta, pñcupa, 7 bñíéínnarpa décc in inip cloéppann ina aileítepe.

Αὐὸς μὰς ἀνλαοιβ̃ μὲς δομναλλ̃ υἱ̃ περγαίλ τοίρεαὶ μυντιρε hangaile do lóppaō ap inip loēa cūile lá cloinn aōōa ciabaig̃ μὲς μupchaōa uí περγαίλ iar ccaiéíñ naos mbliāōan 1 τοοιργεēt na hangaile dñir μupchaō capraig̃ í περγαίλ.

Μαḡnur mac amlaib̃ μὲς ταίδ̃ μὲς μαολpuanaō cainbel einig̃, eang-naíma, 7 epabaō décc.

Donnchaō mac tomaltaig̃ meic diarmada paos ap eineac̃, 7 ap íngnam, leetpoman Connaēt do ecc ip in aicideēt.

Concóbair mac Αὐὸς μὲς Ruaiōri do éluō ó gallaib̃, 7 clanna τοίρεαὶ Connaēt do éionól ina éimceall. 7 a nvol ip na tuataib̃ ap ionnpaig̃iō. Ro marbaō epa eipioñ lap na Tuathaib̃, 7 giollaceallaig̃ ua hñiōm, giollacpiorc mac donnchaōa μὲς diarmada, 7 rochaōe amaille ppíú. Αῖρέ an lá rin po ḡealpat na tuata na paíntaēa uile, an tan acpupbaō πεap paíntaige ḡile do marbaō meic aōōha.

Ríge do éabairc baos mac Ruaiōri lá mac uilliam búpc do piōipe, 7 piē do dénam dō pip iar ngabáil pñiōlim μὲς caēail cpoiōbeip̃g dō.

^k *There*.—This passage is rendered as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1232. The church of Kilmore sanctified, and canons made in the same by Con O'Flanagan."

^l *Coarb of St. Coman*, i.e. the Abbot of Roscommon. Inisclothrann is an island, containing the ruins of seven churches, in Lough Ree, an expansion of the Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon.—See note under the year 1193.

^m *Auliffe*, amlaib̃.—He was the son of Teige, who was the son of Mulrony, the ancestor after whom the Mac Dermots of Moylurg were called Clann-Mulrony.

ⁿ *Aicideacht*.—Under the year 1206 Mac Dermot is called Lord of Moylurg, Airteach, and

Aicidheacht; and at the year 1273, O'Quin is styled leētoipeaē na hancíoeaēta, from which it would appear that this was another name for the territory of the Clann Cuain, in which Mac Dermot had a house on an island in the lake called Claenloch, (see entry under the year 1187, p. 79, note^k), and which O'Quin had placed under the protection of Mac Dermot about the year 1150. The word aicíoeaēta is used in the Annals of Kilnaran in such a manner as will shew that it was used to denote chiefry, as in the following passage: "A.D. 1225. Coimeip̃ge cocēa deip̃ge ip in mbliāōain pī la Toip̃poealbaē mac Ruaiōri μὲς Toip̃poealbaig̃, 7 le h Αἰὸς mac Ruaiōri 7 le hΑὐὸς O'Neill do copnum cuicib̃ Connaēt pe hΑἰὸς mac Caēail Cpoiōbeip̃g epa forconḡpaō Duinn Oig̃ meḡ oipeaētaig̃, piḡ-

Donough O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin; and canons were appointed in the same town by Conn O'Flanagan, who was Prior there^k.

Tipraide O'Brien, Coarb of St. Coman^l, who was learned in theology, history, and law, died on the island of Inis-Clothran, on his pilgrimage.

Hugh, the son of Auliffe, who was son of Donnell O'Farrell, Chief of Annaly, was burned on the island of Inis Locha Cuile by the sons of Hugh Ciabach, the son of Morogh O'Ferrall, having been nine years Chief of Annaly, from the death of his predecessor, Morrogh Carrach O'Ferrall.

Manus, son of Auliffe^m, the son of Teige Mac Mulrony, lamp of hospitality, feats of arms, and piety, died.

Donough, son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, eminent for his hospitality and feats of arms, died in Aicideachtⁿ,—a great loss to Connaught.

Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Roderic, made his escape from the English, and the sons of the chiefs of Connaught assembled around him, and they made an incursion into the Tuathas; but Conor, with Gilla-Kelly O'Heyne, and Gilchreest, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, and many others along with them, were slain by the people of the Tuathas. This was the day on which [the people of] the Tuathas whitened^o all the handles of their battle-axes, because it was rumoured that it was by a man who carried a white handled battle-axe that the son of Hugh had been slain.

The kingdom [of Connaught] was again given to Hugh, the son of Roderic, by the son of William Burke^p, who made peace with him after he had taken Felin, son of Cathal Crovderg, prisoner.

ἔσσιοντο ἵπλ Μυρεσθαις α νοῖον α ἔσσιον
7 α αικιδεαχτα νο ἔσαν δε. i. e. A war was kindled in this year by Turlough, the son of Roderic, who was the son of Turlough, and Hugh, the son of Roderic, and by Hugh O'Neill, in contesting the province of Connaught with Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, at the solicitation of Donn Oge Mageraghty, royal chieftain of Sil-Murray, in revenge of the loss of his lands and *Aicidheacht*."

^o *Whitened*, πο λευκαται, i. e. a rumour having spread abroad, that the person who slew him carried a white-handled battle axe, each of those

who had opposed him whitened the handle of his battle-axe, in order that his slayer might not be identified, from fear of the vengeance of his father, who was then very powerful, and became King of Connaught immediately after.

^p *The son of William Burke*.—This was the celebrated Richard de Burgo, who was called the Great Lord of Connaught. He was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, by Isabel, natural daughter of Richard I., and widow of Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. He is said to have struck off the arm of King Roderic O'Connor, in the Battle of Leithridh, near Dublin. He was

Cairlén bona gaillme do denaím lá Riocard de burc, 7 cairlén dúin
iomgáin do timpeistal lá hadam doonúin.

Siolla na naomh ua dálaig faoi pé dán, 7 lé tēg aīdeā cōitēinn do cong-
bail do ēruāccāib 7 do ēpēnāib décc.

Maeleóin boðar ua Maolconaire do gabail cluana bolcáin.

Fídhlimb mac catail cpoibveirg do léccā amac lá gallāib.

Concubair mac neill uí gairmlíohairg tōireāc cenel Moain décc.

Sloigēā lá domnall ua laclainn tēgearna tēpe heogain co ngallāib, 7 co
ngaoidealaib i tēpī cōnail dia po mill mōp hī ppánait, 7 tuc bpaigē dom-
nall uí baōigill, 7 uí cairceirp līp.

Slóicēā lá hua doomnail i tēpī eoḡain co pīāc tulaē nōcc dia po
māp b́ bú iomā dia po loip arḃanna, 7 dia po milleā mōpan, 7 tamic ar
cúla co corccpach.

Miobec 7 saghinp do opccain lá cinél eoḡain uair do poctatcar a

Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1227, and died on his passage to France in January, 1243, in proceeding to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux, attended by his barons and knights. He married Hodierna, daughter of Robert de Gernon, and grand-daughter, maternally, of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, King of Connaught, and had by her two sons, Walter and William, the former of whom marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh de Lacy, Junior, became, in her right, Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and had by her one son, Richard, commonly called the Red Earl, who was considered the most powerful subject in Ireland.—See Pedigree of the Earl of Clanrickard by Duaid Mac Firbis, O'Clery, Lodge, and Burke; and the manuscript entitled *Historia Familiae De Burgo*, preserved in the MS. Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 4, 13.

^a *Of Bungaley*, bona gaillme, i. e. of the mouth of the River of Galway, from which river the town takes its name. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, this name is Anglicised Bonagalvie, thus: "A. D. 1222. The Castle

of Bonagalvie was made by the son of William Burk;" and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster it is made Bun-Gallaway. Thus:

"A. D. 1232. An army by William Burke [*recte*, the son of William Burke] to the castle of Bun-Gallaway, and there made another castle." This castle was erected near the mouth of the River Galway, on the east side.

There had been an earlier castle erected here in the year 1124 by the Irish. See the earlier part of these Annals at the years 1124, 1132, 1149; see also O'Flaherty's Account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, p. 31; and Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 47, note ^u; and the old map of Galway in the same work, at p. 30.

¹ *Dunamon*, Ōun lomgum.—A place on the River Suck, on the borders of the counties of Rosecommon and Galway. Tradition says that Dunamon was originally the residence of O'Finaghty, whose territory, consisting of forty-eight ballys, or townlands, lay on both sides of the River Suck, and this tradition is curiously corroborated by a notice given of this family in

The castle of Bungalvy^a was erected by Rickard de Burgo, and the erection of the castle of Dunamon^r was commenced by Adam Staunton.

Gilla-na-naev O'Daly, a learned poet, who had kept a house of hospitality for the indigent and the mighty, died.

Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry took Cluain Bolcain^r.

Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg, was set at liberty by the English.

Conor, the son of Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of Tyrone, at the head of an army composed of the English and Irish, made an incursion into Tirconnell, and did much injury in Fanat^r, and carried away the hostages of Donnell O'Boyle and O'Tairchirt.

An army was led by O'Donnell into Tyrone, and arrived at Tullaghoge, on which occasion he killed many cows, burned the corn crops, and did much injury, and *then* returned home in triumph.

Mevagh^u and Aughnish^w were plundered by the Kinel-Owen, for their ships

Mac Firbis's Book of Pedigrees, the original of which is in the possession of Lord Roden, and a faithful copy of it in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. The literal translation of it is as follows:

"Connmhach was the son of Muireadhach, and he was his eldest son, and in consequence of this seniority, the descendants of Connmhach (though inferior in power) are entitled to great privileges from the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach, viz., to drink the first cup at every feast and banquet of a king: and all the descendants of the other sons of Muireadhach must rise up before the representative of Connmhach, or Chief of Clann Conway. O'Finaghty was the royal chieftain of Clann Conway, and had forty-eight ballys about the Suck before the English Invasion; but the Burkes drove him from his patrimonial inheritance, so that there liveth not of the family of O'Finaghty, at the time of writing this Book (1650), any one more illustrious than the blessed and miraculous priest, James, whose brothers are William and Redmond, sons of Cathal, son of Donough, son of Hugh, son of Rory, son of

Cathal, son of Teige Oge, son of Teige, son of Cathal."

Dunamon, *dun iomghuin*, means the dun or fort of Iomghuin, a man's name: the dun is yet in existence.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Rosecommon, sheet 38; and of Galway, sheets 8 and 20.

^s *Fanat*.—A district in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^s, under the year 1186, p. 70.

^t *Cluain Bolcain*.—The O'Mulconrys were, and are still, seated at Clonahee, near Strokes-town, in the county of Roscommon; but there is no place in that neighbourhood now called Cluain Bolcain.

^u *Mevagh*, *miðeacá*.—A parish in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal, a part of which forms a well-known promontory called Ros Guill, extending into Sheephaven and the Atlantic Ocean.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 7 and 16.

^w *Aughnish*, *Ḑaḡinir*, *recte eac-inir*, i. e. *horse-island*.—An island in Lough Swilly, near Rathmelton, in the east of the barony of Kilmacrenan,

loingsir an dú rin, 7 do pala dñsin do cenél conuill im mac neill uí domhnaill
cúca, po lað ár na loingsir lair, 7 po marbað forí seirín hī ffríotguin.

Giolla na nasm ó dálaiz faoi i nuan décc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1233.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mīle, dá céo, τριοά, ατρί.

Ḫoppraig ua daizpe airénneç doipe colaim cille [decc].

Maoliora ua Maonairg uaral paccart nó gabað a praltair gac laoi acē
dia domnairg namá [do écc].

Donncathairg airénneç achaid pobair fñr pñdizte gacā cúiri, 7 gacā
caingne, fñr co nairmtoin, 7 co nonóir decc an .15. do december.

Slóizead lá peidlimið mac caðail cpoibdeirg i cconnaçtaib, 7 dō ðeacaid
corbmac mac tomaltairg (tigearna maizge luirg) ina ðail, 7 tuc ler i maiz
luircc é. Do pónað longport leó occ dñuim gnegraizge. Baoi corbmac,
conçobair a mac, 7 na tñi tuata, dá mac muirçfirtairg meic diarmada, .i.
uonnçad, 7 Muirçfirtac ina farrpaið annirin. Arí comairle do pónrat dol i
noiaid aodā (niz Connact), 7 cloinne Ruairi ar éfna. Iar nool dōib ina
noócum, po ppaóineað for aod mac Ruairi po marbað é fém, 7 aod muirneç

in the county of Donegal. The ruins of the original church of the parish of Aughnish are still to be seen on this island.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 37 and 46.

^x *Gilla-na-naev*.—This is a repetition.

^y *Excepting Sunday*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1233. Moylisa O Moynig, a gentle priest that would repeat his psalter every day, Sunday excepted, died."

^z *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts on the west side of the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note ^d, under the year 1189, p. 86.

^a *Defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic*.—It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan, that this

Hugh was King of Connaught for five years, and that he was the last of the descendants of Roderic that was King of Connaught; that the Pope offered Roderic, and his issue, for ever, the title to the sovereignty, and six married wives, if he would thenceforward abstain from the sin of the women;—that Roderic did not accept of this offer on such conditions; and, as he did not, that God deprived him and his race for ever of reign and sovereignty, in revenge of the sin of concupiscence. *Deoðflair cloinni Ruairi hí Concuðair nī Epenn innirin. Uair tarcaid an Pāpa ceart ar Epinn do fém 7 da fíol na diaid go bpaé, 7 seirpar do mnáib porpa, 7 rguir do pecað no mban ó rin amac; 7 nīr gab Ruairi rin, 7 ó nār gab do ðean dia nizge 7 flairçeamnar da fíol co ppaé i noioçoltar*

touched at these places ; but a party of the Kinel-Connell, with the son of Niall O'Donnell, came upon them, and slaughtered the crews, but the son of Niall himself was slain in the heat of the conflict.

Gilla-na-naev^x O'Daly, an adept in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1233.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-three.

Geoffry O'Deery, Erenagh of Derry-Columbkille [died].

Maelisa O'Maeny, a noble priest, who was wont to sing his psalter every day, excepting Sunday^y only [died].

Donncahy, Erenagh of Aghagower, settler of every dispute and covenant, a man of esteem and honour, died on the 15th of December.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, into Connaught, and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh (Lord of Moylurg), went to meet him and brought him with him into Moylurg. A camp was formed by them at Druim Gregraghe, and Cormac, his son Conor, the people of the Three Tuathas^z, the two sons of Murtough Mac Dermot, namely, Donough and Murtough, joined him there. The resolution they adopted was to go in pursuit of Hugh, King of Connaught, and the other sons of Roderic. On overtaking them they attacked and defeated Hugh, the son of Roderic^a, slew himself and his brother,

peccab na mban. Dr. Hanmer, in the speech which he has manufactured and put into the mouth of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, makes him say to the men of Leinster and the British knights: "The tyrant Roderic hath murdered his own naturall brother, he hath three wives alive, he hath eleven bastards by severall women. O villaine! to behold a mote in our eye, and cannot see a beam in his owne." *Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin Edition of 1809, p. 235. Whether Dr. Hanmer found materials for this speech in any old historical collection among the families of the English Pale in Ireland, or whether it is a pure fabrication of his own, the Editor has not been able to determine;

but it is certain that Giraldus Cambrensis does not make Dermot charge King Roderic with any such crimes, in the speech which he puts into his mouth. In this speech no allusion whatever is made to Roderic's lasciviousness, but he is called a tyrant, and an artful, ambitious man: "Malleus ille malarum artium & ambitionum omnium magister & author, violento dominatu cunctos opprimere cupiens: ad nos iterum à patria pellendos, vel etiam in ipsa (quod absit) delendos, ecce super, capita nobis iam imminet. De multitudine superbus & elatus ambitionem suam brachio metitur. Sed inermi multitudini & inerti plerunq; gravis esse solet animosa paucitas et armata. Sed (si) Lageniam

a dearbbrátair, 7 a mac, 7 donnachad mór mac diarmada mic Ruaidrí, 7 ile oile cinníochtát. Ro marbhad ann d'ana Raḡallaic ua plannagán, 7 tomár bhirir conrtapla na hÉireann, eóan a brátair, eóan gúer, 7 gaili iomda ele beór iar mbuain clog 7 baḡall, iar ndéanam earccaoime 7 batthaó coindell do cleiricíb Connact oppa uair po íarraig 7 po placc aó muimneac teagḡ baóirín, 7 cealla iomda ar cḡna gur po éúirfe péin in enec na naoim íra cealla po íarraigfe. Ro bḡnaó níḡe, 7 cḡnour Conbact do cloinn Ruaidrí mic toirpḡealbair 7 in ló rin. Gabad pedlímí mac catail cpoibdeirḡ níḡe Connact iarctan, 7 na cairleín do rónaó lá neart cloinne Ruaidrí uí concóbaí, 7 mic uilliam búic do rḡaoilead lair íad, .i. cairlén bona gailíne, cairlen na cínce, cairlén na caillíḡe, 7 cairlén dúin iomḡan.

Slóiccead lá huilliam mac hugo de laici (ingḡn Ruaidrí uí concóbaí a maḡair ríde), 7 lá gallaib míde amaille ppír 7 in mbreirne in dócum catail uí Raḡallaig co ndearnrat creaca móra. Ruccrat imorro d'ong do muimtir uí Raḡallaig pop uilliam de laici, 7 pop maírib an tḡlóig 7 ndeóid na cepeac tuncrat taḡar dia poile, marbḡar ann uilliam bḡic, 7 d'ong do maírib gall ar aon pír. Ro gonaó uilliam de laici co rocaírib oile. Soart ar an tír ḡan ḡall ḡan eittepe. Do ceap uilliam de laici 7 Seplur mac catail gaili uí concóbaí, pedúr pionn mac na gaili ríogḡa, 7 diarmad beapnac ua maolpreclann do na gonaib do ríadaó poppa in iomairecc Móna

quærit: quoniam alicui Connactensium aliquando subiecta fuit: Ea ratione & nos Connactiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subdita fuerat monarchia. Nec ille more monarchæ dominari quærit: sed damnare, sed à patria propellere, & in omnium iura solus succedere: & omnia solus obtinere."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

^b *Castle-Kirk*, now called the Hen's Castle. Its ruins are still to be seen on a rocky island, in the north-west part of Lough Corrib, in that arm of the lake which receives the river of Bealanabrack, and belongs to the parish of Cong.

^c *Caislen-na-Caillighe*, now called the Hag's Castle, which is a translation of its Irish name. It stands on an artificial island in the east side of Lough Mask, said to have been formed by

dropping stones into the lake.—See this castle referred to at the year 1195, p. 102, note ^r.

^d *William*.—He was the ancestor of the celebrated Pierce Lacy, of the county of Limerick; and also of the Lynches of Galway.—See note under the year 1186. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this event is noticed as follows: "A. D. 1233. William Delacie, chiefest Champion in these parts of Europe, and the hardest and strongest hand of any Englishman, from the Nicen seas to this place, or Irishman, was hurt in a skirmish in the Brenie, came to his house, and there died of the wound. Charles O'Connor was also wounded the same day, and died thereof. Neale Ffox, King of Teaffa-land, was likewise hurt in the said skirmishe, came to his house in like man-

Hugh Muimhneach, his son, Donough More, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic [O'Connor], and many others besides them. There were also slain on this occasion Raghallagh O'Flanagan, Thomas Biris, Constable of Ireland, John, his relative, John Guer, and many other Englishmen; after they had been cursed and excommunicated by the clergy of Connaught, by the ringing of bells with croziers, and the extinguishing of candles; for Hugh Muimhneach had violated and plundered Tibohine, and many other churches, so that he [*and his party*] fell in revenge of the saints whose churches they had violated. The kingdom and government of Connaught was on that day taken from the sons of Roderic, the son of Turlough. After this Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, assumed the government of Connaught, and demolished the castles which had been erected by the power of the sons of Roderic O'Connor, and the son of William Burke, namely, the castle of Bungalvy, Castle-Kirk^b, and Castle-na-Cally^c, and the castle of Dunamon.

An army was led by William^d, the son of Hugo de Lacy (whose mother was the daughter of Roderic O'Connor), accompanied by the English of Meath, into Breifny against Cathal O'Reilly, and committed great depredations; but a party of O'Reilly's people overtook William de Lacy, and the chiefs of his army, who were behind the preys, and they gave battle to each other, in which William Britt, and a number of the chiefs of the English along with him, were slain. William de Lacy, with many others, was wounded. They returned from the territory without hostage or pledge. And William de Lacy, Charles, the son of Cathal Gall^e O'Connor, Feorus Finn^f, the son of the English Queen, and Dermot Bearnagh^g O'Melaghlin, died of the wounds they received in that battle of Moin-crann-chaoín^h. Niall Sinnagh O'Catharny, Lord of Teflia, was

ner, and, after receiving the sacraments of the altar and Extream Unction, died penitently."

^e *Cathal Gall*, *Cathal Gall*, i. e. Cathal the Englishman; he was so called by way of reproach, for speaking the English language.

^f *Feorus Finn*, i. e. *Pierce the Fair*.—He must have been half brother to Henry III., whose mother, Queen Isabella, who was the daughter and heir of Amerie, Earl of Angoulesm, after the death of King John, married the Count de la

Marche in France.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 353.

^g *Bearnach*.—This word, which signifies gapped, is often applied to a person who had lost his front teeth.

^h *Maoin-crann-caoin*, i. e. the bog or morass of the beautiful trees. There is no place at present bearing the name in the county of Cavan, which comprises the entire of the territory of Breifny O'Reilly.

ερανν έαοιμ. Νιλλ ριονναέ υα κατάρηαιγ τιγερηνα ρεαρ τεατβα δο γυιν ιρ
in amur cedna, γ α έεε ινα τιγη ιαρ νδέηαιμ α έιομνα, γ ιαρ να οηγαδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1234.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δά céδ, τριοά, αεάταιρ.

Αονγυρ υα μαολπογμάιρ επρκορ υα ρριαέραέ, Γιολλα να ναομη mac αιρτ
uí bráoin aircinneac. Rora commain, Maoliora mac daniel uí gormgaile
Ppíoir innri mac nepin, Maolpeadair ua carmacáin maigirteir Rora comáin,
γ γιολλα ιορα υα γιβellaín manac γ anéoiré oileín na trinoide décc.

Domnall mac aóda í néill τιγερηνα cenél eoγain, αδβαρ ρίγ Epeann δο
márbad la mag laclainn .i. domnall γ lá cenél eoγain poδein, γ domnall δο
gabáil τιγερηταιρ.

Αονγυρ mac gillepíndeín τιγερηνα loáa híρne δο ιομπυδ αρ υα νδομ-
naill, γ α δολ αρ cpeic í ττίρ conuill, γ ó domnaill, .i. domnall mop, δο bríé
air, γ α márbad α νδιογail eiccneacáin.

Αοδ υα ηέγρη τιγερηνα luiγne δο márbad lá donnchaó mac duaracáin í
eaγra (ιαρ loρccaó τιγε ραιρ, γ ιαρ τεεέτ αρρ), α νδιογail α δεαρβραταρ,
γ cóirc mac dearbpaátaρ α αταρ δο μαρβρομ, γ α δεαρβραταίρ ele δο
δallaó lair.

Θιαρμαιδ υα cunn ταοιρεαέ μυντιρε γιολλγαιν δο μαρβαδ.

Riocapo mac uilliam maparcal δο dol into aγaíδ Ríγ paγan hι paγaíb,

ⁱ Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Donncatha, Erenagh of Ag-hagower, on the 18th of the Calends of January; a man respected in the Church and State for his wisdom and personal form; a man the most bountiful of his cotemporaries in bestowing cattle and food; protector of the poor and the mighty; the ornament of the country, and the guide and settler of every covenant among his own people, and all in general.

^j *Mac Gillafinnen*, now Mac Gillinion.—Maguire was not as yet powerful in Fermanagh. The Mac Gillinions were afterwards chiefs of

Muintir Pheodachain.

^k *Muintir-Gillagan*.—This territory was distributed among the baronies of Ardagh, Moydow, and Shrúle, in the county of Longford. The townlands of which it consisted are specified in an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., which found that thirty-five small cartrons of Montergalgan then belonged to O'Farrall Bane, and seventeen one-half cartrons of like measure to O'Farrall Boye's part of the county of Longford. The territory of Caladh na h-Anghaile, called in this Inquisition "the

also wounded in this battle, and died at his own house, after making his will and being anointed¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1234.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-four.

Aengus O'Mulfover, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala]; Gilla-na-naev, the son of Art O'Breen, Erenagh of Roscommon; Maelisa, the son of Daniel O'Gormally, Prior of Inismacnerin; Mulpeter O'Carman, Master at Roscommon; and Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) O'Gibellan, a monk and anchorite on Trinity Island, died.

Donnell, the son of Hugh O'Neill, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and the Kinel-Owen themselves, and Donnell [i. e. Mac Loughlin], assumed the lordship.

Aengus Mac Gillafinnen¹, Lord of Lough Erne, turned against O'Donnell, and went into Tirconnell upon a predatory incursion; but O'Donnell (Donnell More), overtook him, and killed him in revenge of [the death of] Egneghan.

Hugh O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was killed by Donough, the son of Duarcán O'Hara (after he had burned the house over him, and after Hugh had escaped out of it), in revenge of his brother, and the five sons of his father's brother, whom he [Hugh] had slain, and of another brother who had been plundered by him.

Dermot O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^k, was slain.

Richard, the son of William Mareschal^l, having rebelled against the King

Callow,"—a name still locally remembered as that of a low district in the barony of Rathcline,—lies between Muintir Gillagan and the Shannon.—See note on Magh Treagha, under the year 1255.

¹ *Richard, the son of William Mareschal.*—He was the second son of William Mareschal, or Marshall, or, as Hanmer will have it, Maxfield. He was Earl Marshall of England, Earl of Pembroke, in Wales, and of Ogie, in Normandy, and

Prince of Leinster, in Ireland.—See Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin Edition of 1809, pp. 346, 347. The Four Masters have given this account very imperfectly. They should have written it thus: "A. D. 1254. Richard, the son of William Mareschal, having rebelled against the King of England, came over to Ireland, and took possession of Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him on behalf of the King, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, the Justiciary,

ἡ τοῦτ δό ταιριρ ανοιρ εο πο γαβ ἰλλαῖνιβ. Τιονοιλε γοιλλ Ερεανν na ἀγαῖο πο δάιγ ρίγ ραχαν, .i. mac Muiriur iurciur na hEreann, hugo de laci iarla ulað, ἡ ualcpa de laci τιγεαρνα na μιθε. Τανγατταρ γο cuipecc lipe hillaῖνιβ γυρ εἰριριε cat ppiur an maparcal, ἡ mapbctar an maparcal, ἡ πο γαβαð Seppaiḡ maparcal, ἡ ní paiðe aḡ cup an, cāta acē epioñ a aonar iar na tpegeð dia muintir buðém.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1235.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céð tpiocāt, acúicc.

Ιραac ua maolpogmair aircindec cille halaið décc.

Matheup ppiour oiléin na tpiuioðe [décc].

Μαθαðán ua μαθαðáin τιγεαρνα píl nanmchaða décc.

Λοέλαnn mac ειέτιγεppu uí ceallaḡ do mapbað la macaið an ḡiolla Ριαβαῖḡ uí baoiḡill.

Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Curragh-Liffey, in Leinster, where they had appointed to hold a conference with the Earl. But they quarrelled with him at the conference, and took him prisoner, after having first wounded him mortally, for, being deserted by his false friend, Geoffry de Marisco, he was left almost alone on the field, and his stubborn valour would not allow him to submit tamely to his betrayers."

^m *Mac Maurice*.—This is a mistake, for the person who opposed Richard Mareschal was Maurice, the son of Gerald Fitzgerald. He might have been called Mac Maurice, patronimically, from his grandfather, but it does not appear that he ever was.

ⁿ *Currech-Liffey*, Cuipecc lipe, i. e. *Curragh of the Liffey*.—The Curragh of Kildare is so called throughout these Annals, from which it may be safely concluded, that the Curragh anciently extended eastwards as far as the River Liffey, for the enclosures which from time intruded on the plain have gradu-

ally narrowed it. The word cuipecc, or, as it is now written, cuppac, has two significations, namely, a shrubby moor, and a level plain, or race course; and it appears from the derivations given of the word in Cormac's Glossary, that it has this two-fold application from a very early period.

° *Geoffry Mareschal*.—This is an error of name and fact, for there was none of the great family of the Mareschals called Geoffry, and the person evidently referred to was Geoffry de Marisco, who did not stand alone fighting in the field of battle, but, according to Mathew Paris, marched away with four score of the Earl's company, who had been bribed to this desertion.

The fact seems to be that the Irish annalists knew nothing of the insidious plot laid by the Anglo-Irish barons against Richard Mareschal, and therefore described it as a regular battle. The best account of the plot against Mareschal is given by Matthew Paris, who bestows fourteen folio pages on the story of the last days and death of this young nobleman. See Leland's

of England, in England, he came over to Ireland, and landed in Leinster. The English of Leinster assembled to oppose him, on behalf of the King: Mac Maurice^m, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; and Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath. They came to Cuirreach-Life^a, in Leinster, where they engaged with Mareschal, and killed him; and they made a prisoner of Geoffry Mareschal^p, who had stood alone fighting on the field of battle, after all his people had fled from him^p.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1235.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-five.

Isaac O'Mulfover, Erenagh of Killala, died.

Matheus, Prior of Trinity Island [died].

Madden O'Madden, Lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died.

Loughlin, the son of Echtighern O'Kelly, was slain by the sons of Gilla-Reagh O'Boyle.

History of Ireland, book ii. c. 1, vol. i. pp. 213-219; and Moore's, vol. iii. pp. 16-19. Dr. Hammer, who had read Matthew Paris, is guilty of an intentional forgery in his Chronicle, *ad ann.* 1233, where he says, that "Richard Marshall was mortally wounded in a battle near Kildare, upon the great Heath called the Curragh, fighting against the O'Connors!"—Dublin Edition, p. 346.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the account of this rencounter at the Curragh of Kildare, is thus briefly and incorrectly entered: "A. D. 1234. William Marshall gave battle to the rest of the Englishmen of Ireland, where William himself was slain and Geoffry March was taken."

The compiler of the Annals of Kilronan also, who appears to have known nothing of the plot against the Earl, described the encounter on the Curragh as a regular battle, and adds, that the death of Richard was one of the most lamentable occurrences of these times.

^p Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise record, that Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, marched with his forces to Meath, and burned Ballyloughloe, Ardnurcher, and many other towns. Under this year also the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the death of Walter de Lacy, Lord of Meath, leaving no issue, except two daughters. They also record the erection of the great church of St. Canice, at Aghaboe, by the successor of St. Kieran of Saigher. The Annals of Ulster and of Kilronan record a great snow and frost in this year, as follows: "A. D. 1234. Sneçta mop iur oa nobluic, 7 ric iur rin co nimçidír saom 7 eic fo nepeaðaib ppim loça 7 aibne Epeann. It is thus rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1234. Extreame snow betweene both Christmas's this yeare. Great frost after that. Men and horses, with their loads, went upon" [the] "rivers and lakes of Ireland."

Tairleach mac aoda uí dubda tigeapna ua namalgaða 7 ua ppiacrað do marbað daon upcar roighe i nboairgaire i longpoite feblimib mic caatail cpoibdeirg.

Sluaiccead la gallaib Epeann ar na tcionol la Riocard mac uilliam búrc. Ariad pobdar oirdeica bádar for an pluairgead rin lair Mac muirir iurpír na hEpeann, huco de lati iarla ulað, ualtera Rittabard apd barún laigín co ngallaib laigín, 7 eon zogan co ngallaib mumán, 7 Rútaða Epeann arason riú. Tangattar tar aeluan zo porcomáin. Ro loirccrfe an baile. Arrén co hoilpinn. Ro loirccrfe tñmpall mop ailpinn. Arrén co mainirpír aea dalaarcc for buill oibce doinnaiğ na tpinóide do ionnrað. Do cottaar oronga dia prianlac pon mainirpír, bhoiric an pcpirpa, tuccrat cailig aiprinn, eoiğe, 7 ionnmura aipr. Bá grain mór la maib gall in ní rin, 7 do cuirpíot for ccúla gað ní ppié doib rin, 7 po íocrat dar cñnn an nñt ná ppié. Ro cuirpíe arabárac ppié uadaib co cpeit, co cairte mulcén, co tor glinne

^a *The most illustrious.*—Ar iad pobdar oirdeica bádar for an pluairgead rin is a very old and obsolete form of construction, which would stand in the Irish of the present day thus: *ir iad ba oirdeirce bí ar an pluairgead rin.* Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, in the preface to his *Dissertations on the History of Ireland*, says that the Four Masters had in their writings preserved the language of the sixth century; and though we cannot fully acquiesce in this opinion, it must be acknowledged that they used very ancient forms of expression, and had no scruple in borrowing phrases from the oldest specimens of composition in the language; but they generally abstracted the words of the older annalists, without much regard to strength or neatness of expression, or purity of style.

^r *Mac Maurice.*—This name should be Maurice Fitzgerald.

^s *Walter Rittabard.*—He is called Gualterus de Ridenesfordia by his cotemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. xxi; and Walter de Riddlesford by most modern writers. He had his chief castle at

Tristerdermot, now Castledermot, in the territory of Omurethi, in the south of the now county of Kildare, whence he and his followers had expelled the O'Tooles, shortly after the English invasion.—See note under the year 1180, pp. 53, 54; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 400, 401, note ^a.

^t *John Goggan.*—O'Flaherty, in his *Hiar-Connaught*, quoting this passage, calls him, “the Lord John Cogan.” The name is still numerous in Munster, but now generally Anglicised Goggan.

^u *Routes.*—The word *puta*, which is derived from the Norman-French word *route*, is Englished *Rowte* by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, at the year 1237. It means a *band* or *company* in a military sense, but in a legal sense it signifies an assembly of persons going forcibly to commit an unlawful act. In Dr. Cowel's *Law Dictionary* this word is correctly explained *roua, turma, cohors*, and Jacob, in his *Law Dictionary*, derives it from the French *route*, and explains it, “a company or number.” In the *Annals of Kilronan*, at the year 1225,

Taichleach, the son of Hugh O'Dowda, Lord of Tirawley and Tireragh, was killed by one shot of an arrow during his interference [to quell a quarrel] in the camp of Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg.

An expedition was made by the English of Ireland [this year], being assembled by Richard, the son of William Burke. The most illustrious^a of those who were with him on this expedition were Mac Maurice^r, Lord Justice of Ireland; Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster; Walter Rittabard^s, the chief Baron of Leinster, who commanded the English of Leinster; and John Goggan^t, with the English of Munster, together with all the routes^u of soldiers in Ireland. Crossing [the bridge] at Athlone, they proceeded to Roscommon, and burned the town; thence, going to Elphin, they burned the great church there, and proceeded from thence to the monastery of the Ath Dalaarg, on the [river] Boyle, on the night of Trinity Sunday precisely. Parties of their soldiers assailed the monastery, broke into the sacristy, and carried away chalices, vestments, and other valuable things^w. The English chiefs, however, were highly disgusted at this, and sent back every thing they could find, and paid for what they could not find. Next day they sent marauding parties^x to Creit, to Cairthe-muilchenn^y,

O'Neill's band, or company of soldiers, is called *Rúe Eoganaic*; and, at the same year, *rútaoa ceiteipne* is used to denote bands, or companies, of kernes, or light-armed infantry.

^w *Chalices, vestments, &c.*—The passage relating to the robbing of the abbey of Boyle is given as follows, in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1235. The English of Ireland went with their forces to Connocht, untill they came to the abbey of Boyle, where they encamped within the walls of the said abbey, tooke all the goods they cou'd finger, as well as holy vestments, Challices, as also the habitts of the Monks, and striped the fryers and Monks very irreverently of their habbitts in the midst of their Cloister. Took also a great prey from Cormack Mac Dermott, which was then generally called the prey of préys."

^x *Marauding parties*, *ripée*.—In the Annals of Kilronan the reading is as follows: *Do*

cuineabap a ripée 7 a reppénaig ap abapac 7 apuataa ceiteipne go creit 7 co cairti muilce, 7 ap rin co tor glinne fearna. "They sent on the next day their scouts, their archers, and their routes [*cohortes*] of kerne to Creit, to Cairthi Muilche, and thence to Tor-Glinne-fearna." There is no place in the county of Leitrim now called Creit, unless it be Creagh, in Kiltogher parish.

^y *Cairthe Muilchenn*, now called in Irish Gleann a Chairthe, and in English, Glencar. It is a valley, in the county of Leitrim, and adjoining the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.—See its position marked on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Archaeological Society in 1844. See also Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 6, and of the County of Sligo, sheet 9.

pearna, 7 tugrat cpeaca móra leó co haro capna i ccoinde an iurtyr. Do ponnat goill comairle inléite annryn tria aplac eoġain uí eóin do díogail a éneab ar muirneacáib, 7 ar donnchaó cairpneó ua mbriain, .i. roó ina pppriéing ip in conair ééona hi tír maine, immaonmaiġ, 7 arribe go tuab-muñain gan pabaó gan paéugaó do muirneachaió. Do rónaó cpeaca díríme leo.

Do conairc feólimiú mac caóail cpoibdeirġ na goill do óul uaóa ar comairle po éino dol cona roópaide i mbáió muirneac, 7 iar roótain dó dia roigió nó cuipóir deabéa cpoóa ġac laoi. An lá déideanaó tra do éóbar Connaótaig, 7 muirniġ ip in caólaóair, 7 po caóaiġrte co fíróa. Áéé éna po poptaimlaiġ poplion na ngall nedigéte, 7 an marcyluaiġ poprio ró deóió, 7 po muóuíġit rochaióe ítoppa díblimib áéé ar mó po díoláitriġeaó muirniġ tria toġaóir donnchaóa cairppriġ. Tangabaar Connaótaig iarom dia ttiġib. Do róine ua briain araóárac ríé pe ġallaió, 7 do bearte briaiġe dóib. Tangabaar tra na goill tari anair go Connaótaib. Áreaó lobar cedur go haoó ua flaiébfíraiġ, 7 do riġne rióe ríé friú dar éhna a bó, 7 a múinnceire. Feólimiú imoprio mac caóail cpoibdeirġ, arí comairle po rġrúó rom a mbaoi do buaió a cconmaicne mara, 7 a cconmaicne cúile doneoc po ġab a éomairle, 7 mac maġnur, 7 concóbar puao mac muirceartaig muirniġ do bpié laiir do roigió í dóimnail, .i. dóimnall móp, 7 an tír uile ófáruccáo pop cino ġall. Iar rin tra tangabaar goill go óún muġóopó. Ro cuiprioó tóéeta go maġnur mac muirceartaig muirniġ diappaió ġiall fair, 7 ní taró maġnur ríé na eitepfóa dóib. Ro cuiprte óin goill ó óun muġóopó plóġ diaipmióe pa macaió puaióri ġuri po airccpíte eccuill, 7 do beartepat cpeaca íomóa

* *Tor-Glinne-fearna*, i. e. the tower of Glenfarne, or the alder glen, a remarkable valley, in the parish of Cloonclare, near Manor-Hamilton, in the barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim. Glenfarn Hall is in this valley.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Leitrim, sheet 13. The tower here referred to would not appear to have been a castle or steeple, but either a Cyclopean fort, or a natural rock resembling a tower, like the rocks called *tors* on the coast of Antrim and Donegal. There is no place

now bearing the name in Glenfarn.

^a *Moinmoy*, Maonmaġ.—A level territory in the county of Galway, comprising Moyode, Finure, and all the campaign lands around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. It was bounded on the east by the territory of Sil-Anmchadha; on the south by the mountain of Slieve Aughty; and on the west by the diocese of Kilmacduagh. This was the original inheritance of the O'Mullallys and O'Naghtans, who, shortly after the English Invasion, were driven from it by the

to Tor-Glinne-fearna², and they carried off great spoils from those places to the Lord Justice at Ardcarne. Here the English held a private consultation, at the request of Owen O'Heyne, who wished to be revenged on the Momonians, and on Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, and they determined on going back the same way through Hy-Many and Moinmoy^a, and thence to Thomond, without giving the Momonians any notice or forewarning of their intentions. [This they accordingly did], and committed great depredations.

Now when Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, saw that the English had departed, the resolution he came to was to proceed with his forces, to succour the Momonians. [This he did], and, on their joining them, spirited skirmishes took place every day. At last the Connacians and Momonians came to a pitched battle [with the English], and fought manfully. But the English cavalry and infantry, who were clad in armour, finally overcame them. Many were slain on both sides, but the Momonians suffered most loss, through the imprudence of Donough Cairbreach. The Connacians then returned home^b, and on the next day O'Brien made peace with the English, and gave them hostages. The English returned into Connaught, and went first to Hugh O'Flaherty, who made peace with them in behalf of his people and cattle. As to Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, the resolution which he adopted was to take with him to O'Donnell, i. e. Donnell More, all the cows belonging to such of the inhabitants of Conmaicne-mara and Conmaicne-Cuile who should take his advice, together with the son of Manus, and Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and leaving the whole country desolate for the English. The English soon afterwards came to Dun-Mughdord^c, and sent messengers to Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, to demand hostages from him; but Manus would not give them either peace or hostages. The English then sent from Dun-Mughdord a numerous force against the sons of Roderic, who plun-

Burkes, when the former settled in the barony of Dunmore, near Tuam, and the latter in the woody district of the Faes, in the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Territories of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 70, note ^a, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^b *Home*.—In the Annals of Kilronan it is

stated that the Connacians returned from this battle, having gained great credit for their valour and skill, without having lost any man of distinction: *Tancotari Connactarig airde fo rceim engnuma 7 romairi gan duine ruacenta do marbad oib.*

^c *Dun-Mughdord*, now Doon, a castle in the parish of Aghagower, about three miles east of

leó go dpuimní ní i ccoinne gall. Tanais dāna aod ūa plaibearpatai, 7 eogan ūa heōin pluag mōri ele timceall, 7 arēpāige leó ar ná ētappāing co líonán ēind mapā. Rangattar na harēpāige rin cona roēpāide, 7 an iurēir ina ccoinde co dpuimní co calad mri aonai.

Maġnur, imorpo, baí riōe 7 a longa ar ppuē na hinri, 7 deabēa meince uadā for gallaib, 7 imareac ó gallaib pāirpion. Ro pēitēigie tpa gall ppir rin, 7 aread do pōnpat a longpore do breit leó, 7 a narēpāige do ētappāing ēuca i ccūil tēāga mōri boi ir in māigin rin. Opo patāig maġnur indrin do ēuad in mri pāitēn, 7 po cuir dponē dia muintir ind mri aonai. Oo connca-dar gall maġnur cona muintir do dōl for na hoilēnaib hiri, po tōgbadar ā narēpāige leó ar pūd na tēāga, 7 po ēuirpē for mui iat, 7 po líonait co hobann do pluag, 7 do piriēib armetā eōigē, 7 lotur for na hoilēnaib i mbadur muintir maġnura (cenmōtā mri pāitēn i mbaoi maġnur pērin), 7 po māpōrat a ppuaradur do dāoinē inntēib. Do deochad maġnur 7 i mbaoi dia muintir in mri pāitēne ina longaib, 7 po pāgaibpē an mri, 7 diambad tairiri lá maġnur muintir māille po ēuirpēad a longa hi ccōn loingir na ngall.

Westport.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 88.

^a *Achill*, *Eccuill*, a well-known island in the barony of Burrishoole, and county of Mayo.—See its most remarkable features and antiquities shewn on the map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, published by the Irish Archæological Society in 1844.

^e *Druimni*.—There is no place at present bearing this name in the barony of Burrishoole or of Murrenk, in the county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 87, &c.

^f *Which they carried*.—Roderic O'Flaherty, in his Account of Hiar-Connaught, says that the boats of Lough Orbsen were drawn from Bonbonan for five miles [*recte* six miles and a-half] on this occasion.

^g *Linan Cinn-mara*, is now called Leenaun, a well known place near the Killary Harbour, in Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. It is described by O'Flaherty, in

his Account of Hiar-Connaught, printed for the Archæological Society in 1845, as "Imair-an-Linain, antiently Linan Kinmara, a long green spot of land by the sea of Coelshaly Ro" [Killary].

^h *The sound near the island*, ppuē na hinri.—In this part of Ireland ppuē means a sound or inlet of the sea, into which the tide flows with the rapidity of a stream. Of this application of the word we have a striking illustration in the name ppuē cinn Eacla, at Achill head; baile an tppōtā, or streamstown, near Clifden, in Connamara; and ppuē na maōile, in the north of Ireland, near Ballyshannon.

ⁱ *Large strand*.—This strand lies to the north of Murrenk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw point to Annagh Island, near the foot of Croaghpatrick.

^k *Inis-raithni*, i. e. the Ferny Island, now corruptly Anglicised Inishraher. It is an island in the Bay of Westport.—See Ordnance Map of

dered Achill^d, and carried off great spoils to Druimni^e. Hugh O'Flaherty and Owen O'Heyne also came round with a great army, having vessels with them, which they carried^f [by land] as far as Linan Cinn-mara^g. These vessels, with their forces, being met by the Lord Justice at Druimni, were brought to the Callow of Inis-Aenaigh.

Manus at this time was with his ships on the Sound near the island^h, and he made frequent attacks upon the English, and they upon him in return. The English, however, desisted for a time; they removed their camp, and drew their vessels into the angle of a large strandⁱ at that place. When Manus observed this, he landed on Inis-raithni^k, and sent a party of his people on the Island of Inis-Aonaigh^l. As soon, however, as the English perceived that Manus and his people had landed on these islands, they drew their boats along the strand, and having them on the sea, they quickly filled them with a numerous army and troops of well-armed and mail-clad soldiers; and these landed on the islands on which the people of Manus were (except Inis-Raithin^m, where Manus himself was), and killed all the people they found on them. Upon this Manus, and those who were with him on Inis-Raithin, took to their ships, and fled from the island. Had Manus, however, been on friendly terms with the O'Malleys, they would have sent their ships against the English fleet.

the county of Mayo, sheet 87. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 303, note ^b, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^l *Inis-Aonaigh*, i. e. the island of the fair or market, now correctly anglicised Inisheany. It is an island in the same bay, lying immediately to the east of Bartraw point, and nearly due-south of Inis-Raithin. It is nearer to the large strand alluded to in the text than Inis-Raithin.

^m *Except Inis-Raithin, cenmoëa Inp Raithin*. In these Annals *cenmoëa*, like the Latin *præter*, has two opposite meanings, namely, *except* and *besides*, and it is sometimes not easy to determine which of these meanings is intended. At the year 1020 it is translated *præter* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298; but at the year 1391 it

means clearly *besides*. According to the Annals of Connaught and of Kilronan, from which the Four Masters seem to have abstracted their account of this transaction, the English landed on the two islands. These Annals state, that "when Manus O'Connor had perceived that the English had drawn their boats ashore, and that they could not be attacked, he sailed eastwards [*recte* north-eastwards], and landed on Inis-Rathain, and some of his people landed on Inis-Aonaigh, and took some sheep there to kill and eat them. When the English observed this they rose up actively and drew their boats along the strand with rapidity, and launching them on the sea, filled them with well-armed and mailed soldiers and archers, and, landing on the two islands [7 do cúasap ap ap da oile], they killed all the people they found on them. Manus

Ní baof bó ar oilén in inrib moð nár cúirre goill ar calaò in aon ló, 7 nó tiocfaóair muinteara na mbó cona mbuar do na hoilénaib hirim lá haidble a nótaið 7 a nocaíair mena bñt gabáil porra.

Ro marbaid poðaoine iomða lá gallaib an oioðe rin. An aoine imorro ar ná márac do cuar leó ar oilénaib éuaireipte umail. Ro porcongpað lá toireachaib an eplóig gan daoine do marbað mo onóir cépta criort.

O éairme tra lá gallaib plað 7 cpeachað humail eirip mui 7 típ tangadap rímpu, 7 a mbú, 7 a cpeaca leó go luğburðan. Do éuadap ar ríðe ina nuibhehaib imteacta co hsrpðara co ndearnadap cpeic ar ua ndomnaill ar daigin ionnarbta peðlimið cuicce. Tangattap ar ríðe i ccoirpplaib na reğra, 7 go calaò puirp na cairpcece ar loc cé dá gabáil ar ðruing do muintip peðlimið uf concobaip 7 cophmaic mic tomaltaiğ baof occa éoméð. Tuccpat imorro gaill Epeann, 7 an iurtip comairce 7 eřmann do élapur mac Mařlin daipcibeócaim oilepino, 7 do éanánaiaib oilén na eřinoibe in onóir na naom eřinoibe, 7 do éoið an iurtip fén, 7 maite na ngall do éécaim an ionaid rin, 7 do éénař pléctana 7 řinaigte an dú rin.

Do pónrat gaill iapom aiðme iongnait eamaini ealaðan 7 innlecta eřiar po gabrat Carrag loca cé por muintip peðlimið 7 cophmaic, 7 iap ná gabáil po řagaib an iurtip luçt coméda puirpe, 7 an po ba lóp leó do biúð, 7 lionn, 7 po řagaibřte gaill connactaiğ von éup rin gan biað gan éoac

and such of his people as were on Inis-Rathain, then went into their ships," &c.

ⁿ *Insi Modh*.—This is a general name for a group of islands in Clew Bay, said to be 365 in number.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Mayo, sheets 67, 76, and 87, and the Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Territories of Hy-Fiachrach*, already referred to; and also the paper on Inis Mochaoi, published by the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society, in which the author, the Rev. William Reeves, corrects an error of Dr. O'Connor, who had stated that the Insi Modh were the Copeland Islands.

^o *Luffertane*, luğburðán, a townland in the parish of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo, containing the ruins of a castle said to have been erected by the family of Burke.—See *Ge-*

nealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 153, note ^s, and p. 402. There is another place of the name in the parish of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon; it is a hill in Lord Lorton's demesne, and now pronounced luğburðan in Irish, and Lurton in English.

^p *Port-na-Carrick*.—This name is now anglicised Rockingham. It is situated in the county of Roscommon, near the shore of Lough Key, and is well known to tourists as the princely seat of Lord Lorton. The natives of the town of Boyle and its vicinity, when speaking Irish, always call Rockingham *Port na cairpe*.

^q *And pray there*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Boyle, as follows: Do cuib imorro in iurtip 7 maēi ngall Epeann du

There was not a single cow upon any of the Insi Modh^a islands which the English did not carry off to the shore in one day; and those to whom these cows had belonged would have been obliged to come off their islands, in consequence of thirst and hunger, if they had not been [killed or] taken prisoners.

Many of the inferior sort were slain that night by the English. On the next day, which was Friday, the English went upon the islands north of Umallia; and the chiefs of the army ordered that no people should be slain on that day, in honour of the crucifixion of Christ.

After the English had plundered and devastated Umallia, both by sea and land, they marched on with their cows and spoils to Luffertane^o; thence they proceeded, by regular marches, to Easdara [Ballysadare]; where they took a prey from O'Donnell, because he had granted an asylum to Felim after his expulsion; and from thence to the Curlieu Mountains, and to Caladh-Puirt na Cairrge^p, on Lough Key, to take it from a party of the people of Felim O'Connor and Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], who were guarding it. On this occasion the English of Ireland and the Lord Justice spared and protected Clarus, the son of Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in honour of the Blessed Trinity; and the Lord Justice himself, and the chiefs of the English, went to see that place, and to kneel and pray there^a.

The English afterwards, with great art and ingenuity, constructed wonderful engines^r, by means of which they took [the fortress of] the Rock of Lough Key from the people of Felim and Cormac; and the Lord Justice, after taking it, left warders in it, with as much provisions and beer as they deemed sufficient. By this expedition the English left the Connacians without food, rai-

oécpum in inuit pen 7 o'apmíte ann do éab-
apre caóir do gun ná llámas duni eapónóir
in nínuit pen. Which is thus most incorrectly
translated by Dr. O'Connor: "Profecti sunt vero
Justitarius, et Magnates Alienigenarum Hi-
berníæ, ad expugnandam istam gentem istam,
et transegerunt noctes ibi, dantes impetus in
eam absque vulneratione Arcis durante eo tem-
pore." The conduct of the English was, however,
the very reverse, as will appear from the true

translation, which is as follows: "The Justiciary
and the chiefs of the English of Ireland went to
see that place, and to pray and to pay veneration to
it, so that none should offer dishonour to the place."

^r *Wonderful engines*.—The Annals of Boyle
contain a very curious account of the *pirrels*, or
engines, constructed by the English for taking
the Rock of Lough Key on this occasion; but Dr.
O'Connor has mistranslated almost every sentence
of it.

gan eallac, 7 ní ro págaibread ríe ná páime innce, acé maó gaoiúil fíin ag rlat 7 ag marbaó a céle. Ar a aoí ní puccpat goill gíall na eitepe don cup ríin.

Do róine peólmíó ríe ríur in iurteir, 7 tuccait cúig triucha an rígh dórumh gan croó gan cíor oppa.

Carrac loéa cé do gabail lá corbmáe mac. *diapimata* i cefin ríeíe aóce iapom iap nól don conrtapla imac co ndruing móir dá muinteir imme, ro iad pear díob fíin, .i. ó hoctin an baile tap a néir, 7 do pad do corbmáe iapctain. Ro hoólaicead na gíall ar cómairce co hoiléin na triúóide, 7 ro cuipead plán ar an tír iad. Tpargaréar 7 múrtear an carrac lá corbmáe iapom conac gabóair gíall doiróirí.

Domnall 7 muirceartac dá mac muirceadaig uí maille do marbaó lá domnall mac maónura mic muirceartac uí concóbar, 7 lá mall puac mac cáctail mic concóbar i chiara, 7 a naónacal innce beór.

Tuacal mac muirceartac uí concóbar do marbaó lá concóbar mbuóde mac toirpdealbais uí concóbar, 7 lá concóbar mac aóda muimíng.

Carlen Mílic do bripead la peólmíó ua concóbar.

* *Free of tribute.*—According to the Annals of Kilronan, Felim was to receive rent and custom out of these five cantreds. Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 41, states that Felim obtained a royal charter in the year 1257, "granting to him, and to his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors." These five cantreds would seem to have constituted the mensal lands of the Kings of Connaught from time immemorial. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Felim O'Connor was deprived of "the King's five cantreds" in the year 1236, when they were given to Brian, the son of Terlagh O'Connor." Thus, after describing the treacherous but unsuccessful attempt of the Justiciary to take Felim O'Connor prisoner, the following observation is made on the character of Brian

O'Connor: "A. D. 1236. Bryen Mac Terlagh O'Connor was then established in the possession of the five cantredes belonging to the King of Connaught, who preyed the provence and destroyed it, without respect to either spirituall or temporall land."

† *Taken.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that O'Hoist remained inside the gate and closed it against the constable; and that thereupon the English fled to Clarus Mac Mailin, who afforded them protection. The same account is also given in the Annals of Boyle, but totally falsified by Dr. O'Connor.

‡ *Chiara*, so called at the present day in Irish, but anglicised Clare Island. It is a celebrated island in Clew Bay, still belonging to the O'Malleys, and containing the ruins of a castle and monastery erected by that family.—See Map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Ordnance Map of the County

ment, or cattle, and the country without peace or tranquillity, the Gaels [Irish] themselves plundering and destroying one another. The English, however, did not obtain hostages or pledges of submission on this expedition.

Felim made peace with the Lord Justice; and they [the English] gave him the King's five cantreds, free of tribute* or rent.

The Rock of Lough Key was taken†, twenty nights afterwards, by Cormac Mac Dermot. As the constable and a great number of his people had gone out, O'Hostin, one of his own people, closed the gate of the fortress, and afterwards gave it up to Cormac. The English were conveyed [*recte* fled] to Trinity Island, and afterwards conducted out of the country in security. [The fortress of] the Rock was afterwards razed and demolished by Cormac, in order that the English might not take it again.

Donnell and Murtough, two sons of Murray O'Malley, were slain by Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough O'Conor; and by Niall Roe, son of Cathal, son of Conor [*recte* O'Conor], in Cliara‡, and were interred there.

Tuathal, the son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by Conor Boy, the son of Turlough O'Conor, and by Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach [O'Conor].

The Castle of Meelick§ was demolished by Felim O'Conor.

of Mayo, sheets 84, 85.

* *The Castle of Meelick* is near the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

Under this year (1235) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain the following notices of the transactions of Munster, which have been omitted by the Four Masters.

"A. D. 1235. Teige Duveddagh, the son of Dermot of Dundronan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, was slain by Cormac Finn and Donnell God, the two sons of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy.

"The Irish were defeated by the English at Tralee, in a conflict, in which Cormac, the son of Cormac Finn, who was the son of Donnell More na Curadh Mac Carthy, Gasginach O'Driscoll, and Murtough, his brother, were slain."

Under this year the Annals of Kilronan record the death of Matheus, Prior of Trinity

Island, and they enter the deaths of Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus* of Insula mac Nerin, and of the father of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin, in the following words: "Gilla Coimdedh O'Cuilin, *Prepositus de Insula mac Nerin et Pater Clari Elfenensis, Archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quieuit; et in insola Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani, cujus anima requiescat in pace.*" The Editor has not been able to determine satisfactorily of what family this celebrated ecclesiastic, Clarus Mac Mailin, was; but inclines to think that he was a branch of the O'Mulconryrs; for, in Magéoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1260, he is called, "Clarus Mac Moylyn O Moylchonrie."—See note under that year, respecting the removal of the canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, to Trinity Island, in Lough Oughter, in Breifny.

AOIS CRIOST, 1236.

AOIR CRIOST, míle, dá céad, tríoča, aré.

Macraib mac maolín Sagar cille Mic tpeana [decc].

Aod ua gíbelláin Sagar cille Rodan. bá cananaic é po deóid in oilén na trínóide décc oide nollac.

An iurair, .i. mac muirir do éionol gall Epeann na coinne co haé peo-
rainne. Taimic fídhlim mac catail cpoibdeirg Rí Connacht ip in coinne
hirin. Ipead bá mánmarc leó uile peall for feólim ge po baol na cairdear
críoirt ag an iurair, 7 bá he rin poáann a tcionoil co haon mairgín. Iar bfeor
rgeil 7 iar ppaigbáil pabaó dfeólimiú po riact ar in ccoinne uathaó marc-
pluairg co porcomáin. Ro leanaó ar ren co droicte rliccige, 7 do éuaib in
uét uí domnaill, 7 ó naé puccrat fair do rónrat cpeaca móra ar éadg ua
cconcobair, 7 puccrat deag mna imda i mbroic 7 i ndaoire. Co pangattar
gur na gabalaib rin leó go dpuim nspccraige i mairg luirc, uair ar ann
baol an iurair fín occa nupnaide. bá iar noll mic uilliam hi paxaib do
rónaó an coinne hírin.

Soóair an iurair 7 na goill iar rin dia tciuib, 7 po paxaib forlamur an
tipe ag brian mac toirpdealbairg.

Cpeaca moia do dénam lá brian 7 la hamraib an iurair ar macaib
aóda mic catail cpoibdeirg, 7 ar pacaib oile do muirir feólimiú. Cpea-
ca eile do dénam lá macaib aóda ar gallaib 7 ar a nspccairuib gaoid-
ealua co po loicé an tpe eatorra imáreac amne.

Concobair mac aóda muirig do marbaóh lá magnar mac muircear-
taigh uí concobhair.

Maolmuire ua laetnán do éoga in eppcopóide tuama, 7 a dól i paxaib,

* *Kilmactranny*, Cill mic Tpeana.—Charles O'Connor adds: i tpe. Oilholla; but the Editor does not think it proper to give it in the text. Kilmactranny is a vicarage in the diocese of Elphin, situated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

* *Kilrodan*, Cill Rodan, an old church in the parish of Tibohine, or Airteach, in the north-

west of the county of Roscommon.

* *Ath-feorainne*, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the River Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 115, where the situation of this place is distinctly pointed out in a quota-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1236.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-six.

Magrath Mac Mailin, Priest of Kilmactranny^x, died.

Hugh O'Gibellan, Priest of Kilrodan^y, and finally canon on Trinity Island, died on the Christmas night.

The Lord Justice of Ireland, Mac Maurice, summoned the English of Ireland to meet him at Ath-feorainne^z, at which meeting Felim, the son of Cathal Croiderg O'Conor, was present. They all yearned to act treacherously towards Felim, although he was the gossip^a of the Lord Justice; and this was the reason that the meeting had been called. Felim having received intelligence and forewarning of their design, departed from the assembly; and, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded to Roscommon. He was pursued [thither and] as far as the bridge of Sligo; he fled to O'Donnell for protection. As they did not overtake him they committed great acts of plunder upon Teige O'Conor, and carried away many respectable women into captivity and bondage; they then proceeded to Druim Gregruighe in Moylurg, where the Lord Justice awaited their return. The meeting above mentioned was called immediately after the departure of [Richard], the son of William Burke, for England.

After this the Lord Justice and the English returned home, leaving the government of the country to Brian, the son of Turlough [O'Conor].

Great depredations were committed by [this] Brian and the soldiers of the Lord Justice on the sons of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiderg, and others of the people of Felim. The sons of Hugh committed other depredations among the English and their own Irish enemies; so that the country was destroyed between both parties.

Conor, the son of Hugh Muimhneach, was slain by Manus, the son of Murtough O'Conor.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan was appointed to the bishopric of Tuam, and went

tion from a grant, in 1612, to Captain Colla O'Kelly.

^a *Gossip*, Ḑe po baol na cáipdear cpiórc.—

He was sponsor or godfather to one of his children. Cáipdear cpiórc is still the common term used in Ireland to denote gossip or sponsor.

to England, where he was consecrated, after having received the Pope's letters, by consent of the King of England.

Mac William^b returned from England, but whether with peace or with war was unknown.

Felim, the son of Cathal Croyderg, returned to Connaught, having been invited thither by some of the Connacians, namely, by O'Kelly, O'Flynn, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Croyderg O'Conor, and the son of Art O'Melaghlin; all forming four equally strong battalions. They marched to Rindown^c, where Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, Conor Boy, son of Turlough, and Mac Costello, had all the cows of the country. Felim's people passed over the ramparts and ditches of the island [*recte* peninsula], and every chief of a band and head of a troop among them drove off a proportionate number of the cows, as they found them on the way before them; after which they dispersed, carrying off their booty, in different directions, and of the four battalions, leaving only four horsemen with Felim.

When Brian, the son of Turlough, Owen O'Heyne, and their forces, observed that Felim's people were dispersed with their spoils^d, they set off actively and quickly with a small party of horse and many foot-soldiers^e to attack Felim and his few men. Conor Boy, son of Turlough, did not perceive his situation until he came up with Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croyderg, and, mistaking him for one of his own people, he fell by him^f.

Felim (the King) strained his voice calling after his army, and commanding them to abandon the spoils and rally to fight their enemies. Many of the [enemy's] forces were killed in this rencounter by Felim and his people, upon the island and outside the island; all excommunicated persons^g and doers of

have left the sentence unfinished. It is better told in the *Annals of Kilronan*, but it would swell this work to too great a size to notice differences of this kind.

^g *Excommunicated persons*, maccaib mallacét, literally, *sons of curses*.—In the *Annals of Kilronan*, the reading is: “Ro mapbaib poaibé don epluaig ip in oilén 7 allamoig don oilén vo baoinib mallaiçce coimniol-báirce ip in maibm pin, acé maib Tuob mac copmaic mic Comal-

caug Mic Diapmaoa namá.”

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan, describe Felim's attack on Rindown as follows: “A. D. 1236. Felym O'Connor with an army came to Connoght again, and marched on untill he came to John's house, took all the spoiles of the town and islands thereof, and left nothing that they cou'd take or see from the door of the Castle forth: Felym's camp lay at the markett cross of the town;

mað taðg mac cõrbmaic mic tomaltaiğ mic diaimata namá. Oo cõalaid tpa mac uilliam an maiðm rin do tãbairt ar gac aon dár iompoib fap, po eiriğ lá hua concõbair dia cõhnpuccad. Oo chuaid dana diaimaid mac mağnupa iap ná cluinrin rin dionnpoizið mağnupa mic muirceartaiğ uí concõbair.

Tamiz iapam mac uilliam gan pabað gan pačuccað go tuaim dá gualann, ar riðe go maiğ eó na paçan, 7 ní po págbað cpaac na cliað apba 7 pelic mõiř maiğe eó ná hi pelic tẽmpaill mĩchil ápcaingil, 7 tucpat cĩtĩr piçit cliað ar na teamplaib fĩrin. Tangabar na ðeaðhaib co tuplac, 7 tucpat an diaç cedna fap. Oo cõirĩt dana pluag do cpeachad muintipe diaimada mic mağnupa, 7 do pala muintip concõbair puaid, 7 tuploca dõib, 7 po airĩĩt na pluaiğ rin iad uile hi tẽpẽcomuĩc a cele. Ro bẽĩĩn ðin do mĩağnur muintip diaimada do ðiochur 7 dionnapbað uaða. Oo chuaid concõbar puad apabapac hi tech mic uilliam, 7 do pĩme rĩt fĩr, 7 fuair airpac a cpece dona buaid tpiar po hairgeað, 7 an po aĩĩĩĩt luçt na cille dia ccpuð do paðað ðoib ðopiðipe. Oo ðeachaib ðeop diaimaid mac mağnupa hi tteach gall tap cĩn a bó, 7 a muintipe doneoc po págbað occa. Luib mac uilliam co balla, 7 po boĩ oiðce ann, do chuaid air rĩðe co tuaim dá gualann, 7 po págaib coicceað connaçt gan rĩt ná paimẽ gan biað 7 cõill ná hi tpuaid mnte.

Acð ua flaitẽbearpaiğ tĩgeapna iapĩap Connaçt dẽcc.

Diaimaid mac neill uí Ruairc do ðallað lá coinconnaçt ua Rağallaiğ.

Catal riabaç mac giolla bpuðe uí Ruairc tĩgeapna ua mbpuim do ecc.

many of the meaner sort of Felym's people were drowned in the puddle of that town; he left [behind] much of the small cattle of the said prey."

^h *Went over to*, cõaid dionnpoizið. — This phrase simply means to go to, or towards. In the Annals of Kilronan the phrase used is, tãnic a nuçt; which means that Dermot repaired to Manus for protection.

ⁱ *Turlagh*, now Turlagh, situated in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo. It is a fair-town and a rectory, in the diocese of Tuam, where there is a round tower of considerable

height, in good preservation.

^k *Balla*, situated near the boundary between the baronies of Carra and Clanmorris, in the county Mayo; it is a fair-town and a vicarage in the diocese of Tuam. It contains the ruins of an ancient church and round tower.

^l *Within it*. — This account of the desolation of the province of Connaught is given much better in the Annals of Kilronan. They state that on this occasion the people of Brian, the son of Turlough O'Conor, burned the church of Imlagh Brocadha over the head of O'Flynn's

evil, excepting only Teige, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot. As soon as Mac William learned how O'Connor had defeated all who had turned against him, he joined him to reduce them. Dermot, the son of Manus, upon hearing this, went over to^b Manus, the son of Murtough O'Connor.

After this Mac William proceeded to Tuam da ghualann, without notice or forewarning, and thence to Mayo of the Saxons, and left neither rick nor basket of corn in the large churchyard of Mayo, or in the yard of the church of St. Michael the Archangel, and carried away eighty baskets out of the churches themselves. They afterwards went to Turlagh¹, on which they inflicted a similar calamity. They then sent a body of men to plunder the people of Dermot, the son of Manus, and these falling in with the people of Conor Roe, and the inhabitants of Turlagh, they plundered them all indiscriminately; and Manus was compelled to expel and banish Dermot's people from him. On the following day Conor Roe went into Mac William's house, made peace with him, and received a restoration of the prey of cows which had been taken from him; and such part of their cattle as the people of the church [of Turlagh] were able to recognize as their own was restored to them. Dermot, the son of Manus, also went into the house of [i. e. submitted to] the English, that they might spare such of his people and cattle as were then remaining with him. Mac William proceeded to Balla^k, where he stopped for one night, and went thence to Tuam da ghualann. He left the province of Connaught without peace or tranquillity, and without food in any church or territory within it^l.

Hugh O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, died.

Dermot, the son of Niall O'Rourke, was deprived of sight by Cuconnaught^m O'Reilly.

Cathal Reagh, son of Gilla-Brude O'Rourke, Lord of Hy-Briuin, died.

people, while it was full of women, children, and nuns, and had also three priests within it; and that Tearmann Caoluinne was also burned by the Lord Justice.

^m *Cuconnaught*.—Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, anglicises this name Constantine. *Cú co-nácz* signifies the hero, or literally, dog of Connaught. There are several names of men similarly

compounded, as *Cú Ulaç*, the hero of Ulster, a name translated *canis Ultoniae*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster; *Cú miðe*, the hero of Meath; *Cú luacpa*, the hero of Luachair; *cú muínan*, the hero of Munster; *Cú blaðma*, the hero of Slieve Bloom; *Cú cáipil*, the hero of Cashel.

Πλεochaδ μόρι, doineann, γ coccaδ deapmair ip in mbliadairi.

Maíom cluana caṭa do ṭabairt lá peðlimið ua cconcoḃair ap cloinn Ruaidḃri, γ ap cconcoḃar mac corpbmaic meic diarmada.

Ḣiolla Paṭpaic mac ḡiollairioid tiḡearna cénél aongupa décc.

Ṭṣmann caelainne do loṛccaδ lap an iurṭir.

Sloiccheaδ la hUa ndomnall (domnall mor) in Ullṭoirḃ co hiuḃar chinn choiche ḃar mill ḡac ṭír ḡur a paimicc, γ dá fṑuair ḡeill γ umla o urmḡor ulaδ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΘ, 1237.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, dá céδ, τριοḃat, apeaṭ.

Tomar ua puadain eppcop luḡne [decc].

Ḣiollaíru mac an rcélaḡi uí toṛmaḡ eppcop Conmaicne [decc].

Ḣiolla na nécc ua mannaḃán décc i mainṛṭir na búille.

Sluaḡeat lá peðlimið mac caṭail cpoibdeirḡ cona ḃpaiṭriḃ hi cconnachtaíḃ. Cúconnaṭ ua Raḡallaḡ con uíḃ ḃriúin uile, γ caṭal maḡ Raḡnaíll ḡo cconnaiṭriḃ immaílle fṑir diomnroḡiḡið fleáṭta Ruaidḃri .i. ḃrian mac toirpḃealḃaḡ, Muirceapṭaṭ γ domnall meic diarmada mic Ruaidḃri, γ concoḃar mac corpbmaic meic diarmada. Do deaḃadap ṭar corpṑliab na rḡḡra buδ ṭuaiṭ inḃdeadhaid fleáṭta puaidḃri co pangadap ḃruim paitte, γ do cúirpior ṑioṭ Ruaidḃri aṡpa an iurṭir (baṭṭar ina ḃpaṑpaδ) do ṭabairt

^a *Heavy rains.*—The Annals of Kilronan give a horrible account of the weather, wars, distresses, and crimes of this year.

^o *Cluain Catha*, now Battlefield, a townland and gentleman's seat in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, about four miles southwards of Ballymote.

^p *Tearmonn Caollainne.*—The Annals of Kilronan state that this act was committed by the Lord Justice, when he went to Connaught to assist the son of William Burke.—For the situation of Termonn Caelainne see note ^b, under the year 1225, p. 238.

^a *Iubhar Chinn Choiche.*—This is the more ancient name of the town of Newry, in the

county of Down, which is now called in Irish *Iubhar Chinn Tragha*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842, p. 276, note ^c. Under this year (1236) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Hugh O'Malone, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, in the abbey of Kilbeggan. They also record the erection of the castle of Loughreagh by Mac William Burk, and of the castle of Ardrahan by the Lord Deputy Mac Maurice; also of the castle of Ullin Wonagh, but without mentioning by whom. According to the Annals of Kilronan, the castle of Muille Uanach was erected by the Justiciary Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] after Felim O'Connor

Heavy rains^a, harsh weather, and much war prevailed in this year.

The victory of Cluain Catha^c was gained by Felim O'Conor, over the sons of Roderic, and Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot.

Gillapattrick Mac Gillaroid, Lord of Kinel-Aengusa, died.

Tearmonn Caollainne^p was burned by the Lord Justice.

O'Donnell (Donnell More) marched with an army to Iubhar Chinn Choiche^a in Ulidia, and destroyed every territory through which he passed: he also obtained hostages and submission from most of the Ulidians.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1237.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-seven.

Thomas O'Rowan, Bishop of Leyny^r, [died].

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Skealy O'Tormy, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Gilla-na-necc^s O'Monahan died in the monastery of Boyle.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg [O'Conor], and his brothers, into Connaught, being joined by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, with all the Hy-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Randal, with the Conmaicni^t, against the descendants of Roderic, namely, Brian, son of Turlough, Murtough, and Donnell, sons of Dermot, who was son of Roderic, and Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Dermot. They went northwards across Coirrhliabh-na-Seaghsa^u, until they arrived at Drumraitte^w, in pursuit of the race of Roderic. The descendants of Roderic sent the soldiers of the Lord Justice, who were

had fled to O'Donnell, and while the son of William Burke was in England. The Annals of Kilronan record, under this year, the killing of Melaghlín O'Malley by Donnell, son of Manus who was the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, on the island of Oílen da Chruinde, which is a small island near Rinvile, in the barony of Ballinahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.

^r *Bishop of Leyny*, i. e. of Achonry.

^s *Gilla-na-necc*.—In the Annals of Kilronan the name is written more correctly, *Gilla na*

neach, i. e. the *youth of the horses*.

^t *Conmaicni*, i. e. the Conmaicni of Moy-Rein, who possessed the southern part of the county of Leitrim.—See note ^r, under the year 1215, p. 186.

^u *Coirrhliabh-na-Seaghsa*.—This is the Irish name of the Curlieu mountains, situated to the north of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^w *Drumraitte*, now Drumrat, a parish in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, situated to the north of the Curlieu mountains.

along with them, to give battle to Felim and his forces. Felim, however, ordered his troops not to shoot at them at all, but to come to a close fight without delay. This was done according to his order; and the soldiers did not long sustain the charge, when they were routed towards their people. A great number of them were slain, and; among the rest, Mac Mibric^x.

When the descendants of Roderic saw the flight and confusion into which their forces were thrown, they retreated from their position without the loss of a man. After this defeat, however, they were dispersed in such a manner that they had no residence in [the territory of] Sil-Murray. All their people were plundered by Felim, and many preys were taken from Conor, son of Cormac, in Tirerrill. They [Felim's party] afterwards brought their fleet on Lough Key^y, and drove from thence Cormac Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, and plundered all Moylurg; and the lordship of the territory and lake they gave to Donough, the son of Murtough Luath-Shuileach.

The Lord Justice made peace with Felim; and the five cantreds of the King were given him [Felim], free of cattle-tribute, or rent^z.—(*Vide supra*, 1230.)

Manus, son of Dermot, who was son of Manus, was slain by Donnell, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic O'Conor.

Murtough, son of Dermott, who was son of Roderic, was slain by the son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach [O'Conor].

A prey was taken by Conor, son of Cormac, from Rory O'Gara, and Rory's brother was slain.

The hostages of Conor, the son of Cormac, were put to death by Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg.

A monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, on Trinity Island^a in Lough Oughter, under the patronage of Cathal O'Reilly.

Hardiman's History of Galway, p. 48, note ^x.

^a *Trinity Island in Lough Oughter*.—This island is in the upper or southern part of Lough Oughter, and belongs to the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Upper Loughree, and county of Cavan.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 20, on which Trinity Abbey and grave-yard are shewn. The island contains 122 acres, 2 roods,

and 11 perches, English measure. According to Ware this monastery was founded in the year 1249.—See Harris's edition of his *Antiquities*, p. 272.

Under this year (1237) the Annals of Kilro-nan and of Clonmacnoise record the death of Donat O'Fidhubhra, called in the latter O'Furie, Archbishop of Armagh.

Ἰαρίν na hepeann do éoét i cconnaétauib, 7 capléin do éinnreícal dóib do dénam innte.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1238.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da cheo, τριοάτ, a hocht.

Felix ua Ruanaða aipeppcop tuama iar ecor a eppcoboide de ar dia iar an tan rin, 7 iar ngabáil habite manóí-ya ime hi ecill muirpe in atcliaé déz.

Donnchað uaiéneac mac aoða mic Ruaiðri uí concobair do marbað lá taðz mac aoða mic caéail cpoibðeirz.

Donnchað mac duarcáin uí fgra tigeapna luígne do gabáil lá taðz mac aoða mic caéail cpoibðeirz, 7 an tan rugað dia cóiméo é po marbpat a bpaíte buðóein, .i. meic aoða uí fgra ar an rliúio a tíri briúin na rionna.

Plaiébeaptaé mac Catmaoíl apotaóireac cenél fíraðaiz, 7 toireac cloinne Congail, 7 ó ccfhípoða i tíri manaé, feige gairccio 7 einiz típe heoigan do marbað lá donnchað mac catmaoíl lá a bpaéair fíin tria éang-naét.

Donnchað mac muirceaptauiz do dol ir in mbreipne zo hua Raðallaiz, 7 rug rluaiz móri lair i cconnaétauib, 7 po aipepíte muirpe cluana coirpéi, 7 po marbað rochaíde do maíeib muirpe heolair hi tópaígeaét na cpece rin, 7 dponz móri dona tuathaib.

Maolruanaíð mac donnchaða ui duíða do marbað lá maolpeaclaínn

^b Under this year the Annals of Kilronan state, that Donough, the son of Murtough O'Connor, granted the lands of Drumann iarthar, and the tract extending from Lathach Cille Braoin to the lake [Lough Key], both wood, bog, and plain, to the congregation of the Holy Trinity of Lough Key, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, and that he reigned but one month after making this grant.

^c *Felix O'Rooney*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 605, in which he is called Felix O'Rnadan, it is stated that he was the uncle of King Roderic O'Connor, and that having

resigned in the year 1235, he spent the remainder of his life in St. Mary's Abbey, near Dublin, where he died in the year 1238. It is stated in the annals of this abbey, that he covered the church and belfry of the Blessed Virgin, near Dublin, with lead; and that he was magnificently interred in the chancel of the church, at the steps of the altar, on the left hand side.

^d *Cluain-Coirpíthi*.—In the *Feilire Aenguis*, at the 15th of February, this place is described as i noíeírib cenel doéa i connaétauib, i. e. "in the desert or wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, in Con-naught." For some account of this place, see

The barons of Ireland went to Connaught, and commenced erecting castles there^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1238.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-eight.

Felix O'Rooney^c, Archbishop of Tuam, after having some time before resigned his bishopric for the sake of God, and after having assumed the monastic habit in Kilmurry [Mary's Abbey], in Dublin, died.

Donough Uaithneach, son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Teige, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Donough, son of Duarcán O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, was taken prisoner by Teige, the son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg; and, while on his way to the place of confinement, he was killed in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, by his own kinsmen, namely, the sons of Hugh O'Hara.

Flaherty Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and Clann-Congail, and of Hy-Kennoda in Fermanagh, the most illustrious in Tyrone for feats of arms and hospitality, was treacherously slain by Donough Mac Cawell, his own kinsman.

Donough, son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], went into Breifny to O'Reilly, and brought a great force with him into Connaught, and plundered the people of Cluain-Coirpthe^d; and many of the chiefs of Muintir-Eolais^e were slain in pursuit of the prey which had been taken in the country, as were also a great number of [inhabitants of] the Tuathas.

Mulrony, the son of Donough O'Dowda, was slain by Melaghlin, the son of

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at the 15th February, and the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the same day. St. Berach, or Barry, the original founder of this church, flourished about the year 580. The situation of Cluain Coirpthe, which has been mistaken by Archdall, and even by the accurate Dr. Lanigan (see his *Ecclesiastical History*, vol. ii. p. 325), is still well known to the natives of Kinel-Dofa, in the county of Roscommon. It is now called Kilbarry, and is situated in the

parish of Termonbarry, in O'Hanly's country, near the Shannon. The ruins of several churches are still to be seen there, and there was a round tower standing near one of them in the memory of some old persons, with whom the Editor conversed in the year 1837, when he visited this celebrated locality.

^e *Muintir-Eolais*.—The O'Ferralls were called Muintir Anghaile; the Mac Ranals Muintir Eolais.

mac concobair puaid mic muirceartaig muimhig, 7 la mac tighearnain mic caatal miccarrain uí concobair.

Cairléna do déanam hi muintir murchada hi cconmaicne cuile, 7 a ccfra lár na barúnatb réimpráite.

Sluaigeas lá mac muirir iurcír na hepeann, 7 lá hugo de lací iapla ulað hi ccenél eoḡain 7 hi ccenél conaill. Ro aitéirgírc mag laclainn (.i. doinnall) 7 tucrat tighearnur cenél eoḡain do mac uí neill, 7 po gabrat pfin briaḡde an tuaircirt.

Cloicteas eanaig dúin do denam.

Caatal mag riabaig taoiréas fear pceobne décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1239.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, da céð, τριοκατ, αναοί.

Muircirtas mac Doinnall uí briaian do écc.

Caé cairn triabad do éabairt lá Doinnall mag laclainn dú in po marbad doinnall tamnaige ua néill, mag matḡanna, Somairle ua gairmleadaig, caoc bñinar ua gairmleadaig, 7 maite cenel moain go rocharatb iomda

^f *Muintir Murchadha*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flahertys, and it became also that of the territory which they possessed, and which, before the English invasion, was nearly co-extensive with the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In an Inquisition taken at Galway, on the 20th of March, 1608, before Geffry Osbaldston, Esq., this territory is called Muintir-murroghoe, and described as forming the northern part of the barony of Clare, then a part of Clanrickard. The O'Flahertys seem to have been driven from this territory in the year 1238, or very soon afterwards, when they settled in that part of the county of Galway lying west of Lough Orbsen, where they became as powerful as ever they had been in their more original territory of Muintir Murchadha.

^g *The son of O'Neill*.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter líneas*, .i. do dhian, i. e. to Brian.

^h *Cloictheach* is the Irish name by which the round towers of Ireland are still known in their respective localities, as *cloicteas cille rig*, in the county Kilkenny; *cloicteas cluana Uíma*, Cloyne steeple.—See O'Brien's Dictionary, *in voce* *cloicteas* and *cuilceas*. In some parts of Ireland the word is made *cuilcetas* by metathesis, and in others *clógar* is the form used to express steeple or round tower. O'Brien gives *cloictheach* and *cuilceach* as denoting a steeple or belfry; and *clogas* as a belfry or steeple. O'Reilly also gives both forms of the term.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 390.

ⁱ *Annadown*, *Eanaic dúin*.—A townland, containing the ruins of a monastery and several churches, near the margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

^k *Mac Reevy*, mag riabaig, now generally an-

Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, and by the son of Tiernan, who was son of Cathal Miccarain O'Conor.

Castles were erected in Muintir-Murchadha^f, in Conmaicne-Cuile, and in Carra, by the barons aforesaid.

An army was led by Mac Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, and Hugo de Lacy, Earl of Ulster, into Tyrone and Tircónnell. They deposed Mac Loughlin (Donnell), and gave the government of Tyrone to the son of O'Neill^g, and they themselves obtained the hostages of the north.

The Cloictheach^h of Annadownⁱ was erected.

Cathal Mac Reevy^k, Lord of Feara-Scedne^l, died^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1239.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred thirty-nine.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Brien, died.

The battle of Carnteelⁿ was fought by Donnell Mac Loughlin, where Donnell Tamnaghe O'Neill, Mac Mahon, Sorley O'Gormly, and Caech-

glicised Mac Creevy, or M'Greevy.

^l *Feara-Scedne*.—The situation of this tribe, to whom there is no other reference in the Irish annals, has not been determined. Duall Mac Firbis, in his Genealogical Book (Lord Roden's copy, p. 783), gives a list of the families of the Feara Sgenne, consisting of Mac Riabhaigh, as chief, and thirty-one other families; but he does not inform us where they were located. O'Dugan, in his Topographical Poem, makes Mac Riabhaigh the ancient Chief of Moylurg, in the now county of Roscommon; but we cannot believe that he and his thirty-one families had any power in Moylurg at this period, unless as followers of the Mac Dermots, who were then its chief lords.

^m Under this year (1238) the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, relating to the affairs of Ulster, of which the Four Masters have collected

no notice: "A. D. 1238. Mac Gille Morie, a good chieftaine of Ulster, was killed by some of the people of Hugh Delacie, Earle of Ulster, as he was going to the Earle's house; whereupon Mac Donnseyve, the King of Ulster's" [*recte* Uladh's, or Ulidia's] "son, Melaghlyn, Prince of Kynell Owen, and all the Chieftains of Ulster, took armes and banished the said Earle of Ulster out of the whole provence. The Earle of Ulster assembled together all the English of Ireland, and went the second time to Ulster where he possessed himself of all the lands again, in the three months of harvest, and banished Melaghlyn from thence into Connought. O'Neale the Read took the superioritie and principalitie of Tyre Owen afterwards."

ⁿ *Carnteel*, καρν τριαδαι, i. e. the Carn of Siadhail, Sheil, or Sedulius; a small village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, a short dis-

imaille ppiú, 7 no gab ariú an tigeannur, 7 no bñad ðe gan fúireac déir an maðma rin.

· Toirpðealbach mac puaiðpi uí Concòbair (Rí Connacht) décc.

· Pírgal mac concondact uí raðgallaig tigeanna darptraige 7 cloinne pñimaige, 7 tigeanna bréirne ó rñiab papi, mað iap leabap oile, do marðad lá maolpuanaid mac feargail 7 lá concòbair mac corbmaic ap ndula ðó ap cpeç go mac neill mic congalaig dia no aipce iad, 7 diai gab teað oppa, 7 tamc Muircñitaç mac néill ap brñitir ap an tig amach. Ro gabað é, 7 no marðad pó cñoir déir mic uí Raðgallaig do marðad.

Cpeac do ðénañ lá gallaib Epeann ap ua ndomnaill sup ró aipçit cairppi, 7 no baof an lurtir pñin occ fupðapa occa nupnaide, 7 do ðeacabap a pñitir go ðpuim cliað.

Laipapina mçñ cañail çpoidðepç bñ huí domnaill do tabairt lñbaile da fearonð popta .i. Roç ðipn, do clapup mac maofñn, 7 do comñtionól canánaç oilén na tpinóide ap loc cé in onoir na tpinóide 7 muip.

Corbmac mac aipç huí maofleacñainn déç.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1240.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mñle, da éð, cñtñachac.

Mañeipçitir do tñógbail i bpupclapige lá Sip hugo puprel do ðpaitipñ .S. pñainçitir.

· Giolla na naon ua ðpeáñ aipçinneach apða capna do écc.

tance to the north-east of Aughnacloy, on the road to Dungannon.

^o *Caech-Bearnais*, i. e. the blind man of Barnis.

^p *Mountain*.—The mountain of Breifny means Slieve-in-ierin.

^q *Congallagh*.—See an entry under the year 1228, where this Niall, the son of Congalagh, is called O'Rourke, and said to have been Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe.

^r *The son of O'Reilly*.—This story, which is so briefly and imperfectly told, has been copied by the Four Masters from the Annals of Connaught.—See entry under the year 1240, from

which it appears that the Mulrony and Conor here mentioned were sons of Cormac Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg.

^s *Rosbirn*.—The Down Survey shews a denomination of land called Rosborne, near the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the parish of Kilmacowen, barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. This barony belonged, at this period, to O'Donnell, who must have given this, and other lands in its vicinity, as a *tinscra*, or dowry, to his wife, according to the old Irish custom.

^t *Cormac*.—His death is noticed as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of

Bearnais° O'Gormly, and the chiefs of Kinel Moen, with many others, were slain. Mac Loughlin reassumed the lordship after this battle, but was deprived of it without delay.

Turlough, the son of Roderic O'Conor (King of Connaught), died.

Farrell, the son of Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fermaighe, and, according to another book, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain^p eastwards, was slain by Mulrony, son of Farrell, and Conor, son of Cormac [Mac Dermot], after he had gone on a predatory excursion to the son of Niall, the son of Congallagh^a [O'Rourke], on which occasion he plundered them and took their house. Murtough, son of Niall, came out on parole, but was seized and killed, immediately after the son of O'Reilly^r had been slain.

A prey was taken by the English of Ireland from O'Donnell, and they plundered Carbury; and the Lord Justice himself was awaiting them at Ballysadare, and his scouts went as far as Drumcliff.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crowderg O'Conor, and the wife of O'Donnell, gave a half townland of her marriage dowry, viz., Rosbirn^s, to Clarus Mac Mailin, and the Canons of Trinity Island, in Lough Key, in honour of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary.

Cormac^t, the son of Art O'Melaghlin, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1240.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty.

A monastery was founded at Waterford for Franciscan Friars by Sir Hugo Purcell.

Gilla-na-naev O'Dreain, Erenagh of Ardcarne, died.

Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1238. Cormac mac Art O'Melaghlyn, the prince that most annoyed and hinder'd the English in his own time, and next successor of the Kingdome of Meath, if he had lived and were suffered by the English, died quietly in his bed, without fight or dissention, in Inis Dowgyn, upon the river of Sack."

The same Annals contain the following passages, under this year, which have been omitted

by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1238. Geffrye O'Dalie, an excellent poett, died in pilgrimage in Sruhir.

"Walter Delacie repaired to the King of England.

"The Earle of Ulster's sonn was killed by the Ulster men, and twenty-eight men in shirts of mail with him."

Sluaigeað mór lá coinconnacét ua paḡallaig for cōrbmac mac nōiar-
mata co po airc an tír uile co haru carna, 7 po marb daoíne iomda i
nōioḡail a meic, 7 cōrbmac mac tomaltaiḡ do aitériḡað, 7 donnchað mac
muircērtaiḡ do ḡabáil tigeapnura muige luirḡ.

Feðlimið ua concobair do dol do laetair niḡ paḡan do cōpaoid ḡall 7
ḡaoidéal ppir, 7 fuair onóir mór on niḡ don cūp rin, 7 tairiḡ plan dia tige.

Acò mac ḡiolla na naom cruium uí Seacnuraiḡ do marbað lá concobair
mac aoda mic caetair cōuibdeirḡ, 7 lá pīacra ua ploim.

Saðb ingean uí cēinneiridḡ bñ donnchaio cāirbriḡ uí brian décc.

Manneptir tige Molaga hi ccairppe irin muimān in eppcōpoidéct pur
do ionnrað do tōḡbail do braitrib .S. Fpanreir lá Maḡ carḡaiḡ pīabað
tigeapna cairppeach 7 a tumba fein do denoñ hi ccōraið na mbraetar.
Ar mnte for adnaircēir an bappach mor, 7 ó Maḡgamna cairppeac, 7
barún cúppach.

^u *Felim O'Conor*.—In the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan,
the notice of Felim O'Conor's appearance before
the King of England is given as follows :
“ A. D. 1240. Felym O'Connor went into Eng-
land, because the English of Ireland refused to
yeald him any justice; the King graunted him
the five cantreds, which himself had, and [he]
returned in safety.”

Matthew Paris gives a curious account of the
reception of Felim O'Conor at the English court,
but he errs in giving John as the name of the
De Burgo, against whom he lodged his com-
plaints; for it does not appear from any trust-
worthy document, nor any authority whatever,
except Matthew Paris himself, and Dr. Hanmer, a
very careless chronicler, who merely copies him,
that there was any powerful man named John de
Burgo in Ireland at this time. So effectually did
Felim plead his cause on this occasion, that King
Henry III. ordered Manrice Fitzgerald, then Lord
Justice of Ireland, “to pluck up by the root that
fruitless sycamore, De Burgo, which the Earl of
Kent, in the insolence of his power, had planted

in those parts, nor suffer it to bud forth any
longer.” “Ut ipsius iniquæ plantationis, quam
Comes Cantix Hubertus in illis partibus, dum
suâ potentiâ debaccharet, plantavit, infructuo-
sam sicomorum radicitus evulsam, non sinerat
pullulare.”—See Matthew Paris at this year.
Dr. O'Conor states, in his suppressed work,
*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles
O'Conor*, p. 42, that Felim O'Conor obtained a
royal charter for five baronies in the year 1257,
and that he shortly after built the abbeys of
Roscommon and Tnamona. In the last edition
of Rymer, vol. i. p. 240, there is a letter from
Felim O'Conohur, King of Connaught, to Henry
III., thanking him for the many favours which
he had conferred upon him, and especially for
his having written in his behalf against Walter
de Burgo to his Justiciary, William Dene; but
this letter, though placed under the year 1240
by Rymer, refers to a later period, as Dene was
not Justiciary before 1260.

^v *Sabia*, Saðb.—This was very common as the
proper name of a woman, till a recent period, in
Ireland, but it is now nearly obsolete. The

A great army was led by Cuconnaught O'Reilly against Cormac Mac Dermot, and plundered the entire country as far as Ardcarne, and slew many people, in revenge of his son. Cormac, the son of Tomaltagh, was deposed, and Donough, the son of Murtough [Mac Dermot], assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Felim O'Conor^u went before the King of England to complain to him of the English and Irish, on which occasion he received great honour from the King; he then returned safe home.

Hugh, the son of Gilla-na-naev Crom O'Shaughnessy, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, who was the son of Cathal Croiderg, and by Fiachra O'Flynn.

Sabia^v, daughter of O'Kennedy, and wife of Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, died.

The Monastery of Timoleague^w, in Carbery, in Munster, in the diocese of Ross, was founded for Franciscan Friars, by Mac Carthy Reagh, Lord of Carbery, and his own tomb was erected in the choir of the Friars. In this monastery also Barry More, O'Mahony of Carbery, and the Baron Courcy, are interred^x.

word signifies goodness.

^w *Timoleague*, a monastery, now in ruins, in the barony of Barryroe, in the county of Cork. *Teac molaga* signifies the house of St. Molaga, who probably erected a primitive Irish monastery at this place, but of this we have no record. This saint was a native of Fermoy, and his principal monastery was at a place in that territory called *Tulach min Molaga*.—See his Life given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 20th January, p. 148. The year of his death is not recorded, but it must have been after the year 665, as we learn from his life that he survived the great pestilence which raged in that year. Dr. Smith, in his description of this abbey, gives the following account of its tombs: "Here are several tombs of the Irish families, viz., Mac Carthy Reaghs, in the midst of the choir; west of it is an old broken monument of the O'Cullanes; and on the right a ruined tomb of the lords Courcy. The O'Donovans, O'Heas,

&c., were also buried here."—*Natural and Civil History of Cork*, vol. i. p. 251. In the will of Daniell O'Donovane, made at Rahin, in August, 1629, and now preserved in the Registry of the Court of Prerogative in Ireland, he orders his "bodie to be buried in the Abby of Tymolege," but his descendants soon after placed their tomb in the churchyard of Myross. Most, if not all the other families have also discontinued to bury in this abbey.

^x Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1240. William Delacie, Lord of Meath, the only son of Walter Delacie, and his wife, died in one week. Some say they were poysoned.

"There arose great dissensions in Ulster against the Earle of Ulster this year. Richard Tuite, with a company of 3000 soldiers, went to assist him."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1241.

Αοιρ Cριορτ μίλε, δα έέδ, έεραάαττ α haon.

Αη τεppcop ua φλαίθεαρταιγ (.ι. Μυιρέφταέ), .ι. eppcop eanaiγ δύν [do ecc].

Cοιρεαρccαδ έσmpaill na mbpaatar minúr in ácluaín lá comarba Pa-
τραic.

Doimnall mór mac éccneaááin huí doimnaill tighína tíne conaill, fear-
manaé, γ ίσέταιρ conδάέτ co coiprrliaé, γ oirgíall ó clár anuap décc in
aibíe manaiγ iar mbreie buaóa ó doimán, γ o ósínán, γ α aónacal co nonóir
γ go nairmíoin i mainírdi eapra ruaió ir in íoγmáir do íonnpaó.

Maolreaclainn ua doimnaill do oiríonó i tighínur tíne conaill inó ionaó
α αέαρ. Ua neill, .ι. brian do teaéτ έuige iar ná ionδarbaó la doimnall
mas laélainn, γ ua doimnaill do óula cona íoópaíde lá brian ua néill hi
cenél eoγain, γ tuccpaτ cath do mas laélainn, .ι. cat caimeirge, γ po mār-
paτ doimnall ua laélainn tighína cenel eoγain, γ decneaδar δa deipbíne, γ
taoiricch cenél eoγain uile immaille ppiγ, γ po hoiríoneaó brian don chup
rin i tighínur cenel eoγain.

Diarmuid mac magnupa mic toirpóealbaíγ móir uí conóobair paóí eiriγ
γ eangnaíia do ecc.

Síriucc hág oipeáέταιγ taoípeaé cloinne tomalταíγ decc.

Uaitepa de latí tighína míde ó gallaib, γ cñn comairle gall epeann déγ
hi paχaib.

Ταδγ mac ruaióir uí γaópa décc.

Ταδγ ua conóobair do arγuin δartpaíγε γ cloinne ísimaíγε.

^γ *The plain*, clár.—The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English.

^α *Caimeirge*.—There is no place of this name now in the ancient territory of Kinel-Owen. But tradition points out the site of a great battle between the rival families of O'Neill and Mac Loughlin, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, which the Editor inclines to

believe to be that of the battle here referred to.

^a *Walter de Lacy*.—His obituary is given as follows in Maccoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1241. Walter Delacie, the bountifull-est Englishman for horses, cloaths, money, and goold, that ever came before his time into this kingdom, died in England of a Wound."

His only son, William, died in 1240.—See

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1241.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-one.

Bishop O'Flaherty (i. e. Murtough), i. e. the Bishop of Annadown, died.

The church of the Friars Minor in Athlone was consecrated by the successor of St. Patrick.

Donnell More, the son of Egnaghan O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, and Lower Connaught, as far as the Curlicu Mountains, and of Oriel, from the plain^r northwards, died in the monastic habit, victorious over the world and the devil, and was interred with honour and respect in the monastery of Assaroe, in the harvest time.

Melaghlin O'Donnell was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell, in the place of his father. O'Neill (i. e. Brian), after having been expelled by Mac Loughlin, came to O'Donnell, and O'Donnell, with his forces, went with Brian O'Neill into Tyrone, and they gave battle to Mac Loughlin, i. e. the battle of Caimeirge^z, in which they slew Donnell O'Loughlin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen, and ten of his family, together with all the chieftains of the Kinel-Owen. And Brian [O'Neill] was then installed in the lordship of the Kinel-Owen.

Dermot, the son of Manus, son of Turlough More O'Conor, celebrated for hospitality and prowess, died.

Sitric Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty, died.

Walter de Lacy^a, Lord of the English of Meath, and head of the council^b of the English of Ireland, died in England.

Teige, the son of Rory O'Gara, died.

Teige O'Conor plundered Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe [in the county of Leitrim].

note * under that year. This Walter left two daughters, co-heiresses, Margaret and Mabel, the elder of whom married Lord Theobald de Verdon, and the second, Geoffrey de Geneville. The palatinate of Meath was divided between these two ladies, Lough Seudy, now Ballymore-Lough Seudy, in Westmeath, being the head of Verdon's moiety, and Trim that of Geneville's. In 1330, after Verdon's forfeiture, the palatinate

was re-united in favour of Roger Mortimer, who married Geneville's grand-daughter and heiress. —Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. V. 137. See Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 30, note ^c.

^b*Head of the Council*, ceann a'còmarpc, means nothing more than that he was so politic and prudent as to be always consulted by the Eng-

Sluaḡ mór do dénaím lár an iurteir, .i. muirir mac gearaile i maig naé go po airceirfe ríacra ua flaimn, 7 donnchað mac diairmaða, 7 puccerat uaatad do muirteir ui concóbaire forra, 7 po marbað leó nár mac giolla éallaiḡ 7 pochaíde ele.

Domnall maḡ flannchaða taoireac darteiraiḡe do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΧΡΙΟΤ, 1242.

Αοιρ Χριοτ, míle, da ééð, cfepacáo, aóð.

Domnall mac airten do écc ma éanáac hí ceill móir.

Caibitil mór lá pρίmaíð arða maáa, 7 la habbaðaib cananach epeann i luḡmað dia po toḡbað moran do éairib do éionoil moéta on Róim.

Donnchað Cairpreac ua brian (tiḡfina uail ccair) tuir orðain 7 oipeacair deirceirte Epeann, 7 a mac toirpðealbáa mac donnchaða cairbriḡ d'écc.

Concóbaire ua brian do ḡabail riḡe tuaðmuman.

Acó ua concóbaire (.i. an taircleireac) mac aóða mic Ruairi uí Choncóbaire do marbað la toirpðealbáa mac aóða mic caatail cpoibðeiriḡ.

brian mac donnchað uí dubda tiḡearna ua pfiacpach, 7 ua namalḡaða 7 iorpaire do marbað ar plicchið acc dol dá oileire co mairteir na búille.

Sluaḡeað mór lar an iurteir 7 lá gallaib epeann apéna, 7 lá pèðlimið mac caatail cpoibðeiriḡ hí cenel cconail in diaið tairḡ uí concóbaire do éoið dionnpoiriḡið cenél cconail. Ro ḡabpað na plóiḡ rin Longpoire i noḡuim éuama, 7 po millrfe a lán don éuairte rin ḡén ḡur tpeḡeað taðḡ dóib. Taðḡ ua Concóbaire do ḡabail iartatán lá coinconnaét ua Raḡallaiḡ tria for-conḡra pèðlimið mic caatail cpoibðeiriḡ.

lish whenever they engaged in a war, or came on terms of peace with the Irish.

^c *Nar*.—The Mac Gillakellys had this name from Nar, the eldest son of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, from whose son Artghal they descend.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 69.

^d *Primate*.—His name was Albert of Cogn. —See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 65.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called a *Scotchman*, the translator having mistaken *Almameac*, a German, for *Albanac*, a Scotchman.

^e *Mochta*.—In an epistle attributed to him, he styles himself, "*Mauchteus peccator presbyter, Sancti Patricii discipulus*." He was by nation a Briton, and is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Louth. He died on the 19th

The Lord Justice, namely, Maurice Fitzgerald, mustered a great army, with which he marched into Moynai [in the county of Roscommon], and plundered Fiachra O'Flynn and Donough Mac Dermot; a small party of O'Conor's people overtook them, and slew Nar^c Mac Gillakelly, and many others.

Donnell Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1242.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-two.

Donnell Mac Airtén died a Canon at Kilmore.

A great chapter was held by the Primate^d of Armagh, and the abbots of the Canons Regular of Ireland, at Louth, on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta^e had collected, and brought from Rome, were taken up.

Donough Cairbreach O'Brien, Lord of the Dalcassians, tower of the splendour and greatness of the south of Ireland, and his son Turlough, died.

Connor O'Brien assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Hugh O'Conor (i. e. the Aithechleireach^f), son of Hugh, who was son of Roderic O'Conor, was slain by Turlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg.

Brian^g, son of Donough O'Dowda, Lord of Tireragh, Tirawley, and Erris, was killed on the way as he was going on a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Boyle.

A great army was led by the Lord Justice and all the English of Ireland, with Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg O'Conor, into Tirconnell, in pursuit of Teige O'Conor, who had fled to Kinel-Connell. The army encamped at Drumhome, and they destroyed much on this expedition, but Teige was not abandoned to them. Teige O'Conor was afterwards taken by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, at the request of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg.

of August, in the year 535.—See Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 737; Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 19th of August; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 308–310.

^f *Aithechleireach*, i. e. the denounced or superannuated clergyman.

^g *Brian*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter lineas*, .i. Brian dearg, i. e. “Brian the Red.” It does not appear from the pedigree of the O'Dowdas, compiled by Duaid Mac Firbis, that he left any descendants.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 115.

Aois Criosť, 1243.

Aois Criosť, míle, da céo, ceatracat atri.

Petrur macraic iap ccinneo a bſthaó i ccanánchaib oilén na trínóide ar loč cé décc, 7 a aónacal lá péle marptain.

Fínoaéta ua luğađa comarba beneoin [do ecc].

Maoleóin ua cpečáin aipéideochain tuama ar ttečt tairir (.i. tar muir) ina mairgirtir decc in át chiat.

Catarač ua pneđiura deaganač muintire maolpuanaio décc in arđ čarna an io. augur.

Taōg mac aōđa mic catail čpoibdeirg do léccaō dua Rağallaiğ, 7 a teacť co mairptir na buille cona ročraide, dul dō iapomh co teacť mic diarmada, Corbmac mac Tomaltaig, 7 é péin, 7 a bſn ingſn mēg carptaiğ (.i. etaoín ingſn řingſn, 7 bá hiřide mathair tairiğ buđdein) do ġabáil, 7 a tabairt do čoinčonnačť ua rağallaiğ mar mnaoí ar a řuarğlaō péin.

Taōg do dul dořiođiri pá péil marptain in uathaō rochaidē hi coinde ġo hua Rağallaiğ, 7 taōg do ġabáil dō hi řill, 7 a muintir do mairbaō, 7 a beit řſn i láim co péil beairaiğ ar ccino.

Sluaigēaō mor do čionol lá Riğ Saran do řaiğio riğ řranc, 7 tečťa do čočť ón riğ diappaō ġall epeann cuige. Riocapo mac william búřc do dul ann i ccuma čáich, 7 a écc čoir ar an řluacčēaō řin.

Catal mac aōđa uí Concobair dalta muintire Rağallaiğ do iompuō ořra, 7 cpeac do đenam dō ar muirčſrtačť mac ġiollařúilğ i muig niriře, 7

^b *Coarb of St. Benen*, i. e. successor of St. Benignus, who was a disciple of St. Patrick and his immediate successor in the see of Armagh. The most celebrated of his monasteries were Druimlias, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, near Tuam, in the county of Galway. It is not easy to determine of which of these the Finaghty in the text was coarb.

ⁱ *Archdeacon*, aipéideochain.—This term is to be distinguished from aipéinneach, the former meaning the archdeacon, and the latter, the hereditary warden, prepositus, or chief farmer,

or manager, of the church lands.

^k *Festival of St. Bearach*, that is, of St. Bearach, or Barry, of Cluain Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The memory of this saint was celebrated annually, on the 15th of February.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*; the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at this day.

^l *Moy-Nissi*, mağ niriř.—This is called mağ neri in O'Dugan's topographical poem, and mağ neri in the Book of Fenagh, in which it is

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1243.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-three.

Petrus Magrath, after having retired to spend his life among the canons of Trinity Island, on Lough Key, died, and was interred on St. Martin's festival day.

Finaghty O'Lughadha, Coarb of St. Benenⁿ, died.

Malone O'Cregghan [Crean], Archdeaconⁱ of Tuam, after having returned across the sea as a professor, died in Dublin.

Cahasagh O'Snedhuisa, Deacon of Muintir-Mulrony [i. e. the Mac Dermots of Moylurg], died at Ardcarne on the 10th of August.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was set at liberty by O'Reilly, and he came with his forces to the Abbey of Boyle, and afterwards to the house of Mac Dermot (Cormac, son of Tomaltagh), whom he took prisoner, together with his wife, the daughter of Mac Carthy (viz., Edwina, daughter of Fineen), who was Teige's own mother, and gave her as wife to Cuconnaught O'Reilly, for his own ransom.

Teige went again on the festival of St. Martin following, with a small party, to a meeting appointed by O'Reilly. Teige was taken by treachery, and his people were slain, and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of St. Bearach^k ensuing.

A great army was mustered by the King of England, to oppose the King of France, and he sent ambassadors to [summon] the English of Ireland to his aid. Among the rest went Richard, the son of William Burke, and died on that expedition.

Cathal, son of Hugh O'Conor, the fosterson of the O'Reillys, turned against them, and committed depredations on Murtough Mac Gilhooly in Moy-Nissi^l, and made a prisoner of Murtough himself, whom he afterwards put to death

stated that it was granted to St. Caillin, the first abbot of Fenagh, who was of the same race as the Mac Rannalls, the head chieftains of Conmaíne of Moy-Rein. According to O'Dugan it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Mulveys, of whom the Mac Gilhoolys were an off-

shoot. Moy-Nissi was the name of a level tract of country on the east side of the Shannon, in the barony and county of Leitrim. The family name Mac Gilhooly is still common in this district, but the prefix Mac is usually rejected.— See note ⁱ, p. 309, *infra*.

at Kill-Sessin^m. Immediately after this he committed another predatory outrage in the territories of Clann-Fearmaigheⁿ and Dartry [in the county of Leitrim].

In the same year Moy-Rein^o was plundered by Cathal, and a war broke out between O'Connor and O'Reilly.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1244.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-four.

Donough (son of Fineen, the son of Melaghlin, son of Hugh, who was son of Turlough) O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died on the 23rd of April on Inish-cloghran^p, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

The Archdeacon of Tuam was drowned in the Glaislinn^q of Cluain.

Donogh More O'Daly^r, a poet who never was and never will be surpassed, died, and was interred in the abbey of Boyle.

Teige, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was blinded and hanged^s by Cuconnaught O'Reilly, on the festival of St. Bearach, on Inis-na-Canaire^t [an island], in Lough Allen, having been kept in confinement by him from the feast of St. Martin to that time. Rory, the son of Hugh, his brother, was

rally supposed that this Donough was Abbot of Boyle, but it does not appear from the Irish Annals, or any written authority, that he was an ecclesiastic. According to the tradition preserved in the north of the county of Clare, he was the head of the O'Dalys of Finnyvara, in the north of Burrin, where they still point out the site of his house and his monument. He is the ancestor of the O'Dalys of Dunsandle, whose ancestor came from Finnyvara with Ranailt Ny-Brien, the wife of Teige Roe O'Kelly, of Callow, in the latter part of the fifteenth century.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 125.

O'Reilly says that he was called the Ovid of Ireland, and such, indeed, he may be regarded, though it must be acknowledged that he could bear no comparison with the Roman

Ovid, in the soft luxuriance of his poetical imagery, or daring flights of his genius. His poems are principally of a religious or moral character, and possess considerable merit, though not so much as to entitle him to the unqualified praise bestowed upon his powers by the Four Masters.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 88–92, for a list of his poems.

^s *Was blinded and hanged*, 𐍃𐍅 𐍅𐍅𐍅𐍅 7 𐍃𐍅 𐍅𐍃𐍅𐍅𐍅.—Charles O'Connor writes *inter lineas* “𐍃𐍅 𐍃𐍃𐍅𐍅𐍅 *potius*; vide *infra*.” In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, 𐍃𐍅 𐍅𐍅𐍅𐍅 7 𐍃𐍅 𐍃𐍃𐍅𐍅𐍅, i. e. “was blinded and emasculated.” The old translator of the Ulster Annals renders it, “Teige O'Conner blinded and maimed by Coconaght O'Rely.”

^t *Inis-na-Canaire* is now called variously Big

mac aoda a dshbraetar do baod ap an cuiprin connachtach ag athiacc na rionna an g. lá do mara, 7 a adnacal i mainirtir cluana tuaircirt co hairmionead onora.

Concobar mac aoda mic caetail cpoibdeirg do écc hi ccind miora deapach.

Sluaigeaó lá feólmió mac caetail, cpoibdeirg ir in mbréirne rair go hua Raðallaig do diongail a dalta 7 a bpaetar rair, .i. taðg ua concobair. Ro bádar aoið longpuirte hi pioðnac maige rein, ní raibe an comarba ir in baile an aoiðe rin, 7 ní raibe cind por teampall pioðnacá, 7 o nac raibe po loirceatar dponz don trolóig boeta 7 belpcalána batar ir in tempall hi rciðgan cft dá ndaðaoimib. Ro múchaó dalta de an comarba ant. Tainic an comarba feirin arabadac co bfeirce 7 lonnur mór po báp a dalta. Ro iarr a epaic ap ua cconcobair. Aoberte ua concobair co ttiobpaó a bñst fñn dó. Arí mo bñstera ap an comarba an taon duine ap feapri agaið in epaic mo dalta de do lorccaó lib. Maðnur mac muirceartaig muiimig rin ap ua concobair. Ní me itir ap maðnur aet an tí ap cñn ap an rluað. Ní rcépaðra pið ap an comarba co ppaðar épaic mo dalta. Lotar an rluað iar rin ap an baile amac, 7 do lean an comarba ian. Do cóiðrft co haet na cuippe porrin ngeirceið, 7 po baóí an tuile tar bpuachaið di, 7 ní caomnacatar toet tairre ður po rcaoilrft teað Sepel eóin bairte do

Island, Gilhooly's Island, Mary Fitzgerald's Island, and lastly, O'Reilly's Island, from the present head landlord. It lies near the southern extremity of Lough Allen, not far from Drumshambo.

^u *Cuirreen-Connaughtagh*, Cuiprin Connachtach, now locally called Curreen. It is the name of the southern extremity of the townland of Ballyclare, in the parish of Cloontuskert, near Lanesborough. It is often overflowed by Lough Ree.

^w *Ath-liag-na-Sinna*, now béal aea liag, Anglicè Ballyleague, that part of Lanesborough lying on the Connaught side of the Shannon. The *Ae liag* mentioned in these Annals, under the years 1140, 1220, 1227, and 1244, is Ballyleague, or Lanesborough. The little town of Athleague, on the River Suck, to the south-

west of the town of Roscommon, is the *Ath liag* mentioned by the Four Masters, at the year 1266.

^x *Cluain-tuaiscirt*, now Cloontuskert, a parish containing the ruins of a small abbey, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 37. There is a larger abbey of the same name in the barony of Clonmacnwen, in the county of Galway.—See it marked on the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 88.

^y *Fenagh-Moy-Rein*, pioðnac maige réim, now Fenagh, in the barony and county of Leitrim. A monastery was erected here by St. Caillin, in the sixth century. It is now a parish church in the diocese of Ardagh. There is

drowned in Cuirreen Connaughtagh^a, at Ath-liag-na-Sinná^w, on the 9th day of March, and was interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuaiscirt^x, with great veneration and honour.

Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crowderg, died at the end of the first month of Spring.

An army was led by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, eastwards, into Breifny, against O'Reilly, to take revenge of him for his [Felim's] fosterson and kinsman, Teige O'Conor. They encamped for a night at Fenagh-Moy-Rein^y. The Coarb was not home^z on that night, and there was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and as there was not, a party of the troops, without the permission of their chiefs, burned some tents and huts which were within the church, and the Coarb's ward was there suffocated. The Coarb himself, on coming home next day, was greatly angered and incensed at the death of his ward, and he demanded his *eric*^a from O'Conor, who answered that he would give him his own award. "My award is," said the Coarb, "that you deliver up to me the very best man among you as *eric*, for your having burned my ward." "That is Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach," said O'Conor. "I am not at all," said Manus; "it is he who is head of the army." "I will not depart from you," said the Coarb, "until I obtain *eric* for my ward." The army then marched out of the town, and the Coarb followed them. They proceeded to Ath-na-Cuirre, on the River Geirtheach^b, but the flood had then over-

still extant a curious manuscript which belonged to Fenagh, and which enumerates the lands, privileges, and dues of the monastery. The original is preserved in the British Museum, and a copy made in 1517, by Maurice, son of Paidin O'Mulconry, was lately in the possession of a Rev. Mr. Rody, who lived near Fenagh, of which the Editor made a copy in the year 1829, which is now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Clog-na-riogh still exists and is preserved in the chapel at Foxfield, near Fenagh, where it is regarded as a sacred relic, and held in great veneration. According to the Book of Fenagh, it was called *Clog-na-riogh*, i. e. Bell of the Kings, because it was used to contain the water in

which nineteen Irish kings were baptized.

^z *The Coarb was not at home.*—In the Annals of Connaught the language of this passage is better arranged, thus: "There was no roof on the church of Fenagh, and the Coarb was not at home that night; and as he was not, a party of Felim's troops, &c."

^a *Eric.*—An amercement or fine for bloodshed; a mulct or reparation. It was exactly similar to the *were* or *wergild* of the Saxons.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 71.

^b *Geirtheach.*—This is the river now called the *Yellow River*, which is formed by a junction of several streams rising in Sliabh an Iarainn, and is subject to great floods; it passes through the

baof inb imeal inb áta dia éur tappan abainn do dol táipri don trluaz. Do deacáid Maḡnur mac muirceaptauḡ muimniḡ ip in tiḡ, ḡ concobair mac corbmaic mic diarmada. Ro puid maḡnur pui in bfeḡ baof ap mullaé an tiḡe occa pccaoilead aḡ rínead a cloideam uadā puap, aḡ rin ap ré an tairpḡge congbur an maide ḡan tuitim. Aḡá ráð rin dó po éuit pécce an tiḡe hi ccfnn maḡnura co nberna bpuiriḡ dia éinb ḡur bo marb pó cédoir ap an laḡair rin, ḡ po haðnaicead é hi nborap teampall piodnaáa alla amuiḡ, ḡ tuccad tpi lán cluiḡ na ríḡ doḡpail ap a ainmain, ḡ deé neé píct. ḡonað amlað rin puair comarba Caillín epaic a dalta. Do ríonað leét do clochaib pnaite, ḡ epop caoinbénmaé uap a cinb, ḡ po bpiḡead lá muimtir puairc iate ciob iap tpiol.

Corbmac mac tomaltaiḡ mic concobair mic diarmada tiḡearna cloinne maolpuanaid uile decc in aibit manaiḡ léit hi mainpiti na búille ip in pfoḡmar iap mbríct buadā ó ðoman ḡ ó ðeamān, iap ccaéfm ré mbliadān píceat a ttiḡḡnur.

Peapḡal mac taccadain do marbað lá concobair mac tiḡearnaín i pill in inip ppaoid pōp loc ḡile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1245.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, da céð, ceatpácatτ acúicc.

Doimnall ua planbagaín abb cunḡa décc.

Concobair puad mac muirceaptauḡ muimniḡ mic toiḡpdealbaiḡ uí concobair do lot dua éimmaíe dá maop buðéin lá pcin tḡia iomaccaillain pēipcci do tēct ſtoppa hi pupτ na leicci, ḡ ḡiollacpiorτ mac iomaip uí bipn do

little town of Ballinamore, which it sometimes almost inundates.

^c *Fractured it.*—This passage is given more briefly and somewhat differently in the Annals of Clonmaenise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: “A. D. 1244. Felym O'Connor with great forces went to be revenged for their sinister dailings on the O'Reillys and the Breniemen, and made havock of all they could meet withall in that country, without respect to either sex or

age whatsoever. They killed both men and beasts without any remorse. At last they came to the Corre, where there was a tymber house of couples into which Magnus mac Mortagh and Connor mac Cormaek entered, and immediately there arose a great blast of Winde which fell downe the house, whereof one couple fell on the said Magnus, and did put the topp of his head thro his brains to his very neek, and caused his neck to sinck into his breast; was strocken

flowed its banks, and they were not able to cross the ford; so they pulled down the chapel-house of St. John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, that they might place its materials across the river, that the army might pass over it. Manus, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, and Conor, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, went into the house; and Manus called to the man who was on the top of the house throwing it down. "There," said he, pointing up his sword, "is the nail which prevents the stick from falling;" and while he was thus speaking, the rafter of the house fell down on his own head and fractured it^c, so that he died immediately on the spot. He was buried outside the door of the church of Fenagh; and three times the full of Clog-na-Riogh, together with thirty horses, were given as an offering for his soul; and thus it was that the Coarb of St. Caillin obtained *eric* for [the death of] his ward. A monument of hewn stone and a beautiful cross were raised over his head, but they were broken down not long afterwards by the O'Rourkes.

Cormac, son of Tomaltagh, the son of Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of all the Clann-Mulrony, died in Autumn, in the habit of a Grey Friar, in the abbey of Boyle, victorious over the world and the Devil, after having been in the lordship twenty-six years.

Farrell Mac Tagadain was treacherously slain by Conor Mac Tiernan on Inishfree^d, an island in Lough Gill.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1245.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-five.

Donnell O'Flanagan, Abbot of Cong, died.

Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach, [who was] son of Turlough O'Connor, was wounded with a knife by O'Timmaith, his own steward, in consequence of an angry conversation that occurred between them at Port-na-leicce^e.

dead. This is the end of this man that escaped narrowly from many dangers before, lost his life in this manner by a blast of Wynde miserably."

^d *Inishfree*, *Inir ffraoich*, i. e. *the Island of the heath*.—This island retains its name to this day.

It lies near that extremity of Lough Gill, where it receives the River Buanaid (Bonet) from the county Leitrim.—See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which the position of this island is shewn.

^e *Port-na-leicce*.—This was the name of a

μαρβαδ αν μαοίρ ριν, γ concobar Ruaδ do breit co mainirir na búille, γ α écc don lot ριν, γ α adlacaδ ir in mainirir hírin iar mbuaiadh ongeta γ αιέριγε.

Cairlén rlicciγ do dénom lá mac muirir mic gearailt, iurcír na hepeann, γ pe riol muiridaiγ uair po porcongraδ por feðlim α denam ap α pinging pfin, γ cloca, γ aél, γ ciγe ppitel na erinóide do éarrainγ cúicce iar ttabairt an ionaδ cédna lar an iurcír do clapur mac mailin in onóir na nam erinóide.

Slóigeaδ mór la riγ paxan ι mbrictaib, γ po gab longpopte oc cairlén gannoc, γ po éocuir ina éocum an iurcír co ngallaib epeann, γ feðlimδ mac caatail erobdeirγ cona íocraide. O do éuatar tra po milleaδ brictain leó, γ ara aoi ní po gabrat géill na eieríδα don éur ριν. dá honoraδ feðlimδ ó concobair ag an riγ ap an rliccéaδ ριν.

Cairlén áta an éip ap brú maiγe nyrre do dénam lá milδ mac goirvell.

Fiacra mac dauio uí flainδ taoíreaδ ril maolepuam, décc.

Cearball buide mac taiδγ mic aongura rinabrac uí dálaiz décc.

Cairlén ruicín do dénom.

place on the Shannon, near Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon; but it is now obsolete.

^f *Gannoc* is a castle in Caernarvonshire, near the shore of the Conwy, called Diganwy by the Welsh.—See Gough's Camden, p. 560, col. 2, where it is related that Henry III. was reduced to great straits under its walls in the year 1245.

^g *He invited to his aid*, do éocuir ma éocam, literally, "he invited to him." The Irish annalists speak as if the King had no right to summon them. It appears that at this time the Irish barons, among other peculiar rights, claimed that they were not bound to attend the King beyond the realm, differing in this from the nobles of England, who were bound by law to assist the King in his expeditions, without as well as within the kingdom. That King Henry was aware of the exemption claimed by them is evident from the writs issued by him on this occasion, having been accompanied by an express declaration that their attendance now should not

be brought forward as a precedent.—See Close Roll, 28 Henry III. Matthew Paris gives, in his Chronicle at this year, a letter, said to have been written at the time by a nobleman in Henry's camp, which conveys a vivid idea of the distressed condition of the English army before the Irish had joined them. Its substance is as follows: "The King with his army lyeth at Gannocke fortifying that strong castle, and we live in our tents, thereby watching, fasting, praying, and freezing with cold. We watch for fear of the Welshmen, who are wont to invade and come upon us in the night-time; we fast for want of meat, for the halfpenny loaf is worth five-pence; we pray to God to send us home speedily; we starve with cold, wanting our winter garments, having no more but a thin linen cloth between us and the wind. There is an arm of the sea under the castle where we lie, whereto the tide cometh, and many ships come up to the haven, which bring victuals to the camp from

The steward was killed by Ivor O'Beirne; and Conor Roe was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, where he died of the wound, after Extreme Unction and Penance, and he was interred in that monastery.

The castle of Sligo was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, and by the Sil-Murray; for Felim [O'Connor] was ordered to erect it at his own expense, and to convey the stones, lime, and houses of Trinity Hospital thither, after the Lord Justice had granted that place to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity.

A great army was led by the King of England into Wales, he pitched his camp at the castle of Gannoc^f; and he invited to his aid^s the Lord Justice, the English of Ireland, and Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and his forces, to come to him. As soon as they had come they desolated all Wales, but obtained neither hostages nor pledges on this occasion. The King treated Felim O'Connor with great honour on this expedition.

The castle of Ath-an-chip [on the River Shannon], on the borders of Moy-Nissi [in the county of Leitrim], was erected by Myles Costello.

Fiachra, the son of David O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, died.

Carroll Boy, son of Teige, the son of Aengus Finnabhrach O'Daly, died.

The Castle of Suicin^b was erected.

Ireland and Chester."—See Matthew Paris, *ad an.* 1245; Hanmer's Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 393; and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 20. "All this time," says Matthew Paris, "the King was looking impatiently for the Irish forces, mused with himself, fretted with himself, the wind serving, and yet said nothing. At length their sails were descried, and Maurice Fitzgerald and the Prince of Connaught presented themselves in battle array before the King." Hanmer adds: "When all the forces joyned together, the Welshmen were overthrowne; the King manned and victualled his Castles, returned into England, gave the Irishmen leave to returne, winking awhile in policie at the tarriance and slow coming of Maurice Fitzgerald." Hanmer also remarks that, on the return of Maurice Fitzgerald, the Lord

Justice, to Ireland, he performed a successful expedition against the Irish of Ulster, but that this was of no avail, for that the King, whose displeasure was inexorable, dismissed him from his office, and appointed Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, in his place. Maurice Fitzgerald, after some contests with the Irish, and the new Lord Justice, took upon him the habit of St. Francis, in the monastery of Youghal, where he died, in 1256.

^b *The Castle of Suicin* was probably near the head of the Suck, in the county of Mayo. In the townland of Cashel and parish of Kiltullagh, and county of Roscommon, near the head of the Suck, which is called Bun Suicin, there is an ancient Irish cashel, or Cyclopean tower; but no ruins of a modern castle are now visible near Bun Suicin, excepting the site of O'Flynn's

Ragnall ua maoslmiaðaiḡ do marbað lá connactaib.

Muiréscitac mac muirgiura mic caðail mic diapmada do marbað lá fearaib bpeirne.

Sluaicceað lá hUa ndomnaill (Maoilechlainn) for gallaib, ⁊ ḡaoidelaib ioctair connacht co tucceat bú ⁊ edala iomða leo don turur rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1246.

Αοιρ Crioρd, mīle, dá céd, cēthpacha, ape.

Eóin ua huḡrón mac comorba mochua, eppcop oilepinn an teóin írin do écc ⁊ Raic aeda mec bpic.

Ioan mac iagfri do éocht ina iurcír in Eirinn ⁊ Muirir mac ḡhailt do aipriḡað.

Opum lēcham do loppað an bliaðainri.

Maoilreaclainn mac Concobair ruad mic muiréscitaiḡ muimniḡ uí Concobair do marbað la hua nouða, .i. muiréscitac. Muiréscitac do ionnarbað tar muir óir an marbða rin.

Sluaigib do ófham do Muirir mac ḡhailt ⁊ turir Conaill ⁊ é do tadbairt

castle, near Ballinlough.—See note under Sil Maelruain, at the year 1200.

¹ *Rath-Aedha-mic Bric*, now Rahugh, a parish in the barony of Moycashel, about three miles south-east of Kilbeggan, in the county of Westmeath. The name signifies the fort of Hugh the son of Brec, a saint who founded a monastery there, within a rath or fort, in the sixth century.

“Hæc ecclesia est hodie Parochialis Dioecesis Midensis in regione de Kinel-fiacha et denominatione a viro sancto sumpta, vocatur *Rath-aodha*.”

“Colitur in diversis ecclesiis, ut patronus, ut in Enach-Briuin, in regione Museragiæ in Momonia; Sliebh-lieg in Tirconalliá, ubi capella ipsi sacra, et sollemnis perigrinatio; Rath-aodha in Kinel-Fiacha, et Killaria quæ vicus est in regione Midie quæ Magh-assuil appellatur. Obiit autem S. Aidus, anno 588 juxta Chronicon

Cluanense aliosque nostros annales.”—Colgan’s *Acta SS.* p. 423, col. 2, notes 30, 31.

This St. Aedh is still vividly remembered at the foot of Slieve League, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal, on which mountain his little chapel is yet to be seen in ruins. The Saint himself is called in English Hughy Breaky! He is also remembered at Killare, in the county of Westmeath, but not here at Rahugh.

^k *John Fitz-Geoffry*, i. e. Sir John, the son of Geoffry de Marisco, who had been Lord Justice. Florilegus writes on the depriving of Fitzgerald as follows:

“Mauritium Hiberniæ Justiciarium eo quod fide & tarde auxilium ab Hibernia domino Regi duxerat periclitanti a Justitiariâ deposuit.”—See Hanmer’s Chronicle, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 395.

John Fitz-Geoffry de Marisco was appointed

Randal O'Mulvey was slain by the Connacians.

Murtough, son of Maurice, who was son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was slain by the men of Breifny.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Melaghlin) against the English and Irish of Lower Connaught, and he carried away many cows and other property on that expedition.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1246.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-six.

John O'Hughroin, son of the Coarb of Mochua, Bishop of Elphin, died in Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric¹.

John Fitz-Geoffry^{*} came to Ireland as Lord Justice, and Maurice Fitzgerald was deprived¹.

Drumlahan^m was burned in this year.

Melaghlin, son of Conor Roe, the son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by O'Dowda (Murtough), who was banished over sea after the commission of that deed.

Maurice Fitzgerald marched with an army into Tirconnell: he gave the

Lord Justice of Ireland on the 4th of November, 1245; and, it is quite clear that Maurice Fitzgerald performed the expedition into Ulster against O'Donnell after he was deprived of his office, notwithstanding Hanmer's assertion to the contrary. See the year 1247. Mr. Moore seems to think that Maurice Fitzgerald retired from the world immediately after being removed from office.—See his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 21; but it is evident from the older Irish annals that he continued his struggles with the native Irish, and even with the new Justiciary, for some years before he retired into the monastery of Youghal. After his removal the Geraldines for some time kept the state of an independent sept, supporting themselves by their own power, and making war and peace by their own authority. They made mighty efforts

to annihilate or reduce to a state of abject slavery the Irish of Desmond; but they received a great check from the fierce and warlike clan of the Mac Carthys in the year 1261.

¹ *Deprived*, αἰεριοῖσθαι, literally *dethroned*, or *unkinged*, that being the term used by the annalists to express the deposing of their own petty kings or chieftains.

^m *Drumlahan*, δρυμ λῆαν, but more correctly δρυμ λῆαν, i. e. the broad ridge or hill, now generally anglicised Drumlane, a townland and parish, remarkable for the ruins of a church and round tower, in the barony of Loughtee and county of Cavan, and about three miles from the town of Belturbet. St. Mogue, or Maidoc, of Ferns, is the reputed patron saint and founder of this church, which was monastic; but Dr. Lannigan thinks that a monastery had existed here

lúithe tshipe Conaill do corbmac mac diarmaða mic Ruaidrí uí Concobair, ⁊ braithe uí doimnaill do gabail ar an lúe oile. Na braithe do fáccbail i ccairlén rliccige.

Ua doimnaill, .i. Maolreacáin ⁊ maíte cenél cconail do éaét la Saína go Slisceac. Baóin an baile do lorcead doib. Ni ro fíoraí dol roí an ccairlén, ⁊ ro chrochraí luét an ccairlén a mbiaígoi ina fíadaí na na leccad fíoraí do mullaí an ccairlén, .i. ó Mianáin oíde uí doimnaill ⁊ a chom-alta.

Murcáid ua hanluáin ticchíra na nairéirí do marbáid ar roícongra brian uí nell.

Aed mac aída uí Concobair do gabail ⁊ a argaín.

Toirprealbac mac aída uí Concobair do éluí a cranóig locha líri ir in fíogíar. An luét coimída boí air do bádaí do, .i. corbmac ua muir-eadaí ⁊ dá ua ainmireac. Toirprealbac do gabail do ríoirí ar comairce eppcoir éluana ⁊ iar ná éabairt illaín gall a chup i ccairlén atha luain.

Albert almaineac airdeppuc Ardamacha daípuccad do cum na hun-garí.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1247.

Αοίρ Crioírd, míle, da céo, cétphacha aphaét.

Concobor ua Muiréadai eppcor ua fíaracraí aídne do écc ⁊ mburíuma.

Aed mac concáillí abb éluana heoairí do écc.

Maolreachláin ó doimnaill ticchíra tshipe Conaill, cenél Moáin, iní heoíar ⁊ fírmánac do marbáid la Muirírd mac gíraí. Ba hanlaí roí caomnacair ríde. Sluaígí moí do tioról la Muirírd mac gíraí ⁊

before St. Maidoc was born.—See his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 336, note 122.

ⁿ *Lord of the Oriors*, ticcheapna na nairéar, i. e. *dominus Orientalium*, i. e. of the two baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh. The inhabitants of these baronies were so called from their situation in the east of the territory of Oriel.

^o *Command*, roícongra.—This word signifies order or command, and sometimes request or

suggestion. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered thus: "A. D. 1246. O'Hanlon, King of Oirthir, killed, through the *persuasion* of Brien O'Neal."

^p *Lough Leisi*.—This name is now obsolete.—See note under the year 1452, where it is shewn that Lough Leisi was the ancient name of Mucknagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

half of Tirconnell to Cormac, son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, and obtained hostages from O'Donnell for the other half. These hostages he left in the castle of Sligo.

O'Donnell (Melaghlin), and the chiefs of the Kinel-Connell, came on All-Saints' day to Sligo, and burned the bawn, but were not able to make their way into the castle; upon which the people of the castle hanged the hostages in their presence, having suspended them from the top of the castle, i. e. O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Donnell, and [another who was] his foster-brother.

Murrough O'Hanlon, Lord of the Oriors^a, was put to death by command^r of Brian O'Neill.

Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor, was taken prisoner and plundered.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, made his escape from the Crannog [wooden house] of Lough Leisi^p in Autumn, having drowned his keepers, namely, Cormac O'Murray, and the two O'Ainmireachs. He was again taken while under the protection of the Bishop of Cluain [Clonfert], and, being given up into the hands of the English, was confined in the castle of Athlone.

Albert, the German^q, Archbishop of Armagh, was translated to Hungary^r.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1247.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-seven.

Conor O'Murray, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach Aidhne [Kilmacduagh], died at Bristol.

Hugh Mac Conchaille^s, Abbot of Clones, died.

Melaghlin O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, and Fermanagh, was slain by Maurice Fitzgerald. He was enabled to accomplish this in the following manner: A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald,

^a *Albert, the German*, albert almaineach. —See note under the year 1242, and also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66, where it is stated that Albert of Cologne resigned his see in 1247, and died beyond seas.

^r Under this year (1246) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster record, that the Bishop of

Rath Luraigh [Maghera], was elected to the archbishopric of Armagh.

^s *Mac Conchaille*.—This name is still extant in the neighbourhood of Clones, in the county of Monaghan, and in the county of Fermanagh, but anglicised by some to Woods, and by others to Cox, because it is assumed that Caille, or

la gallaib aréna go riachtaib Sligeac ar tur, aiprhe co hsr aeda puad mic baobairn. Do deachaid corbmac mac diaimada mic Ruadh uí Concobair ma thionól. Ba ipin cstaoina iar ppél pítear 7 poil inopin. Ro thionoil ua domnaill cenel Conaill 7 eoḡain ar a ceinb conar leccrte gall na gaoideal tar ath Sthaig anunn pe hñ peactmaine ón triat go apoile Comò e aipeacc. aiprinnic leo corbmac ua concobair go rochraue moir marcluaig opraiofò triaran maḡ riap 7 iompuò ar può an maige puar ppi bopo an moineig roir gan aipugad do neac co paimc bel aea culaian por sirne. Ní po aiprte cenel cconaill ní conur pacatar an marcluaig do lñt a ccuill cuca don taob dia paðatar don abainn. Soat iaram ppiú. Oo connatar goill aipe cenel Conaill por an marcluaig tangadar do lñt a nopumann chuca, uair do bað tñbh leó ná caomratatop i pprfoal diblinb, Ro ling-

Cuille, the latter part of the name, may signify *of a wood*, or *of a cock*.

¹ *The cataract of Aedh Ruadh, the son of Badharn.*—This was the ancient name of the cataract called the Salmon Leap, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal. The name is now pronounced as if written eapa puad, and in English Assaroe, —See note ², under the year 1194, p. 99.

² *Bethought them.*—Aipeacc means a sudden thought or impulse of the mind. This passage, the language of which is so rudely constructed by the Four Masters, is much more clearly, though more briefly, given in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rudely Englished in the old translation of these annals:

“A. D. 1247. Melaghlin O'Donnell, King of Tirconnell, and Gilla Munelagh O'Boyl, and Mac Sowerly” [were] “killed by Mac Morris in Belasena. Kindred Conell defended the ford for a whole weeke, that there could not pass neither English nor Irish, untill Cormac O'Conner used craft at last; for he carried with him a number of horse along the fields westwards, and turned again upwards nere the bogs by Easterly, until he came to the ford of Cuil none upon the Erne. And Kindred Conell wot nothing” [ní po aiprte Cenel Conaill ní]

“untill they saw the great troop of horse on the side of the river where they were. And as they noted the Horse on their backs, the Galls came over the Ford, so that Mac Maurice had their killing as aforesaid.” The meaning of this passage, the language of which is so lamely constructed by the Four Masters, is evidently as follows. “When it was perceived by Fitzgerald's party, that they had no chance of being able to cross the ford at Ballyshannon, while the forces of O'Donnell were defending it, they had recourse to the following stratagem, which was suggested by Cormac, the grandson of King Roderic O'Conor, who had been appointed as chief of half the territory of Tir-Connell, a short time before, by Maurice Fitzgerald. Cormac proceeded at the head of a strong body of horse first westwards, along the plain of Moy-Ketne, so as to make the Kinel-Connell believe that he was retreating into Connaught. He then turned upwards, that is, southwards, and proceeded in the direction of Connaught, till he was so far from those who were defending the ford, that they could no longer see him, when, wheeling round, he directed his course eastwards along the margin of the bog, until he arrived, unperceived by the enemy, at the ford of Belacooloon, on the River Erne, a

and the other English chiefs, first to Sligo, and thence to the Cataract of Aedh Roe, the son of Badharn¹. Cormac, the son of Dermot, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, joined his muster. This was on the Wednesday after the festival of SS. Peter and Paul. O'Donnell assembled the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen against them, so that they did not allow a single man, either English or Irish, to cross the ford of Ath-Seanaigh for a whole week. The English then be-thought them^u of sending Cormac O'Connor with a large body of cavalry westwards along the plain, who was to turn southwards through the plain, and then eastwards along the borders of the bog, unperceived by any one, until he should arrive at Bel-atha-Culuain [a ford] on the Erne. [This was accordingly done], and the Kinel-Connell knew nothing of the movement until they saw the body of cavalry advancing on their rear^w, on their side of the river; they then turned round to them. When the English saw that the attention^x of the Kinel-Connell was directed towards the cavalry who had advanced on their rear^y, they rushed across the ford against them, being confident that they [the

short distance to the west of Belleek, which ford he crossed, and being then on the north side of the river, he proceeded towards Ballyshannon, and advanced on the rear of O'Donnell's forces, who were still defending the ford. The latter, who had expected no such manœuvre, being alarmed at the approach of a large body of fierce cavalry, suddenly turned their faces towards them to sustain their onset, leaving the ford unprotected. When Maurice Fitzgerald perceived that the defenders of the ford had turned their faces towards O'Connor's cavalry, he immediately ordered his troops to cross the ford, and to attack the rear of the enemy, thinking that the forces of O'Donnell would not be able to sustain the attack on both sides. In this he was not mistaken; for, although the Kinel-Connell, on observing his intention, had sent a party to prevent him from crossing, still he succeeded, and joined O'Connor's cavalry, and both united routed the Kinel-Connell, &c. &c."

^w *On their rear*, *do leir a ccúil cuca*.—In

Grace's Annals of Ireland this sentence is thus given in Latin: "Occurrit O'Donnell cum suis ex tota Kincoil Conaill ad vadum Athshani, eos cum preterire minime andirent ibidem 7 dies definuit, missus igitur Cormacus cum equitum parte clam ad vadum Cuiluanix, Erne fluminis, terga hostium aggreditur, qui statim in fugam conversi sunt, &c."

Grace places these events under the year 1242, and Dr. Hanmer under 1245, but both are evidently wrong.

^x *That the attention*, &c.—When the Kinel-Connell had wheeled round to sustain the onset of the cavalry, their backs were turned towards Fitzgerald's forces, who were on the south side of the ford.

^y *Who had advanced upon their rear*, *an maicpluaḡ tangaḡar do leir a nōpumann chuca*, i. e. *equitatus qui venerunt a tergo in eos*.—Here the nominative case to the verb *tangaḡar* is the relative *a*, understood, for in ancient Irish compositions, which the Four Masters affected to imitate, the verb has a plural termina-

ῥίτετ αν τατ πυρρο γο μβαδαν cenél cconaili in eoirimfóón a mbioðbað iari maðað ðoib iompo va γαé lñt. Áct éfna po marbað va ðomnaill ap an laðair rin, an cammuinélaç va baogill ppiomtaoircaç na ttri tuat, Mac romairle ticchfina aipñgaioðeal γ maite cenél Conaill apéfna. Ro baioit γ po marbaio ðrong mór ðo ῥlogaib mic ḡfaiit annrin. Ro baioio ðana apaili ðib ap an pfinn buð thuaie γ pochaioi oile ðon tpiotγ cftena i tcfimonn ðabeóc i ttopaigcaç na ccepaç po tceῖft pñnpu im uilliam bpiit ðipriam Connaçt γ im Riupie ócc oile ba ðeapḡpatair ðopide. Ro hinopeað γ po haipccfó an tpi leó iappin. Ro paccabῑft cfmup cenél cconaili aḡ Ruaiðpi va canannáin ðon cup rin.

Eaémaircaç ó caðain ticchfina cianaçta γ ῑfpi na cpaioibe ðo marbað la maḡnur va ccaðain ap nðol ðó ap cpeç ina tpi γo haipthḡi maige i nðáilpiada.

Toirpðealbac mac aòða uí Concobaip ðo éluð a hát luain.

Milíð mac goipðelb ðo gabail ῑfða Conmaicne γ caðal máḡ Raḡnaill ðo ðiochup epðib γ cpannóc clafñlocha ðo gabail ðó, γ luçt a gabála ðo ῑáḡbail ðo mnne uaða pen. Caðal γ toirpðealbac ða mac afða uí Concobaip ðo còimñpḡe la maḡ Raḡnaill ðo ðiochup meic goipðelb a ῑð Conmaicne. Ro ḡabpað an cpannóc γ an loch, Ro Scaoilῑft caipén lenne ðeipḡe i paðapn ðomnaig cñciðipri, uaii ðo chuaið toirpðealbac co hoilén na tpinóibe ap cñn clapupa mic moilín an aipcinnig ap ní po ῑafñpact na goill toçt ap an caipῑlen amac muna ttiopðaoip ap comairce an aipcinnig ðia moðhlacað tap Siomann anaii co tuam mná. Tangaðap le clapup iapom, γ po ðiochupcað clann goipðelb ap in tpi amac uile.

tion to agree with the relative when its antecedent is a noun of multitude, or of the plural number.—See the Editor's Irish Grammar, part iii. c. i. pp. 359, 360.

^a *Chieftain of the Three Tuathas*, Toircaç na ttri tuat.—These were three territories in the north-west of the county of Donegal. They passed afterwards into the possession of a branch of the Mac Sweenys, who received from them the appellation of Mac Suibhne na dtuath.

^a *Argyle*, aipḡp ḡaioðeal, i. e. *the district of the*

Gaels.—This is the name by which Argyle in Scotland is always called by the Irish writers, and not Ard-na-Ngaodhal, as O'Flaherty very erroneously states in *Ogygia Vindicated*, Dedication, p. li.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 115.

^b *O'Canannan*.—There is not one of this name at present in Tirconnell, though they were the ancient chiefs of it preceding the O'Donnells.

^c *Armoyn*, aipḡap maige.—An ancient ecclesiastical town in the barony of Carey, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note ^a, un-

Kinel-Connell] would not be able to attend to the attacks of both. The Kinel-Connell were now in the very centre of their enemies, who had surrounded them on every side. O'Donnell was slain on the spot, as well as the Cammhuinealach [Wry-necked] O'Boyle, the head Chieftain of the Three Tuathas², Mac Sorley, Lord of Argyle³, and other chiefs of the Kinel-Connell. A great number of Fitzgerald's forces were slain and drowned here; others of them were drowned northwards in the River Finn, and many others at Termon Daveog, in pursuit of preys that fled before them; and among the rest William Britt, sheriff of Connaught, and his brother, a young knight. The country was then plundered and desolated by them [the English], and they left the chieftainship of the Kinel-Connell to Rory O'Canannan^b on this occasion.

Eachmarcach O'Kane, Lord of Kienaghta and Fírnacreeva, was slain by Manus O'Kane, after having gone on a predatory excursion into his country as far as Armoy^c in Dal-Riada^d.

Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Conor, made his escape from Athlone.

Miles Mac Costello took possession of Feadha Conmaicne^e, and expelled Cathal Mac Rannall from thence: the Crannóg of Claenlough^f was also taken for him, and he left those who had taken it to guard it for him. Hereupon Cathal and Turlough, two sons of Hugh O'Conor, rose up to assist Mac Rannall in expelling Mac Costello from Feadha-Conmaicne. They retook the Crannóg and the Lake, and demolished the castle of Leckderg on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday; and Turlough went to Trinity Island, to Clarus Mac Mailin, the Erenagh, for the English were not willing to come out of the castle, except on the condition that the Erenagh would protect and escort them westwards across the Shannon to Tuaim-mna^g. Soon afterwards they went away with Clarus, and the Clann-Costello were all expelled from that country.

der the year 1177, p. 33.

^d *Dal-Riada*.—A territory which comprehended that part of the county of Antrim north of Slemmish.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029.

^e *Feadha Conmaicne*, i. e. the woods of Conmaicne.—A district, near the River Shannon, in Mac Rannall's country, in the south of the county of Leitrim.

^f *Claenlough*.—There is no lough at present

bearing this name in the county of Leitrim, but the Down Survey shews "Clean loch" in the parish of Killarga, in the barony of Dromahaire, having the Duff, now Diffagher River, running from it to Lough Allen. This Lough is now called Belhavel Lough, and is shewn under this name on the Ordnance Survey of the county of Leitrim, sheet 15.

^g *Tuaim-mna*, now Tumna, a parish in the

Coccað mop la toirpðealðac mac aðba uí Concóðair 7 lá donnchað mac anmchaða mic donnchaða uí giollapacraicc do orppaigib for gallaib Connaét. Ro éionoil toirpðealðac clanna ticéðrhað Connaét go riachtaðar pið ua noiarmaða 7 muinntir pachaib. Ro marðpat daoíne iomða. Rangadair arpiðe go cairlén bona gaillíne. Ro loircepfet an baile 7 an cairlén. Ro muðaiðit daoine leó im mac Elget Senepcal Connaét po marðað la donnchað mac anmchaða. Leanair goill iad iapettain Tuccratte deaðaib ðoib, du in po marðað ðrong do gallaib, Lodaí uatá daiððeóin co rangadair cñra. Ro thionóil epá Siupcán deðtera, Clann áðaim, 7 goill cñra go toirpðealðac Forpáccair toirpðealðac an tír ðoib ó ná boí coimlíon ppiú.

ðuirgér éinntpachta do loirceað la taðg mac concóðair puaið, 7 la taðg mac tuatáil mic muiréðraicg muirniðg, aét cñra ní puapadair goill Connaét ppi píe imcéñ ppiðe rin pamail coccað na rioððamnað forpa don éur rin. Cona boí tuat no epiocha éfet do épich gall 1 Connaétaib gan cpech gan apccain uaðaib.

Ropp commáin 7 apð capna do loirceað la gallaib.

Pionnguala ingñ Ruaiðpi uí Concóðair do écc 1 ccunza pechín.

Loingñpp do éeacé do ua ðuðba 7 dua ðaoiðill do apccain capppi, 7 luét lunge ðib do ðaðað occ mri tuat papp pa maðnur ua mbaoiðill.

barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, adjoining the River Shannon. Archdall does not mention this monastery. In the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, the patron saint of this church is called Etaoin, at the 5th of July. Thus: "Etaoin o Tuaimná a mað lupg le taðb aðann ðuille, i. e. Etaoin of Tumna, in Moylurg, at the bank of the River Boyle." This virgin is still vividly remembered at this church, and her grave is shewn in the churchyard.—See note under the year 1249.

^b *O'Gillpatrick*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is more correctly called Donnogh mac Anmchie mac Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick.

ⁱ *Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmada*, i. e. the wood of the territory of Hy-Diarmada, or O'Concannon's country, in the county of Galway.

^k *The castle of Bungalvy*, Cairlen bona Gaillíne, i. e. the castle at the mouth of the River Galway. O'Flaherty, in combating the assertions of Ptolemy as to the tribes enumerated by him, thus speaks of this river: "Fluvius in occidentali Connactæ e lacu Orbsen (Lacus Curb) dilabens nunquam Ausoba aut Ausona, nomine innotuit, sed Gaillimh, a quo urbs celebris, Connactæ decus, in ostio nomen Galviam mutuavit."—*Ogygia*, pp. 16, 17.

^l *Mac Elget*.—Mageoghegan calls him Mac Eligott. A family of this name, and probably the descendants of this seneschal, settled at Bally-Mac-Elligott, near Tralee, in the county of Kerry, where they were highly respectable till the close of the seventeenth century.

^m *Buirges Chinntrachta*, i. e. the borough at the head of the strand.—That this place was in

A great war [was kindled] by Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor, and Donough, the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapattrick^b of Ossory, against the English of Connaught. Turlough assembled the sons of the lords of Connaught, with whom he proceeded to Fiodh-Ua-n-Diarmadaⁱ and Muintir-Fahy, where they slew many persons. From thence they marched to the castle of Bungalvy^k [Galway], and burned the town and the castle. Many persons were destroyed by them, with Mac Elget^l, Seneschal of Connaught, who was killed by [the afore-said] Donough, the son of Anmchadh. The English afterwards pursued them, and gave them battle, in which a number of the English were slain; and the Irish retreated in despite of them into Carra, where Jordan de Exeter, the Clann-Adam, and the English of Carra, assembled against Turlough. Turlough left the country to them, as he had not forces equal to their's.

Buirges Chinntrachta^m was burned by Teige, son of Connor Roe, and Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach. The English of Connaught had not for a long time before experienced such a war as was waged with them by the Roydamnas [the royal heirs presumptive] on this occasion; for there was not a district or cantred of the possessions of the English in Connaught which they did not plunderⁿ and devastate.

Roscommon and Ardcarne were burned by the English.

Finola^o, daughter of Roderic O'Connor, died at Conga-Fechin [Cong].

O'Dowda and O'Boyle brought a fleet to plunder Carbury; and the crew of one ship, under the command of Manus O'Boyle, were drowned at Inis-Tuathrass^p.

Connaught, and not Iubhar Chinntrachta, now Newry, in Ulster, no doubt can be entertained. It was in all probability the ancient name of Burrisearra, which is situated at the north-east extremity of Lough Carra, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo, and where the English fortified themselves in the year 1238.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 203.

ⁿ Which they did not plunder, literally, there was not a tuagh or cantred of the territory of the English in Connaught, without being preyed and plundered by them."

^o *Finola*, *fionnghuala*, signifying of the fair shoulders, was common as the name of a woman in Ireland, till the latter end of the seventeenth century; but it is now entirely obsolete.

^p *Inis-Tuathrass*, i. e. the island of the district of the Roses. There is no island off the coast of Sligo, or Donegal, now bearing this name. It was probably the ancient name of Cruit Island, off the coast of Tuathrass, now the district of the Rosses, in the northwest of the barony of Boylagh, in the county of Donegal. The ship of Manus O'Boyle would seem to have been lost before she had cleared the coast of Tireconnell.

Ταὸς mac Concoðair puað do loṛccað inṛi moipe claenlocha ṽ ochtar
ar pichit do ḡallaib do loṛccað innte.

Maimeṛṛi do ðnoñ i nḡaillim in aipdeppocoitec̃t tuama lá huilliam
buric tiḡearna cloinne Riocairð do bṛaṛtib .S. pṛaimpeir. Do rónadh tuam-
baða iomða la dṛuing moir do maṛtib an baile ip in maimeṛṛi rin.

Maimeṛṛi Inṛe i cṛuaðmumain in eppocoitec̃t cille da Lua do denam
la hua mbriain conað innte bíor aðnacal ṽil mbriain.

Sloigead mór la Mac Muirir mec ḡearaile ṽ la ḡallaib ar tarrainḡ ḡor-
paða uí doṛnaill ḡo hepp Ruaid. Do thaot Ruaidṛi ó canannain ḡo ccenel
cconaill ina naḡaid, ṽ ni ró chumainḡṛc̃t ní do iná dul peacha rin don chup
rin

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1248.

Αἰοῖρ Κριοῦ, mile, da céð, c̃c̃hpaça, a hocht.

Diapmað ua cuana Saccart mop oile rin do écc ṽ a aðnacal i ccill
móir.

Maigiridṛi ḡillbeṛt ua c̃ṛbaill do écc.

Opichin ḡuer do maṛbað do ḡiollamoðoinne ua caṛail.

Coiṁṛiḡe do ðnañ do mac maḡnura ṽ do mac Concoðair puað ṽ
iompuð ðoib for ḡallaib. Cairlén meic enṛḡ, .i. pṛairur pusi do loṛccað
ðoib ṽ a c̃onṛapla do ḡabail, Cpeaça tuaircirt umail do bṛit leó ar
inṛib moð, Ro thionóil Siurcan deṛetra, Seón buiclép, Robbñ laiglép ṽ
daime imda immaile pṛiú Tanḡadar ḡo baile t̃opair patṛaicc aipṛide
ḡo hachað paḡair. Ro aipceṛioð umall ar naḡapach thuait ṽ tear. Tainic

^a *Claenlough*.—This cannot be the Lough Cleane in the parish of Killarga, in the county of Leitrim above mentioned in note f, because that lough contains no island. There is another lake which anciently bore this name near Castlebar, in the county of Mayo.

^r *Race of Brian*, p̃iol mbriain, i. e. of the race of Brian Borumha, Monarch of Ireland. These are the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the branches that shot off from them.

^s *Were unable*, ni po cumainḡṛc̃t ni do, lite-

rally, they were not able to do aught to him.

^t *Or to proceed further*, dul peaça rin, literally, “to go beyond that,” i. e. beyond Assaroe, at Ballyshannon.

^u *O'Cuana*.—This name is now Anglicised Cooney.

^w *Kilmore*, i. e. the church of Kilmore na Sinna, to the north-east of the town of Elphin.

^x *Inse Modha*.—named from Modha, one of the Clann Hua Mor, a tribe of the Firbolgs,—a cluster of islands in Clew Bay, between the baronies

Teige, the son of Conor Roe, burned Inishmore in Claenlough^a, on which occasion twenty-eight of the English were also burned.

A monastery was founded in Galway, in the archdiocese of Tuam, by William Burke, Lord of Clanrickard, for Franciscan friars. Many tombs were erected in this monastery by the chief families of the town.

The monastery of Ennis, in Thomond, in the diocese of Killaloe, was founded by O'Brien, and in this monastery is the burial-place of the race of Brian^f.

A great army was led by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald and the English to Assaroe [at Ballyshannon], at the desire of Godfrey O'Donnell. Rory O'Canannan, with the Kinel-Connell, came against them, and the English were unable^g to do him any injury, or to proceed further^h on that occasion.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1248.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-eight.

Dermot O'Cuaña^a, the great priest of Elphin, died, and was buried at Kilmore^w.

Master Gilbert O'Carroll died.

Opichin Guer was slain by Gilla-Mochoinne O'Cahill.

The son of Manus and the son of Conor Roe rose up together against the English. The castle of Mac Henry, i. e. of Piers Poer, was burned by them, and its constable was taken prisoner. They carried the spoils of the north of Umallia along with them to [the islands called] Inse Modha^x. Jordan de Exeter, John Butler, Robin Lawless, and many others, assembled, and marched to Ballytoberpatrick^y, and from thence to Aghagower^z; and, on the next day,

of Murrisk and Erris, in the county of Mayo.

^y *Ballytoberpatrick*, Baile Tóparp Pátraic, now called Ballintober. A village in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where the ruins of an abbey founded in the year 1189 or 1190, by Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, are still to be seen in good preservation.

^z *Aghagower*, Ácaó páraip, a parish church in the barony of Murrisk, county Mayo, east of the famous mountain called Cruach Phátraig, or

St. Patrick's rick or stack. The author of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick thus speaks of this place: "Progressus Patricius pervenit usque in Umalliam quæ est regio maritima occidentalis Connaciæ. Ibi extructæ Ecclesiæ de Achadh fobhair præfecit, et in Episcopum consecravit S. Senachum virum vitæ innocentia & animi submissione longè celebrem."—Lib. ii. c. 62. And again: "His peractis descendit de monte (Cruach Patraic) Patricius, ac in ecclesiâ

Ennís dāna mōr rluaiḡeas in umall (dia éir buōsh) uair ar innte boi a aitepeasas. Do roighe dīn piarur Puer mac Ennís Síe re domnall mac maḡnura. Ro ḡeall dāna domnall ḡo ttiobras roḡraide ḡ arḡraiḡi dō do cum dula ar a bḡaiḡib.

Dala mac uí Concobair imorro do basor ar inrib mōd, do foillricchō doib roḡraide do dūl o mac Ennī a ccoinne arḡraiḡsō do cum domnall. Iar na fīor rin dā cloinn uí Concobair lōdar Rompo ḡur marbas leō o huain mac na ḡaillricche ḡ Seón mac an ḡall ḡacairt. Ro marbas beor la diarmas mac maḡnura ar an ccoimhḡi rin Sḡóite ḡuer ḡ dḡong dia muinḡir amaille rir. Rob e rin an tairḡr ḡan aithḡr uair nō marbas an cuingiō calma ḡ an tairriō iorḡaile .i. diarmas mac maḡnura ir in maḡin rin.

Tadcc mac Concobair ruas do marbas la gallaib. Dā mōr tḡa aduas ḡ imeacclu an tairḡ rin for gallaib ḡ ḡaoidealaib doneoḡ do bioḡ na aḡhaiḡ dōib ḡo rruair a aitheas.

Sluaiḡeas la Muirir mac ḡḡoile i tḡir conaill. Cḡeas aithele, urḡha, ḡ airce ne do dḡam lair. Ruas rir uā canannāin do ionnarbas dō i ccenél Eḡain ḡ ricchḡnur cenél cconail do ḡacḡail aḡ ḡorras mac domnall uí domnall.

Sluaccheas do dḡam la cenél neḡain ḡ la hua ccanannāin i tḡir Conaill dōriōir ḡo tḡḡras caḡ do ḡorras ḡ do cenel cconuill ḡur marbas uā canannāin .i. Ruas rir ḡ iomas ina ḡoair don tōir rin.

Sluacchō oile la iurḡir na hḡeann i ccenél neḡain ḡo hua nell. Arri comairli do rōnras cenél eḡain annir bḡaiḡe do ḡabairt uas a o do buí nḡr ḡall for ḡaoidealaib Eḡinn, ḡ rir do dḡam riú tḡr cḡn a tḡir. Ar don cup rin do rōnras ḡoill dḡoichḡ na banna ḡ cairlen dḡoma tairricch.

de Achadh-fobhair reliquam paschæ celebravit solemnitate.” Colgan has the following note on its situation, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, col. b, note 118: “Ecclesia de Achadh-fobhair est Diocesis Tuamensis et Comitatus Mageonensis in Connacia. Et licet hodie sit tantum parrochialis, & caput ruralis Decanatus, fuit olim sedes Episcopalis.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 150, note ^b.

^a *Umallia, north and south.*—North Umallia is the present barony of Burrishoole, and south Umallia is the barony of Murrisk. The former is called Umhall iochtrach, or lower Umhall, and the latter, Umhall Uachtrach, or upper Umhall, by the Irish, and both “the Owles” by English writers.

^b *Lord Justice.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this expedition against O'Neill was performed by Theobald

they plundered Umallia north and south*. Henry came with a numerous army into Umallia (his own country), for his residence was there. Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, made peace with Donnell, son of Manus, and Donnell promised that he would give him men and vessels to attack his kinsmen.

As to the sons of O'Connor, who were on the [islands of] Inse Modh, they received information that a body of men had gone from the son of Henry [Poer] to Donnell, for the purpose of bringing his ships; and O'Connor's sons, on learning this, went forth and killed O'Huain, son of the Englishwoman, and John, the son of the English priest. In the affray, Sinnott Guer, and a number of his people, were also slain by Dermot, the son of Manus; but this was a victory without triumph, for Dermot himself, the son of Manus, that valiant hero and stay in battle, was killed on the spot.

Teige, son of Conor Roe, was killed by the English. This Teige had been the dread and terror of such of the English and Irish as were opposed to him up to his death.

An army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald into Tirconnell, where he engaged in conflicts and committed great depredations and plunders. He banished Rory O'Canannan into Tyrone, and left the lordship of Kinel-Connell to Godfrey, the son of Donnell O'Donnell.

The Kinel-Owen and O'Canannan mustered a body of forces and marched into Tirconnell, and gave battle to Godfrey and the Kinel-Connell, on which expedition Rory O'Canannan and many others were slain.

Another army was led by the Lord Justice^b of Ireland into Tyrone, against O'Neill. The Kinel-Owen held a council, in which they agreed that, as the English of Ireland had, at this time, the ascendancy over the Irish, it would be advisable to give them hostages, and to make peace with them for the sake of their country. It was on this expedition that the English erected the bridge of the Bann^c, and the castle of Druim Tairsigh^d.

Butler, who was then the Lord Justice.

^c *The bridge of the Bann*, *opóicé na banna*.—This is not the bridge now called Banbridge, in the county of Down, but a bridge on the Lower Bann at Coleraine. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 1248. An army by the Galls of Ireland to Culraghan, and [they erected] the bridge of the Banna, and the castle of Drom-tarsy, and a dwelling at Drom."

^d *Druim Tairsigh*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the passage is given thus:

A. D. 1248. *Iurpír na hepenn do oul pluag*

Ανέραιγι δο έαβαιρ λα βριαν ua nell ticcheapna τιριε heogain ó loch
peabail i mağ níte tap tñmann da beócc go painicc loč neipne go noepna
creaca diairime 7 gur briyr caplén ann.

Conmaicne maria uile darpccain do gallaib. Gaill do dul for pluaiğeað
do com ui plaithebertağ. Maíom do έαβαιρ dó forpa 7 pochaide do
marbað díob.

Muirceaprac ua dubda .i. an taitcleipeac (.i. tiğearna ó cill darpbile co
tpaig) do marbað la mac feðlimið uí concobaip.

Uilliam burc do écc i rapaib. A corp do έαβαιρ co heipinn 7 a aðna-
cal in at ipcal.

Ri ppanc do dul co hierupalem do corpann na criopdaideacha.

Ioan tpmal do marbað la giollu na naem ua bññgal.

Feðlimið mac caéal cpoibðeipz do έαβαιρ paća na poimanaç do can-
ánchaib cille moipe tpe forcongpa caibz ui mannaçáin an onóip naem muipe
7 .p. augypcín.

Amblaib mac caéal piabaiğ uí puaipe do marbað la concobop caprac
mac donnchaib tpe éangnachc.

Pacchaptac ua dobaileñ ticcheapna an copainn do écc.

Raighneð aipdeppcop apda macha do tecc on poim iap ttabaip pal-
lium laip, 7 aipppionn do paða dó leip a bpeil peðaip, 7 poil in apomacha.

go cul paçain, 7 caplen 7 opoiccas do óenum
óóib ag opuim capric, i. e. "The Justiciary of
Ireland went to Coleraine with an army, and a
bridge and a castle were built by them at Druim
thairsich."

There is no place on the River Bann now
called Druim Tairsigh, or Drumtarsy; but there
can be no doubt that it was on the western side
of that river, opposite Coleraine. According to
Pope Nicholas's Taxation (in 1291), there was
a parish of Drumtarsi, in the diocese of Derry,
which must be somewhere about Killowen, as it
is mentioned between Camus and Dunbo. In
the year 1347, Donald O'Kenalar was parson of
Drumtarsny, in the diocese of Derry; and, in
1382, the castle of Druntarcy was ordered to be

repaired.

^e *Vessels*.—These were cots, or small boats,
which were carried by land on the shoulders of
men, to be launched on lakes for plundering
islands. This passage is not in the Dublin copy
of the Annals of Ulster, but it is thus given in
the old translation: "A. D. 1348. Shipping
brought by Brian O'Neill, Archking of all the
North of Ireland, from Lochfevail to Moynitha,
over Termon Daveog to Lough Derge, till he came
to Lough Erne, until he made a great prey and
broke a castle there." Termon-Daveog is now
called Termon Magrath, and its church was
situated on an island in Lough Derg, near Petti-
goe, in the county of Donegal.

Brien O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, brought vessels^c [small boats], from Lough Foyle into Magh-Ithe^f, and across Termon Daveog, until he reached Lough Erne, where he committed great depredations, and demolished a castle.

The entire of Conmaicne-mara [Conamara] was plundered by the English. The English went upon an expedition against O'Flaherty, who defeated them, and killed numbers of them.

Murtough O'Dowda, that is, the Aithchleireach, Lord of the tract of country extending from Kildarvilla^g to the Strand, was killed by the son of Felim O'Conor.

William Burke died in England. His body was brought over to Ireland, and buried at Athassel^h.

The King of France went to Jerusalem in defence of Christianity.

John Tyrrell was slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell.

Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg, gave, by order of Teige O'Monahan, Rath-na-Romhánachⁱ to the canons of Kilmore, in the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Augustine.

Auliffe, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by Cathal Carrach Mac Donough.

Faghartach O'Devlin, Lord of Corran [in the county of Sligo], died.

Raighned^k, Archbishop of Armagh, came from Rome, bringing with him a pallium, in which he said Mass at Armagh on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

^f *Lough Foyle into Moy-Ithe*.—The ancient Irish gave the name of Lough Foyle to the whole extent of water from the mouth of the lake to Lifford. They had no River Foyle. Magh Ithe lies to the west of what is now called the River Foyle.

^g *Kildarvilla, cill darrbille, i. e. the church of St. Dervilla*.—This is a very ancient church in the south of the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. The strand here alluded to is Traigh Eothaile, near Tanrego, in the county of Sligo, which formed the eastern boundary of O'Dowda's country at this period. This O'Dowda was chief of the entire of the baronies of Erris, Tirawley, and

Tireragh, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

^h *Athassel, at reat, i. e. the low ford*.—A village situated in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, on the west side of the River Suir, where William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo founded a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine.—See Ware and Archdall.

ⁱ *Rath-na-Romhánach* is the name of a townland in the parish of Kilmore in the territory of Tir-Briuin na Sinna, of which O'Monahan was chief at this period. It is now called in English Rathnarovanagh.—See Ordnance Survey of the county of Roscommon, sheet 17.

^k *Raighned*.—His real name was Reiner. For

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1249.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, δά céo, ceatpácat a naoí.

Maolmuirpe ua lachtnám airdheppcor tuama, 7 maiǵirþor a ceanóin do écc ip in ngeimpeað gar beacc pía noblaicc.

Ανοριαρ mac gilla gép comorba fecin décc.

Maolciarain ua lenacáin uaral raccart tuama mna, pear tige aoidéað coitcinn iorí eacclair 7 tuait do écc ap rlicchið ag dul go harþcarpa deirdeact renmora ip in aoine pe lucchnarad 7 a aðnacal go huaral ono-
pac in oilén na tpiuiove for loch ce.

Conn ua plannacain ppióir cille móipe na pionna do écc.

Μόρ ingh donncaid uí dubda bñ an giollu muinelaig ui baioigill do écc.

Ταδς ua mannaacain ticcheapna ua mbpiuin na pionna do écc an pepeaðh la do mí iúin 7 a aðnacal i cail moip na pionna.

Coccað mór 7 uile iomða do denam do pingin mag carptaiǵ ap gallaib Deapmuan.

Ριαρur puér mac Enri, dabit tpiú, 7 pocaiðe do gillib ócca amaille piú do toideacht le mac peopair i cconnactaib co cairlén rlicciǵ. Αδουαρ do mac peolmið ui concobair innrin go tuacc aipriðir opna. Peacair deaðaib aiteper itopra go ttopcain pparur puér 7 dabit tpiu amaille le dpuing uona gillib occa rempraite 7 puccað a ccuip co hñr dapa da naðnacal.

Imtura mac peolmið iarpin tainic piome go tpi pñcðpac 7 ap pib chpiche mic peopair gur lomaircc í ó muaid co tpaicch neotuille an tpaioir.

some account of this archbishop, whose surname or country has not yet been determined, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66. He returned from Rome in the year 1247.

¹ *A proficient in the canon law*, maiǵirþar a ceanon.—By this is meant that he was an eminent canonist.

^m *Coarb of Fechin*, i. e. abbot of Cong, in the county of Mayo.

ⁿ *Tuam-mna*.—See note^s, *ad an.* 1248, p. 323. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Shannon, that the chapel of Toomna

was built by the family of Lenaghan. The name is still extant in the parish.

^o *Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle*, i. e. the wife of Gilla Cammhuinelach, or the wry-necked, O'Boyle, who was slain at Ballyshannon, in the year 1247.

^p *Made a great war*.—This passage could not be literally rendered into English. The reader may form an idea of the construction by the following Latin version: "Bellum magnum et mala multa facta sunt per Florentium Mac Carthy in Anglos Desmoniae."

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1249.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred forty-nine.

Mulmurry O'Laghtnan, Archbishop of Tuam, a proficient in the canon law¹, died in winter, a short time before Christmas.

Andreas Mac Gillager, Coarb of Fechin^m, died.

Mulkieran O'Lenaghan, a noble priest of Tuam-mnaⁿ, who kept a house of hospitality for the clergy and the laity, died on the way as he was going to Ardcarne, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas, and was interred with pomp and honour on Trinity Island, in Lough Key.

Conn O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore of the Shannon, died.

More, daughter of Donough O'Dowda, and wife of Gilla-Muinelach O'Boyle^o, died.

Teige O'Monahan, Lord of Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna, died on the 6th day of June, and was buried at Kilmore-na-Sinna.

Fineen Mac Carthy made a great war^p on the English of Desmond, and inflicted many evils upon them.

Pierce Poer, the son of Henry, David Trew, and a number of young men, went, along with Mac Feorais^a, into Connaught, to the castle of Sligo. The son of Felim O'Connor marched to meet them, and a fierce battle was fought, in which Pierce Poer, David Trew^r, and many of the youths aforesaid, were slain; and their bodies were carried to Ballysadare for interment.

As to the son of Felim, he proceeded after this to Tireragh, and through Mac Feorais's country, which he entirely plundered from the Moy^s to Traigh Eothuile-

^a *Mac Feorais*, now pronounced Mac Keorish, the initial *f* being aspirated. This was the Irish surname assumed by the Berminghams from Feorus, or Piarus, the son of Myler Bermingham, their ancestor.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 59.

^r *David Trew*.—Mageoghegan writes the name David Drew, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^s *The Moy*.—This river is the Moda of Adamnan, which Dr. Prichard takes to be Wexford

Harbour.—See his Ethnography of the Celtic Race, sect. xii. par. 2. O'Flaherty thus speaks of this river, *Ogygia*, p. 165: "Muadus Adamnana Moda, Moadus Giraldo Cambrensi, Calgano Muadius, Moy Anglis, unde Moyus Waræo e Lugniâ districtus Sligoensis in Galengam Mayonensem dimanat, & oceanum ingrediens utrumque comitatum disterninat, Tirficria Sligoensi, & Tiramalgad Mayoensi ultra citraque positus."

Thus Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, col. a,

Leanairr gearóitín mac feorair iad co ruḡ ar donncáid mac maḡnura gur cḡsctnairgead é lair. Gabtar beor iar ná ḡuín ḡ beirtear e ḡo dún contreachain. Leanairr mac feolmíod iad iarom ḡo tucac mac maḡnura leir iar marbad gearóitín. Mac maḡnura do écc iarom do bíetín an luit rin ḡ ba moirtearbaid éiríde.

Mac muirir do tional roḡraide ḡo ttaimcc i cconnaḡtaib gur ben an méo ar a pucc dona cḡeachaib do mac feolmíod. Od cuala feolmíod mac caḡail cḡoibdeirḡ tional na ḡgall do beir ina comḡoccur tar éir na mor ole do roirḡne a mac orra ar i comairle do rinne a imirceacha do cor tar rionaimn roir ir in mbreirín, ḡ i ttauirceairt eiréann. Tionoilir din an iurḡir ḡoill míde ḡ lairḡn ḡo ttaimcc rluarḡ mori roirne tar athluain, airirde i riol muirteadairḡ ḡ mac muirir don leit araill, ḡoill connaḡt ḡ muman maraon ri. Tangadair na rluarḡri do ḡach taoib ḡo hoilpinn iar millead ril muirteadairḡ pompo ḡo rin, ḡ tucḡrat éuca toirḡdealbair mac aoda mic

note 35: "Moda fluvius est Connaciae celebris, vulgo Muaidh & nobis Latine Moadus sive Muadus appellatus."

¹ Τράγξ Εοθυίλε an τραίρι, i. e. *the strand of Eothuile the artifex*, anciently called τραίρι an éairín and τραίρι Ruir arḡio. A very large strand in the county of Sligo, near Ballysadare. It is thus described by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 174, note 3: "Traigh an chairn, hodie Traighe eothuile in Sligoensi agro, littus marinum, ubi congeries lapidum (unde Traigh-an-chairn dictum videtur) etiamnum conspicitur in medio littore semper fluctibus mirabiliter eminens." This earn is now called Cairgin mor, and it is believed that it is never covered by the tide.

² Gereoitín Mac Feorais, i. e. little Garrett Bermingham. Mageoghegan calls him Gerdin Bremyngham, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under this year.

³ *Them*, iad.—The most remarkable imperfection in the style of these Annals is in the management of the personal pronouns. The leading nominative in this sentence is *the son of Felim*, and yet the writer suddenly introduces iad, *them*, though

there is no plural noun in the previous part of the sentence to which it could refer. This is to be attributed to the carelessness or want of skill in the writers, perhaps to both, not to any imperfection in the language, for nothing could be easier than to set the sentence right by introducing roḡraide instead of iad.

⁴ *Dun Contreathain*, now Donaghintraine, a townland in the parish of Templeboy, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.—See Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 12; and *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 283.

⁵ *As much of the preys*, that is, as much as he could catch of those preys which the son of Felim had driven away from Tireragh, then in the possession of the Berminghams.

⁶ *The Lord Justice*.—This passage is well translated as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise under this year.

"The Deputie of Ireland assembled together all the English of Meath" [and] "Lynster, and with them came to Athlone, from thence to Silemoreye. Mac Morishe was of the other side, with

an-tsaoir'. Gereoitin Mac Feorais^u pursued them^w [i. e. the son of Felim and his forces], overtook Donough, the son of Manus, and wounded him; he was also taken, after being wounded, and led captive to Dun Contreathain^x. The son of Felim afterwards followed them, killed Gereoitin, and rescued and carried with him the son of Manus, who afterwards died of his wounds. He was a great loss.

Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald] mustered an army, and, proceeding into Connaught, took from the son of Felim as much of the preys^y as he could overtake. When Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, heard that an English muster was in his neighbourhood, and reflected on the great injuries which his son had done to the English, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveable property eastwards across the Shannon into Breifny, and into the north of Ireland. The Lord Justice^z then assembled the English of Meath and Leinster, who marched a great army across [the bridge of] Athlone, and thence into Sil-Murray; and Mac Maurice [Fitzgerald], on the other side, had with him the English of Connaught and Munster. Both these armies, having first plundered

all the forces of the English of Connought and Munster. Both armies mett at Alfyn, destroying and spoyleing all Silmorey to that place, from whence they came to Terlagh Mac Hugh Mac Cahall Crovderg, who being come, was by them made King of Connought instead of Felym Mac Cahall Crovderg. They afterwards preyed and spoyled the lands of Brenie, and also made many great hurts in that contrey, and conveyed their preys along with them; remained twenty nights at Silmorey, ruining and destroying that Contrey, they took with them the spoyles of Loghke, Carrick, and their Islands. The Deputy returned to Meath, Mac Morish to Sligoe, and Terlagh O'Connor was left then in Connought, to ward and defend Silmorey.

"The Nobility of Connought went to Athenrie, to prey and spoyle that towne, on the day of our Lady the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the midst of harvest. There were there a great army, with Terlagh mac Hugh, the Sheriff of Connought, with many Englishmen, were in the said towne

before them, the Sheriff and Englishmen desired them, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whose day then was, to forbear with them that day, which the said Irish Nobility refused to give any respect, either in honour of the Blessed Virgin or holie roode; they assaulted the towne against the will of the said Terlagh, which Jordan de Exetra, the Sheriff, and Englishmen seeing, they rushed forth to meet with the said Irishmen, where the Virgin Mary wrought miraculously against the said Nobility. When the Irish Nobility saw the Englishmen, well apoynted with harness, armes, and shirts of mail, make towards them, they were daunted and affrighted at their sight and presently discomfitted. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor was killed in that pressence, Dermott roe Mac Cormac O'Melaghlyn, the two sons of O'Kellie, Bryen-an-Dery Mac Manus, Carrick an Tivall mac Neal O'Connor, Boythgalagh mac Keigan, the son of Dermott Bacagh O'Connor, the two sonnys of Loghlyn O'Connor, Donell mac Cormack mac Dermodda, Finnanagh mae Brannan,

catáil crioibdeirg sup rioḡrad é an ionaḡ pedlimiḡ mic catáil. Ro aipce-
rſet crioḡ brepni iapam. Do ponpat uile ionḡa innte da ḡac aipḡ. Tucc-
rad cpeacá dūimū eipḡ. ḡadar piche oioche ḡona laib 1 pīol muipeaḡaiḡ
ḡa milleaḡ sup aipcepiḡ loḡ ce ḡona oilénaib 7 an éarpac immaile pū. Do
cuaiḡ epa an iurpī ipin miḡi iarpin 7 mac muipī ḡo plicceac. Paccbaiḡ
toiḡpḡealbāc aḡ coiméḡ pīl muipeaḡaiḡ.

Sluaiccheaḡ la rioḡḡamnaib connacḡ, .i. toiḡpḡealbāc 7 aeḡ da mac aeḡa
mic catáil crioibdeirg ḡo haḡ na rioḡ da loḡceac 7 da lomapeccain im pēl
muipe imeḡḡḡ poḡmāip. ḡaoi pīpīam connacḡ ip in baile ap a ccionn, 7 ḡoill
ionḡa ina pōcāip. Iappaiḡ na ḡoill caipḡ an laoi pīn ap cloinn piḡ connacḡ
an onḡip naem muipe pa pēl boi ann. Noḡan puaiprſet pīn uatha. ḡiḡeaḡ
boi toiḡpḡealbāc ḡa ttoiḡmeapc im an mbaile dionnpaiḡiḡ, 7 noḡap daḡpat
uairle an epḡuaḡ ḡan a pāiḡiḡ da aīmḡeḡḡ. Oḡ connaiḡc pīupetān ḡo
ḡḡallaib pīn tanḡadar ap ip mbaile amac 1 ccoinne an epḡoiḡ, 7 iad apmēa
éoiḡte. ḡabaiḡ epa eacclu 7 uipmeatacht ocbaḡ an epḡuaḡ apail ḡa
bpaiḡpīn pāmḡaḡ ina ccoipḡḡtib catā ionnup sup meabrad pompo epē mīo-
baib mōp muipe pa pēl inap diulepad an éaipḡe do hīarpaiḡ oppa. Ro
mapḡaḡ da maiḡib ipuiḡe aeḡ mac aeḡa uí concōbair, diaḡmaiḡ puaḡ mac
copbmaiḡ uí maolpēaclainn, da mac uí éallaiḡ, bīan an doipe mac
maḡnupa, caprac in pīubail mac nell uí concōbair, baotḡalaḡ mac aeḡac-
cain, da mac lochlainn uí concōbair. Domnall mac copbmaiḡ meic diaḡ-
maḡa, an pīonnānac mac bīanān, cumumān mac capraplaiḡ, 7 apail
immaile pīu.

Donncaḡ ua ḡiollapateḡaiḡ .i. mac anmcaḡa mic donncaḡ doḡppaiḡiḡ
do mapḡaḡ lá ḡallaib. Ro ḡliḡhiḡoḡ ḡoill innpīn, uair ba mōp po mapḡ, po

Cowmowan mac Cassurley, with many more,
were killed in that place."

^a *Twenty nights and days*, piche oioche ḡo na
laib, literally, "twenty nights with their days."

^b *The rock*.—Mac Dermot's castle in Lough
Key, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Ros-
common.

^c *Truce*, cáipoe, literally, *respice*.

^d *Donough O' Gillpatrick*.—This passage is given
as follows in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clon-

macnoise.

"Donnogh mac Anmchy mac Donnogh mac
Gillepatrick, the best head of a companie that ever
descended of Osserie, of the race of Colman mac
Brickne high" [*recte* *ḡicne éaoiḡ*], "or Scanlan
mac Kynfoyle down, for manhood, vallour, and
bounty, was killed by the Englishmen of Forgie,
as he deserved of the English divers times before,
for he killed, preyed, and burnt many an English-
man before that day. Donnogh was the third Irish-

Sil-Murray on their route, proceeded to Elphin, and, having sent for Torlough, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, they elected him King in the place of Felim, the son of Cathal. They afterwards plundered Breifny, and committed many injuries there in every direction, and carried away from thence innumerable spoils. They were twenty nights^a and days in Sil-Murray ravaging it, so that they plundered Lough Key, with its islands, and also the Rock^b. The Lord Justice then went to Meath, and the son of Maurice to Sligo, leaving Torlough in charge of Sil-Murray.

An army was led by the Roydamnas [heirs presumptive] of Connaught, namely, Turlough and Hugh, two sons of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, to Athenry, on Lady Day in mid-autumn, to burn and plunder it. The sheriff of Connaught was in the town before them, with a great number of the English. The English demanded a truce^c for that day from the sons of the King of Connaught, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it being her festival day; but this they did not obtain from them; and although Turlough forbade his troops to assault the town, the chiefs of the army would not consent, but determined to make the attack, in spite of him. When Jordan and the English saw this, they marched out of the town, armed and clad in mail, against the Irish army. The youths of the latter army, on seeing them drawn up in battle array, were seized with fear and dismay, so that they were routed; and this was through the miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary, on whose festival they had refused to grant the truce demanded from them. Of their chiefs were here killed Hugh, son of Hugh O'Connor; Dermot Roe, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, the two sons of O'Kelly; Brian an Doire, the son of Manus; Carragh Inshiubhail, son of Niall O'Connor; Boethius Mac Egan; the two sons of Loughlin O'Connor; Donnell, son of Cormac Mac Dermot; Finnanach Mac Branan; Cumumhan Mac Cassarly, and others besides.

Donough O'Gillapatrik^d, i. e. the son of Anmchadh, son of Donough, one of the Ossorians, was killed by the English. This was a retaliation due to the English; for, up to that time, he had killed, burned, and destroyed many

man that [most] war'd against the Englishmen, after the first footing in this land, viz., Connor O'Melaghlyn, Connor of the Castles Mac Coghlan, and this Donnogh mac Anmchy; for the

son of Anmchy in his own person, did use to goe to take view of the Englishmen's towns and forts, in the habbitt of a poor man, carpenter, turner, or other tradesman."

loirce ⁊ nò léirionnair díobh go rin. Dá hé an donncaó ra an trearr gaoideal buó mó úróglaó orra, .i. Concobair ua maolreaclainn, Concobair na ccairlén mac cochláin ⁊ Mac anmchadha .i. an donncaó ra. Oir ar e tegeaó do bpaé na mbailteaó marccaó i ceput duine boict, nó íaoir no torpóira, no ealaóna, no, do ógham cepte éghnaigi, amair no paibó.

Bió na Shaeir, bíó na torpóir,
 Bíó mo laog na leabróir
 Bíó ag nec fíona ir éroicionn,
 mar a bpaicénn re rírmóin.

Dún mór do loirccaó do cloinn riú Connaéct.

Sluaiccheaó la hua ndomnaill, .i. goppaó in ióctar Connaéct gur milleaó ⁊ gur lomaircecaó lair ó éoirriliab co muab co taimicc plan iar mor corccaí don cup rin co nébalaib ⁊ co mbpaigóibh iomóab.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1250.

Aoir Crioró, míle, dá céo, caocca.

Tomár ua meallaiú erpucc Eanaig dúin do écc.

Erpcor imliú iubair do écc.

Congalac mac cionneoil erpcor na bríne do écc.

Toirpdealbac mac muirscirtaiú muimig úí Concobair ppaioir pécclepa pítear ⁊ poil do écc.

Peólimiú ua concobair do éoideacht ar an tuaircceart go roépaide móir lair a cenél neógan do íaigíó na bríne. Aírrióe ir na tuatáib ⁊ Concobair mac ticcínáin maraon rírr. Aírrióe i tírr maine gur díochuirpfo toirpdealbac a Connaéctaiú amac go ndeachaó in ucht gall doiríoir. Tionoilíó peólim imirceaca Connaéct lair tar rliab regra ríor gur cuirrió

^e *He is*, bíó.—This translation is strictly literal, word for word, except that bíó is in the consuetudinal present tense in Irish, which has no corresponding tense in English.

^f *Dun mor*, i. e. the great fort, now the little town of Dunmore, about eight miles to the north

of Tuam, in the county of Galway. A short distance to the west of the town are the ruins of a castle in tolerable preservation, which was originally erected by Hosty Mac Mebric, or Merriek, but which afterwards fell into the possession of the Berminghams.

of them. This Donough was, of the Irish, the third greatest plunderer of the English: the three plunderers were Conor O'Melaghlin, Conor Mac Coghlan, [surnamed] of the Castles, and the son of Anmchadh, viz., this Donough [Fitzpatrick]. He was in the habit of going about to reconnoitre their market towns, in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or poet, or of one carrying on the trade of a merchant, as was said [in the following quatrain]:

He is a carpenter, he is^e a turner,
My nursling is a bookman,
He is selling wine and hides,
Where he sees a gathering.

Dunmore^f was burned by the sons of the King of Connaught.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Godfrey), into Lower Connaught, and he destroyed and ravaged [that tract of country reaching] from the Curliu Mountains to the Moy, and returned safe and in triumph, carrying with him great spoils and many hostages.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1250.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died.

The Bishop of Imleach Iubhair [Emly] died.

Congalagh Mac Kidnel^g, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Turlough, son of Mortough Muimhneach O'Conor, Prior of the church of SS. Peter and Paul, died.

Felim O'Conor came from the north, with a numerous force, out of Tyrone; he marched into Breifny, and thence into the Tuathas, accompanied by Conor, son of Tiernan [O'Conor]; thence into Hy-Many, and they expelled Turlough out of Connaught, who again went over to the English. He [Felim] then collected all the moveable property of Connaught, and proceeded with it down across Sliabh Seaghsa [the Curliu Mountains], but the English sent messen-

^g *Mac Kidnel*.—He is called Congalach Mac-Eneol in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 226, where he is given as Bishop of Kilmore.

ἔολλ τεαχτα na θεοῖδ ἔο νδῖναδ ριέ Ἰτορρα, γ α ριῖοι θαιρεαεε δό φέν
δοριόρι.

Ἰραιῖδε Connacht do δαλλαδ in áth luain do ḡallaib.

Ḳρεαδ μόρ do δῖναῖ la peðlimið for caatal ua Concobair γ α αττόρ α
connaétaið.

Ḳairbre ua maolreaclainn do mairbað i ppell la daunt Roiτρ.

Ḳiarmaid ua hḡra ticchḡna luiḡne do écc i bḡriorún aḡ maḡ ḡearailt.

Sluaicchḡ moρ la muirip mac ḡearailt, caatal ua paḡallaiḡ, cuconnacht
ua paḡallaiḡ, γ maiḡe ua mbriúin uile immaile pḡú i ccenel eoḡain ḡo
maðavar τḡora hoιðce i τḡulaiḡ ócc. Fuairpḡoð moρ dule γ dimnead ainn-
pḡe. Nochap ḡabrat ḡell na edipeaða ó uib nell don cur pin. Iap τεαχτ
θοιḡ tap α naipρ i ccenél Conaill muirip mac ḡearailt do ḡabail uí éanannain
ticchḡna cenel cconail ap comairce an earpuice uí cḡballáin. Α mairbað
θοιḡ iarpḡin γ é aḡ τḡiall ap eccin uaḡa.

Pinḡin máḡ carḡhaiḡh do mairbað la ḡallaib dḡmuman.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1251.

Αοιρ Cḡioρd, mile, da céð, caoccae α haen.

Raiḡnéð airdeppcop airðamaða do dul do Róim dia oiliḡpe.

Florint mac flóinn doirðnead la noolac in airdeppcopoideact tuama
ap méð α eccna γ α eolairp.

Maineτρi hi ccill na mullach in eppcopóitteét copcaighe do chumdach
lápan mbappach γ toḡha aðnaicḡe na mbappaδ pin innte.

ḡiollumocoinne mac ḡiollamocoinne uí cathail do mairbað la Concobop
mac aḡha mic caḡail cḡoibðḡiḡ.

^h *Were blinded*, do δαλλαδ.—This would appear to have been done, not by putting out the eyes, but by thrusting needles into them.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 337.

ⁱ *Bishop O'Carolan*.—He was German, or Gilla-Coimdedh O'Carolan, who was Bishop of Derry from the year 1230 till his death in 1279.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 288.

^k *Fineen Mac Carthy*.—According to the Dub-

lin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he was slain by his own uncle, Donnell God MacCarthy, who was assisted by the head of the Goggans, or De Cogans, though they were at peace with him. This Fineen was the son of Dermot of Dundro-nan, who was the son of Donnell More na Curra Mac Carthy.

^l *Raighned*.—His real name was Reiner, as appears from the public records. He obtained

gers after him, and, a peace being concluded between them, his kingdom was again restored to him.

The hostages of Connaught were blindedⁿ by the English at Athlone.

A great depredation was committed by Felim on Cathal O'Connor, and the latter was driven out of Connaught.

Carbry O'Melaghlin was treacherously slain by David Roche.

Dermot O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died in prison, where he had been confined by Fitzgerald.

A great army was led by Maurice Fitzgerald, Cathal O'Reilly, Cuconnaught O'Reilly, and all the other chiefs of Hy-Briuin, into Tyrone, and remained three nights at Tullaghoge, where they sustained much injury and hardship, but obtained no pledges or hostages from the O'Neills on this expedition. On their return into Tirconnell Maurice Fitzgerald took O'Canannan, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, prisoner, under protection of Bishop O'Carolan¹. He was afterwards killed as he was trying to make his escape from them.

Fineen [Florence] Mac Carthy^{*} was slain by the English of Desmond.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1251.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-one.

Raighned¹, Archbishop of Armagh, went on a pilgrimage to Rome.

Florentius Mac Flynn was, on Christmas Day, consecrated Archbishop of Tuam, for his wisdom and learning.

A monastery was founded at Kilnamullagh^m, in the diocese of Cork, by Barry, who chose a burial place for his family in it.

Gilla Mochoinne, son of Gilla Mochoinne O'Cahill, was slain by Conor, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg.

the King's license for five months on the 11th of June, 1253, to repair to Rome, in order to settle some affairs relating to his church. He never returned, but died at Rome in 1256.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 66.

^m Kilnamullagh, cill na mullach, church of

the hills or summits.—It is now called Buttevant, and is situated in the barony of Orrery, in the county of Cork.—See O'Sullivan Beare's History of the Irish Catholics, p. 159, where he translates this name "*Ecclesia tumulorum*."

Tadó mac tuatail mic muirfeirtaig muirinnig uí Concóbaire do marbhad do gallaib.

Da mac Ruaidrí uí nell do marbhad i cill moir ua malláin.

Arbogal ua laithbfeirtaig coindeal gairccib 7 enig tuairccirt Epea hndó écc.

Giollucmoró ua bpreilén toircaé panab 7 a bratair do marbhad la ceallaé mbalbha ua mbuigill.

Donncaó mac caímaoil toircaé cenel pfradaig do marbhad dairegiallaib.

Iomari mac maíadán toircaé cloinne ruadóraé do marbhad.

Concóbor mac corbmaic mic tomaltaig meic diarmada, Saí enig 7 Inghnama do écc.

Flaitebfeitaé ua cfrbaill toircaé calraige do marbhad la harc mac airt uí Ruairc.

Muircaóac ua tadó do écc.

Cioé mori dfeartain la peli pol 7 pedair in uib briúin go rnamaó eator aóbal timceal baile cille moire na Sionna, 7 go melcaó muilinn ar an rpué boí on rduais go hat na raitheé i briúnaé ppi ré ceileabairta earrapra.

Plann ó lachtnáin taeíreach an dá bac do écc.

^a *Kilmore-Oneiland*, cill móir ua malláin, i. e. the great church of the territory of *Hy-Níallain*, now the church of Kilmore, in the barony of Oneiland, and county of Armagh, and about three miles to the east of the city of Armagh.

^o *Fanad*.—A territory in the north-east of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^s, under the year 1186, p. 76.

^p *Kinel-Farry*, cinel pfradaig.—A territory in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

^q *Calry*, calraige, and Latinized Calrigia.—A territory in the north-east of Connaught, the name of which is still preserved in the parish of Calry, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo; but it is quite clear from a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 103, that this territory originally comprised some

part of the county of Leitrim, for *Druim da eithiar*, now Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim, is mentioned as in the territory of Calrigia.

^r *Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna* comprehends the parishes of Aughrim, Kilmore, and Clooncruff, in the east of the county of Rosecommon. It was divided from Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, by a chain of lakes now called Muckinagh, and separating the parish of Kilglass from those of Kilmore and Clooncruff; and from the territory of Corcachlann, by the River Uar, or Owenoor. Coradh na dtuath, the weir or dam of the Tuathas, now a bridge on an arm of the Shannon, and on the road from Rooskey to Drumsna, divided Tir Briuin from Kinel Dofa, and the ford of Bellanagrange, now spanned by a bridge on the road from Strokestown to Drumsna, is the point at which the three Tuathas met.—

Teige, son of Tuathal, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, was slain by the English.

The two sons of Rory O'Neill were slain in Kilmore-O'Neilland^a.

Ardgal O'Laverty, the lamp of the valour and hospitality of the north of Ireland, died.

Gilchreest O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad^c, and his brother, were slain by Kellagh Balbh [the Stammering] O'Boyle.

Donough Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry^b, was slain by the men of Oriel.

Ivor Mac Madden, Chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, was slain.

Conor, son of Cormac, who was son of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, illustrious for hospitality and prowess, died.

Flaherty O'Carroll, Chief of Calry^d, was slain by Art, son of Art O'Rourke. Murray O'Teige died.

On the festival of SS. Peter and Paul, a great shower of rain fell in Hy-Briuin-na-Sinna^e, so that a large boat might have sailed round the town of Kilmore-na-Sinna; and a mill might grind on the stream which ran from the hill down to the ford of Ath-na-faithche, at Fenagh, during the time that vespers were being chaunted.

Flann O'Laghtnan, Chief of the Two Bacs, died^f.

See entries at the years 1398 and 1451, where the churches of Aughrim and Clooncruff are mentioned as in this territory.

^a *Two Bacs*, an *da Bac*.—This territory retains its ancient name to the present day, and is applied to a Roman Catholic parish, which comprises the ancient parishes of Ballynahaglish and Kilbelfad, in the barony of Tirawley and county of Mayo. But it appears from the Book of Hy-Fiachrach, as transcribed by Duald Mac Firbis, that Ardagh, Kilmore-Moy, and Rosserk, were originally comprised in this territory. It was bounded on the east by the River Moy, and on the west, to a considerable extent, by Lough Cullin and Lough Conn. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 232, note ^k, and note ^r under the year 1180, p. 56, *supra*. Under this year

the Annals of Clonmacnoise and of Connaught contain the following notice of the death of Clarus Mac Mailin, Archdeacon of Elphin:

“Clarus Archidiaconus Olfyn, vir providus & discretus, qui Carnem suam jejuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui patientiam et Coronam observabat, qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur, venerabilis fundator Locorum fraternitatis Sanctæ Trinitatis, per totam Hiberniam specialiter fundator Monasterij Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loghke, vir Locum Sepulture ibidem elegit, et in Christo quievit Sabatho Penthecostes dominicæ, cuius animæ propitiatur Deus omnipotens in Cælo, cui ipse servivit in seculo, in cuius honore ecclesiam de Ryndoyne, et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Athmoye, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Killruisse ædificavit.”

AOIS CRÍOŠD, 1252.

Áoir CríorD, míle, dá éD, caocca, adó.

MaolmaeDóc ua beollán comorba colaim cille in dhuim chlaib, fíir ba mór cadur 7 conac, ba hoirdíca omeac, ba huille onóir 7 airmuoin ó gal-laib 7 ó gaoidealaib pe a linn do écc.

Cairplen cáoilurce do dñam la mac muirir meic gíraile 7 cairlén muigi cōba.

Concobor ua dochartaiḡ toirac árda miodair, cuir oimḡ 7 lñghamā an tuairceirp deḡ.

Concobor mac caemaol toirac cenel pírāDaiḡ 7 iolcuac aréna. SfoD-aiḡhe Conaille, Eoḡam, 7 oirḡiall do marbaD la muintri brian uí nell aḡ cornam a comairci pírú, iar mbeir do for planaiḡ uí gairmleāDaiḡ 7 uí cáthain.

Cuconnaēt mac Conrnamā toirac muintri cinair do écc.

ḡiollu iru ua cīrbaill toirac calpoirḡ dñoma chlaib do écc.

Maghnur mac ḡiollu duib toirac tealaiḡ gairbeir do écc.

lurDír na hÍrlnn do theacht co harDmacā immaile pe pluaiḡ lánmór, eirDíre co huib eacDac, airDíre tar a nairr co cluain ríachna. Dñian ó nell dá noirḡéir annrín, 7 a dñíbrāDair, Ruairḡ ó nell do tábairt do

^t *Cael-uisce*, i. e. Narrow-water.—This place retains its ancient name to the present day among those who speak Irish, but is always called in English Narrow-water. It is situated between Warren's Point and Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. The name was originally applied to the narrow part of the river, near the head of Carlingford Lough.—See the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at the 2nd of April, where the church of Cluain Dallain, now Clonallon, is described as near Snamh Each, i. e. the harbour which is near the Cael in Iveagh, in Ulidia. "Conall mac Áoda ó cluain dallain a bpaíl rñamā eac .i. an cuan laim rir in cáol i nUib Eacac Ulaó."—See also Dubourdiou's Statistical Survey of the

County of Down, p. 294.

^u *Moy-Cova*, maḡ cōba, i. e. the plain of Eochy-Cova, the ancestor of the tribe called Uí Eathach Cobha, located in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Iveagh, in the county of Down.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78. The Four Masters, and from them Colgan and others, have erred in placing this plain in Tyrone; and, Dr. Lanigan has been set astray by them, where he conjectures (*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iv. p. 11, note 26), that Magh Cobha was probably where the village now called Coagh is situated: but the situation of the plain of Magh Cobha is fixed by the older writers who place it in Uibh Eathach, now Iveagh, and who place in it the church of

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1252.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-two.

Maelmaedhóg O'Beóllain, Coarb of Columbkille, at Drumcliff, a man of great esteem and wealth, the most illustrious for hospitality, and the most honoured and venerated by the English and Irish in his time, died.

The castle of Caol-Uisce^r was erected by Maurice Fitzgerald, as was also the castle of Moy-Cova^u.

Conor O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire [in the county of Donegal]; tower of the hospitality and feats of arms of the north, died.

Conor Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry [in Tyrone], and many other territories, and peace-maker of Tirconnell, Tyrone, and Oriel, was slain by the people of Brian O'Neill, while defending his proteges against them, he himself being under the protection^w of O'Gormly and O'Kane.

Cuconnaught Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny^x, died.

Gilla-Isa O'Carroll, Chief of Calry of Drumcliffe, died.

Manus Mac Gilduff, Chief of Tullygarvey^y, died.

The Lord Justice of Ireland came to Armagh with a very numerous army, and proceeded thence to Iveagh, from which he marched back to Cluain-Fiachna^z. Brian O'Neill and his brother made submission to him, and Rory

Domhnach more Muighe Cobha, which is unquestionably the present Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, nearly midway between Newry and Loughbrickland.—See *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; and Haliday's edition of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 318, where the plain of Magh Cobha, which is said to have been cleared of wood in the reign of Irial Faidh, is said to be situated in Aoibh Eachach, anglice Iveagh.—See note ^a, under the year 1188, p. 81, *supra*.

^w *Under the protection*.—This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but it is given in English as follows, in the old translation preserved in the British Museum: "A. D. 1252. Conner Mac Cathmoyl, kingly chief of

Kindred Feragh and many other places, also the upholder of liberality and fortitude of the North of Ireland; the peace-maker of Connells and Owens, and Airgialls also, killed by the Rutes" [*cohortes*] "of Brien O'Neal, defending his *comrick* from them, being upon O'Garmely & O'Cahan's word himself."

^x *Muintir-Kenny*, *muintir cinnic*.—The name of a tribe and territory in the barony of Dromahaire, in the county of Leitrim. The name is still locally known and applied to the district lying between Lough Allen and the River Arigna.

^y *Teallach Gairbheth*, now the barony of Tullygarvey, in the north-east of the county of Cavan.

^z *Cluain Fiachna*, i. e. St. Fiachna's lawn,

βραγαῖο δοιβή. Ἀρ ἀρ ἀν ρλυαῖγεαδ ρο ταρλυ ἰμπεαριν longpuipe εἰορ
 ρῆραιβ μῖδε ἡ μῦμῖνεαῖαιβ ἡ νῶν δῖλγαν co τορπερδαρ ροχαῖδε do ρῆραιβ
 μῦμῖαν.

Τεαρβαῖ μῶρ ἡ τορμαῖ ἰρ ἰν ραμπαδ go τεεῖῖ coraῖβ τορμαῖβ ταρ
 ρῖομαῖβημῖβ Εῖρεανν. Ἀρῖαννα Εῖρεανν βεῶρ γά μῖυαῖν ρῖche λαῖτε ρῖα
 λυῖναρὰδ. Νὰ cροῖνν γά ccomloρceαδ le τῖρρ νῖρῖene.

Μοναδ νῦα δορδουζαδ do ρῖγ Saρan do ὀenaῖ ἰν εῖρῖνν ἡ ἀν ταῖρceατ
 βοῖ ἰνnte ρῖα ρῖν do τῖρceαδ.

Μῦρῖαδ uα ρallaῖαῖν ἀρῖcῖνρταρλα Connaῖτ do μαρῖαδ ὀρεαρῖαῖβ
 βῖρῖρne ἡ μαῖγῖ ρῖn.

Ρεαχρῖλυαῖγεαδ la γορραῖοῖ uα νῖοῖνναῖll ἡ τῖρ νεογῖαῖν δια ταρ-
 παδ βῖ ἡ βῖραῖγῖοe ἰle. Rucc βῖρῖαν uα νέῖll ραῖρ αῖγ ράγβαῖl ἀν τῖρe. Ρο
 ρῖcῖcheαδ ἰομαῖρεαγ ἀῖννῦρ ῖτορρῖα αῖοῖ ἡ ἀναῖll go ραῖῖῖῖῖ ρορ cenῖl νεογῖ-
 αῖν co ρῖραῖγαῖβῖρῖe ἀρ cῖῖν ἰν ὀρῖῖῖῖῖ ῖοῖρ δια νῖαῖγῖοαῖοῖῖῖ.

ΑῖῖS CRῖῖSḶ, 1253.

Αῖορ CρῖορḶ, mῖle, ὀα ῖῖḶ, caocca, ἰα τῖρῖ.

Αῖῖνν uα SuῖlleαḶḶḶḶḶ ῖρpucc leαρῖ μῖορῖ do ῖcc.

Ḷαῖτ mac ceallaῖḡ ῖῖ ḡῖollῖατῖτῖαῖcc ῖρρcoρ cluaῖa mῖc noῖρ do ῖcc,
 ἡ toμαρ uα cuῖνν βῖαῖταῖρ ῖῖοῖῖῖῖῖ doῖρḶneαδ ἰρ ἰν RoῖῖḶ ἡα ἰοῖαδ.

Ḷῖollaceallaῖḡ uα RuαῖḶḶḶḶḶ ῖρpucc uα ρῖαῖchῖαῖc do ῖcc. SeḶḶḶ uα laῖḶḶḶ
 βῖαῖταῖρ doρḶ .S. doῖmῖc doῖρḶneαδ ἰῖα ἰοῖαδ ἡ cῖῖll αῖlaḶ uα ρῖαῖchῖαῖc, ἡ
 γῖαḶḶḶ ῖρpucc do ῖαβαῖρῖe ραῖρ ἡ τῖταῖῖḶ ἀν ὀαῖα doῖḶḶḶḶḶ doῖḶ ḡeaῖḶcoρḡῖῖ.

ΜαῖῖρḶḶḶ do ὀenaῖ do βῖραῖῖῖḶḶ .S. Doῖmῖc ἡ SlῖcceaḶḶ.

meadow, or bog-island. It is mentioned at the
 years 1003 and 1069 as a monastery; but its
 exact situation, or modern name, has not been
 determined.

^a *Discontinued*, do τῖρῖceαδ, literally, *was
 abandoned*. In modern times this entry would
 be thus expressed: New coin was issued in Ire-
 land by order of the King of England, and the
 old coin was called in.

^b *Thomas O'Quin*.—He was a Franciscan friar,
 and was confirmed by King Henry III., on the
 20th of February, 1252, English style.—See
 Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 171.

^c *Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhín*.—See Harris's edi-
 tion of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, where the Edi-
 tor writes, under JOHN O'MAILFAGAMAIR, who
 died in 1234: "I do not find who was his next
 successor. But it is certain the see was vacant

O'Neill was given up to him as a hostage. It was on this expedition a riot took place between the men of Meath and the men of Munster, in the [English] camp at Dundalk, and many of the men of Munster were killed.

Great heat and drought prevailed in this Summer, so that people crossed the [beds of the] principal rivers of Ireland with dry feet. The reaping of the corn crops of Ireland was going on twenty days before Lammas [the 1st of August], and the trees were scorched by the heat of the sun.

New money was ordered by the King of England to be made [coined] in Ireland, and the money previously in use was discontinued^a.

Murrough O'Fallon, High Constable of Connaught, was slain in Moy-Rein by the men of Breifny.

Godfrey O'Donnell made a predatory incursion into Tyrone, and took many cows and prisoners, but was overtaken as he was leaving the country by Brian O'Neill, and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which the Kinel-Owen were defeated, and left behind many heads, with a great number of their chieftains [i. e. as prisoners].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1253.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-three.

Alinn O'Sullivan, Bishop of Lismore, died.

David, the son of Kellagh O'Gillapatrik, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died and Thomas O'Quin^b, a friar-minor, was consecrated at Rome as his successor.

Gilla-Kelly O'Ruaidhin^c, Bishop of Hy-Fiachrach [Killala], died, and John O'Laidig, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, was elected to succeed him at Killala in Hy-Fiachrach, and the degree of Bishop conferred on him at Tuam, on the second Sunday in Lent.

A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded at Sligo.

on the 22nd of June, 1253, on which day King Henry III. granted a licence to proceed to the election of a Bishop of Killala, as appears in the Records of the Tower of London." He then remarks, under O'LAIDIG: "I do not know whether he immediately succeeded O'Mailfaga-

mair, or who intervened; but there is mention made in the Records, of a Bishop of Killala (whose name is not told) who went to England with Florence Mac Flin, Archbishop of Tuam, A. D. 1255, to complain of grievances."

Μαμρυοιρ δο τοραιοιρ δονα βραιτρυδ cena αγ αε lethan illuighmib.

Cuipc do denam la tomaltae ua cconcobair eppcop oilipinn i cail terym.

Eogan ua heodin tiechirna ua ppiachrae do ecc.

Ingh an iapla ultoig bñ mib mic goirdealbair do ecc γ α haðnacal i mairuoir na buille.

Sluaicchead mop la gallair eireann im Mac Muirir go ndeachad i tery neoghain do raiγd uí nell γ nochap gabrat gell na edipeada innte, uair tuccad ár aðbal mór don dul rin oppa.

Coccad mór do denam la brian ua nell flait cenel neoghain pop gallair, γ dul dó go moig cōda sup epapcepad α cailen leirr immaile le mop do cailenair oil. Lirccetir an spadbaile leirr γ polmaigir macaire ulað.

Sluaicchead do denam do domnall ua Ragallair γ don cae α Ragallair do catal ua concobair γ do giollu na naem ó peargail i muirir eolairr uionnraighid catail mecc Ragallair sup airccetir an tiri uile. Badar da oide longpuir αγ tulair alaimn, γ an teryr oide αγ eanae dub. Deirir giollu na naem ua rirgail ppiu annrin. Teaccad muirir Ragallair γ catol ó concobair go cluain conmaicne co mbadar adair longpuir innte. Ou

^d *Ath Leathan*, i. e. *the broad ford*, now Ballylahan, in the north of the parish of Templemore, in the barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Mayo, sheet 61. The Four Masters are wrong in placing this in the territory of Leyny, for it is certainly in the ancient territory of Gailenga, O'Gara's original country.

^e *Killtesin*, now Kiltashin, the name of a townland in the west of the parish of Ardcarne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. There are at present no ruins of this palace to be seen here, but there is a mound called Suidhe an Easbuig, i. e. the Bishop's seat, near which, tradition says, the Bishop of Elphin had formerly a palace.—See entries under the years 1243 and 1258. It is sometimes called Cill Seisin by the annalists, but now always cill tSéipin, or Kiltashin, by the natives.

^f *But far from obtaining*.—The language of

this passage is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "A great hosting by the Galls of Ireland about Mac Maurice, so that they went into Tyrone against O'Neill, and they did not take hostages or pledges, for a prodigious great slaughter was, on that occasion, brought on them." It is thus Englished in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1253. A great army by Mac Morris, &c., went to Tyrone, and tooke" [i. e. obtained] "neither force nor might there. And the Galls lost a great navy" [*recte* army] "by that journey."

^g *Chief of Kinel-Owen*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called rix éire heogain, i. e. King of Tyrone, and in the old translation of these Annals he is styled Archking of the North of Ireland. Thus:

"A. D. 1253. An army by Brien O'Neal, Archking of the North of Ireland, to Moycova.

Another monastery for the same order of friars was founded at Ath-Leathan^d in Leyny.

A palace was erected by Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, at Killtesin^e.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach [Aidhne], died.

The daughter of the Earl of Ulster, wife of Miles Mac Costello, died, and was interred in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great hosting by the English of Ireland, under the command of Mac Maurice (Fitzgerald), and they marched into Tyrone against O'Neill; but, far from obtaining^f either hostages or pledges from him, they were cut off with very great slaughter on that occasion.

A great war was waged with the English by Brian O'Neill, Chief of Kinel-Owen^g. He marched to Moy-Cova, the castle of which, with a great number of other castles, he demolished. He also burned Sradbhaile^h, and desolated Machaire-Uladhⁱ.

An incursion was made by Donnell O'Reilly and the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly, Cathal O'Connor, and Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, into Muintir-Eolais, against Cathal Mac Rannall, and they plundered the entire country. They remained two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn^k, and stopped the third night at Annaghduff^l, where Gilla-na-naev separated from the others. The O'Reillys and Cathal O'Connor then marched to Cluain-Conmaicne^m, where they remained

broke down the castle, and many castles more in Ulster, &" [killed] "many men in that journey."

^h *Sradbhaile*, i. e. Street-town.—This is still the local name for the town of Dundalk, in the county of Louth; but sometimes the natives of its immediate vicinity call it simply *an ttráda*, i. e. "the street," without adding *baile*; in like manner as they call Drogheda [*Pontana civitas*] simply *an tpoiceab*, i. e. "the bridge," without adding *αἶα*, i. e. of the ford. The strand near Dundalk was anciently called Traigh Bháile mhic Buain, i. e. the strand of Bailé, the son of Buan, but this has no connexion whatever with its more modern appellation of Spadbaile,

which simply means "street-town."

ⁱ *Machaire Uladh*, i. e. the plain of Ulidia.—This was an ancient name for the level part of the county of Down, which was at this period called Uladh by the Irish.

^k *Tulach-aluinn*.—The ancient name of a hill at the village of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim.

^l *Annaghduff*, *eanac bui*.—A parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.

^m *Cluain Conmaicne*.—Now the village of Cloone, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim. There was a monastery erected here in the sixth century by St. Cruimther Fraech, but there is not a vestige of it at present.—See

cuala aed mac peðlimið rin tionoilir co tinnearnac a muinter. Lenairr iadrom go cluan Tuccrat erlir aggarb dia poile gur moiðb for muinter Raðallaið, marðear ann donnachadh mac giollu ioru mic donncað uí Raðallaið, mac giollu toedócc ua bioðraið, 7 rocharðe oile imaille ru.

Mainertir .S. Ppanreir in arðearra do dénom la Mac Muirir ciar-paiðe.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1254.

Αοιρ Cριοθ, mīle, da céo, caocca, a ceatar.

Maolpinnén ua beollán comorba droma cliab do écc.

Murcað ua maolpeaclainn do marbað la mac an trionnaið uí catar-naið.

Andoilir ua himnirgi tuir engnamā thuarccirt epeann do écc.

Piarur pparmirter ticchirna conmaicne duin móir do écc.

Maimiror bratar .S. Dominic in at leathan do lorccað uile.

Piarur Rirtubarer ticchirna ril maolruan, barún erriðe, a marbað ar loch rib la murcað ua maolpeaclainn.

Sirpeacc mág reanlaoið do gabail dpeðlimið mac catail éroiðeirið, 7 an reanruileac mac reanlaoich do dallað lair a loir amlíra, óir do paiðeað ru co mbarar ag peallað fair.

Donnachad mac donnchaið mic tomaltaið, 7 amlaoib ua bioðraið do marbað lá Connachtaið i ccluan Conmaicne.

Maðnur ua gāora do marbað tre anpochain do muinter mic peðlimið uí concobair.

Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 346, and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 324. The name of this saint is now locally pronounced Crufer Ree.

ⁿ *Ardfert* is a village in the barony of Clannaurice, and county of Kerry, about four miles to the north-west of Tralee. The extensive ruins of this monastery are still to be seen a short distance to the east of the village.

^o *O'Henery*.—The O'Henerys were seated in the valley of Glenconkeine, in the county of

Londonderry. This passage is not in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*; but it is found thus Englished in the old translation: "A. D. 1254. Anyles Hinerge, the threshold of manhood [eangnamā], in the North of Ireland, died."

^p *Conmaicne of Dunmore*.—This territory is comprised in the barony of Dunmore, in the north of the county of Galway, which at this period belonged to the family of Bermingham, or Bramingham, of which name Pramister, in

encamped for a night. When Hugh, the son of Felim, heard this, he quickly assembled his forces, and followed them to Cluain. They gave each a fierce battle, in which the Muintir-Reilly were defeated, and Donough, son of Gilla-Isa, the son of Donough O'Reilly, the son of Gilla-Toedog O'Biobhsaigh, and many others, were slain.

The Franciscan monastery of Ardfert^a was founded by Fitzmaurice of Kerry.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1254.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-four.

Maelfinnen O'Beollain, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Murrough O'Melaghlin was slain by the son of the Sinnagh (the Fox) O'Caharny.

Aindiles O'Henery^o, tower of the valour of the north of Ireland, died.

Pierce Pramister, Lord of Conmaicne, of Dunmore^p, died.

The Dominican monastery of Ath-leathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo] was totally destroyed by fire.

Pierce Ristubart^q, Lord of Sil-Mailruain^r, and a baron, was slain on Lough Ree, by Murrough O'Melaghlin.

Sitric Mac Shanly was taken prisoner by Felim, the son of Cathal Crowderg, who also caused Sean-Shuileach Mac Shanly to be blinded, for he had been told that they were forming treacherous plots against him.

Donough, son of Donough, who was son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], and Auliffe O'Biobhsaigh, were slain by the Connacians, at Cluain-Conmaicne.

Manus O'Gara was unjustly^s slain by the people of the son of Felim O'Conor.

the text, is obviously a corruption.

^a *Pierce Ristubard*.—At the year 1235 the Four Masters call the Baron Walter de Riddlesford by the strange name of *Galtau Rittabap*, and the probability is, that Ristubard is here an attempt at writing the same surname. If not, the name intended may be Rochfort. This sentence is rather carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. The literal translation is as follows: "Piarus Ristubardus, dominus de Sil-

Mailruain,—Baro ille,—occisus est super Lacum Righe per Murchadam O'Melaghlin."

^r *Sil-Maelruain*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Rosecommon, who appear to have been for a time subdued by this baron; but they recovered their possessions soon after his death.

^s *Unjustly*.—*Ṭpe an-foctain* means *per nefas*; *poctain* means cause; *an-foctain*, wrong cause.

The King of France returned from Jerusalem, after having concluded a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens.

The Green Monastery at Kildare was founded by the Earl of Kildare; and they [his family] have a superb tomb in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary in this monastery^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1255.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-five.

Donslevy O'Flynn, Abbot of the Church of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh, died, and Patrick O'Murray, Prior of the same house, was elected to the abbacy.

Thomas Mac Dermot, Erenagh^u of Elphin, died; he was parson of Moylurg, Airteach, and Clann-Cuain.

O'Laidig, Erenagh of Annadown, died.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, went to Tyrone, and made peace between his own father and the people of the North of Ireland; and he brought with him from the north all the Connacians who were there in a state of disturbance; he brought them, with their moveables, through the midst of his bitterest enemies, viz. the sons of Roderic O'Conor and the English, who did not dare to molest them.

Mac Carroll assumed the archbishopric of Cashel, in Munster.

Florence Mac Flynn, Archbishop of Tuam, crossed the sea to converse with

of three districts in the county of Cork, which are well defined in the public records. Cathal, the eldest son of Crom, had two sons, namely, Teige, the ancestor of the subsequent chiefs of Clann-Cahill, and Ivor, otherwise called Gilla-reagh, who is said to have built Castle-Ivor, in the parish of Myross, in the year 1251 [1351?], which remained in the possession of his descendants till the middle of the sixteenth century. This Ivor is still remembered in the wild traditions of the district as a celebrated navigator and necromancer, and it is firmly believed that he is enchanted in a lake called Lough Cluhir, near his castle, in the townland of Listarkin, in the

parish of Myross, and that his magical ship is seen once every seventh year, with all her courses set and colours flying, majestically floating on the surface of that lake. John Collins, of Myross, who was intimately acquainted with the traditions and legends of these districts, writes, in his pedigree of the O'Donovans: "I have seen one person in particular *testify by oath* that he had seen this extraordinary phenomenon in the year 1778."

^u *Erenagh*, ἀρχιμνεαί.—Mageoghegan calls him Archdean, but we have shewn elsewhere that this is a mistake.—See note ^o, under the year 1179, p. 47.

πασαν ἡ γὰρ νῖ δαρ ριηαρδαρ τηορ δραcchai δό ο ονόρ αν ριογ ἡ α
 τοιδεαχε ανορ δο ριδορ.

Ματζαῖαν ό ματταῖαν δο μαρβαδ αζ ουμλινν.

Οιαρμαιο ό ευινν αιηλοιβ α μαc ἡ ματει μυντιρε γιλλεccain immaile
 ριύ δο μαρβαδ αζ παρδάν μοιγε τρεαγα λα γιλλυ να ναςῖν ua ρρρηγαι ἡ
 α ναρccain ιαραῖν.

Coinne μορ εδορ ό cconcobair, .i. ρεδλιμιο, ἡ mac uilliam bupe αζ τοcορ
 mona coinneadh. Sit δο όῖηαι δοιβ ανηριν ἡ γὰρ οάλ ινα παιβε ρεδλιμιο
 δο leccad lepp.

Iuliana ingh comorba caillin ἡ γιλλυ να ναςῖν α οςρηπατхайρ δο ecc.

Ragnait ingh uí ῑρηγαι δο ecc ι ναδβαιγ ροτρηατε.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1256.

Αοιρ Cρηορτ μίλε, δα cέδ, caocca αγέ.

Flann mac flóinn aipdeppcop tuama δο ecc ι mbrirtuma.

Aipdeppcop atha clath δο ecc.

Γιλλυ αν coimdead ua cinnfaelaid abb Eanairg duin δο ecc.

Ua γιλλαρῖαν abb eaccailp na τρηνοιδε ι τtuaim δο ecc.

Oporg δο μυντιρ Raḡallairg δο μαρβαδ λα hacδ mac ρεδλιμιο, .i. caatal
 ua paḡallairg ticchḡina μυντιρε μαοιηορδα ἡ cāta afda pinn, α δα mac
 imaille ριρ .i. doinnall ριαδ ἡ Niall, α οςρηπατхайρ cuconnacτ, τρη meic
 caḡail duib uí paḡallairgh .i. ḡoppaid, ῑρηγαι, ἡ doinnall, ἡ annad mac doim-
 nall uí paḡallairg δο μαρβαδ λα Concobair mac ticchḡināin. Niall .i. an

^v *Buimlinn*, now Bumlin, a vicarage near Strokestown, in the diocese of Elphin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. St. Midabaria, the sister of St. Berach, is the patron of this parish.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 344.

^w *Faradhan Moighe Treagha*, i. e. the meeting place of Magh Treagha, which is a territory in the barony and county of Longford, containing the parish of Clongesh. The townlands of this territory, which is called Moytra in Anglo-Irish documents, are enumerated in an Inquisition

taken at Ardagh on the 10th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., from which its exact extent may still be determined.

^x *Tochar Mona Coinneadh*, i. e. the togher or causeway of the bog of Coinneadh. The situation of this causeway is still well known. It is in the parish of Templetogher, between Ballimoe and Dunmore, in the north-east of the county of Galway, and the ruins of a church and castle are to be seen near it.—See note ^u, under the year 1225.

the King of England; and all that he requested was obtained by him from the king's honour; and he returned home again.

Mahon O'Monahan was slain at Buimlinn^v.

Dermot O'Quin, Auliffe, his son, together with the chiefs of Muintir Gillagan, were slain at Faradhan Moighe Treagha^w, by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, who afterwards pillaged their territory.

A great meeting took place at Tochar Mona Coinneadha^x between O'Conor (Felim) and Mac William Burke. A peace was concluded between them, and all his conditions were conceded to Felim.

Juliana, daughter of the Coarb of St. Caillin^y, and Gilla-na-naev, his brother, died.

Ranailt, daughter of O'Farrell, died in a bath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1256.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-six.

Flann Mac Flynn died in Bristol.

The Archbishop of Dublin^z died.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Kinnfaela, Abbot of Annadown, died.

O'Gillaran, Abbot of Trinity Church at Tuam, died.

A party of the O'Reilly family were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim [O'Conor], namely, Cathal O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora^a, and of *all* the race of Hugh Finn^b; his two sons, namely, Donnell Roe and Niall; his brother, Cuconnaught; the three sons of Cathal Duff O'Reilly, namely, Godfrey, Farrell, and Donnell; Annadh, son of Donnell O'Reilly, who was slain by Conor Mac

^v *Coarb of St. Caillin*.—He was O'Rody, the hereditary warden and chief farmer of the lands of the church of Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.

^z *The Archbishop of Dublin*.—We learn from the Annals of Mary's Abbey that his name was Luke, but his surname no where appears. He had been Dean of St. Martin's, London, and Treasurer of the King's Wardrobe.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 320, 321.

^a *Muintir-Maelmora* was the tribe name of the O'Reillys, which they derived from their ancestor Maelmordha, the fifteenth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught.

^b *Hugh Finn* was the fifth in descent from Duach Galach, King of Connaught, and the ancestor of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and of all the tribes called Hy-Briuin Breifne. From this passage it would appear that O'Reilly was chief of the two Breifnys at this period.

caec' ua ragallaiḡ tigeapnan mág brattaiḡ, ḡollu nichil mac taichlic',
 donncáð ua bioḃraiḡ, Maḡnur mac ḡollu ðuib' ḡ tuilleað ar tpi fichit do
 maiṛib' a muintipe immaille riú. Caḡ moige plecc ar bpu aḡa dñpḡ aḡ alṡ
 na hellte uap bealac' na bechiḡe annm an caṡara. Cioð iad muintṛi
 Raḡallaiḡ tpa topeapap opoḡḡ do maiṛib' an tṛluaiḡ boi na naḡaḡ leó, .i.
 diaṛmaib' ó plannagáin, plann macc oipeachṡaiḡ, Muṛcáð pionn ó fñḡail
 ḡ Sochaíðe ḡen mó ṡhaiṡṡpiðe, ḡ po bṛiṡeapap po ṡhṛí an ḡlapṛlaiṡ for
 toṛac' an tṛluaiḡ apail no ḡo pucc anṡṡopṛlann opṛa po ðeoið. Aḡ Saileṡn
 na ḡḡarán puḡ toṛṛac' an tṛluaiḡṛi for muintṛi Raḡallaiḡ cṡour ḡ po lñṛap
 iad co háit ticche mec cuipṛín aiṛṛiðe co laṡap an moṛ caṡa.

Iuṛṡiṛ do ṡhoṡt in ḡiṛinn o riḡ Saḡan. Coimne do ðñam do fén ḡ ðaṡð
 ua Concoḃaiṛ aḡ pinn ðuin. Siṡ do cñḡal ðoið ṛñṡoile annṛin ap cónṛiað
 ḡan laḡouḡað cṛiche na ṛñṡainn Connaṡt ap ua cconcoḃaiṛ an ccén buð
 iuṛṡiṛ epion.

Ruaiḡṛi ó ḡaḡpa tiḡñṛina Slebe luḡa do maṛbað la ḡabib' mac Riṡaiṛp
 cúṛin. Aḡ mac ṛeðlimið uí Concoḃaiṛ do apccain ṛñṡainn mic Riṡaiṛp
 cúṛin a noioḡail uí ḡaḡpa do maṛbað ḡopom. Leaccaiṛ a caipṛen, Maṛbaib'
 a mboi do ðaomib' ann ḡ ḡaḃaiṛ oiléin locha ṡechṡṡ uile.

^c *Mac Tiernan.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called conchubap mac tigeapnan hui Ruaiṛp, “Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke.” There are two distinct families of Mac Tiernans; one located in the district of Tir Tuathail, in the north-east of the county of Roscommon, and also at Lanesborough; and the other in the barony of Tealach Dunchadha, now Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, who are of the same race as the O'Rourkes, and who Anglicise their name Mac Kiernan, and sometimes incorrectly Kiernan, without the prefix Mac.

^d *Moy-Slecht.*—It appears from a manuscript Life of St. Maidoc, that Magh Sleacht, so celebrated in the lives of St. Patrick, as the plain on which stood the idol Crom Cruach, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan. The village of

Ballymagauran is in it. It is bounded on the west by Magh Rein, the plain in which Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, is situated.

^e *Alt-na-heillte*, i. e. the precipice of the doe.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1257, that it is situated at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. “Allṡ na heillṡi op bealach na beichiḡe i cinn pleibe m' iapaino.” Magh Slecht, as already stated, was the level part of the barony of Tullyhaw, in which the village of Ballymagauran is situated.

^f *Bealach-na-beithe*, i. e. road of the birch trees.—There is a townland of this name, now Anglicised Ballaghnahehy, in the parish of Cloonclare, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim; but it cannot be the same as that referred to in the text, which was in the plain of Magh Slecht, at the extremity of Slieve an-Ierin. By extremity of Slieve an-Ierin must be here under-

Tiernan^c; Niall, i. e. the Caech [Monoculus] O'Reilly; Tiernan Mac Brady; Gilla-Michael Mac Taichligh; Donough O'Biobhsaigh; Manus, son of Mac Gilduff; and upwards of sixty others of the chiefs of their people were slain along with them. This engagement is called the Battle of Moy Slecht^d, and was fought on the margin of Athderg, at Alt-na-heillte^e, over Bealach-na-beithe^f.

The O'Reillys, however, slew a number of the chiefs of the opposite forces, namely, Dermot O'Flanagan, Flann Mageraghty, Murrough Finn, O'Farrell, and many others besides: their glaslaithe [recruits] even forced the van of the adverse army to give way three times, but they were at length overpowered by the main body. It was at Sailtean-na-nGasán^g that the van of that army first came up with the O'Reillys, from which place they pursued them to Ait-Tighe-Mec-Cuirrin, and from thence to the field of the great battle.

A Justiciary^h arrived in Ireland from the King of England. He and Hugh O'Connor held a conference at Rinn Duin, where a peace was ratified between them, on condition that so long as he should be Justiciary, the territory or lands of O'Connor in Connaught should not be circumscribed.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh Lugha [in the County Mayo], was slain by David, son of Richard Cuisinⁱ. Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor, plundered the territory of the son of Richard Cuisin, in revenge of O'Gara; he demolished his castle, and killed all the people that were in it, and seized on all the islands of Lough Techet^k.

stood that portion of the mountain now called Bartonny, near the village of Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim, which borders on the plain of Magh Slecht. The whole range of these mountains was originally called *Sliabh an Iapann*, i. e. the mountain of the iron.

^g *Sailtean-na-nGasán*. — There are several places in the county of Leitrim called *Sailteán*, Anglicised *Seltan*; but the *Sailtean* alluded to in the text is evidently the townland now called *Seltannahunshin*, in the parish of Oughteragh, in the barony of Carrigallen, which townland is very near the plain of Magh Slecht, on which the parties came to the general engagement.

^h *Justiciary*. — According to the list of the Chief Governors, &c., of Ireland, given in Har-

ris's Ware, Alan de la Zouch, formerly Chief Justice of the King's Bench in England, was Lord Justice of Ireland from the year 1255 to 1259, so that he is the Justiciary above referred to in the text.

ⁱ *Cuisin*. — This name is now written *Cushen*.

^k *Lough Techet*, now *Lough Gara*, in which the River Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, has its source. The following story in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, will at once shew the identity of Loch Techet with Lough Gara: "St. Patrick (when in the regions of Connaught) having resolved to visit Moylurg, passed through Bearnas Hua Noililla [the gap at Coloony], and moved onwards towards the River Buill [Boyle], which takes its rise in

Raġnall mac brianáin ticchfina corcachlann do écc.

Cpeacpluaigeaċ la mac uilliam bupc fop Ruaidrí ua plaitébfritaiġ ġopo airccfritai ġnó mórp ġ ġnó beacc ġ po ġabarġai loch oirbrión uile.

Donncathaċ mac rínlaiċ do écc i mainirġip na buille.

Coccaċ mop dñirġe eġip aġġ ó cconcoġai ġ conn o Ruairc (.i. mac tigr-eapnam) ġep baġ ġiaġach im apoile ġo rin. Ua Ruairc do dul i ccñn ġall iapam. Síe do rnaġmaġ ríú do pen cona muinir ġan cfo dfeġlimiġ ná da mac. Aeġ ua concoġai do cpeachaġ uí Ruairc iarpin an cfoaóin ríā noblaiċ. Do ġmaġ Síe rífoile ap a hañle.

Aġ luam ġ dún doiġne do loccaġ in ġn ló.

Sloiccheaġ la hua ndomnall, .i. ġoffraġ hī rífrāġ manach da ríuair comēa, ġ bpaĩġe. Tñt apriġe i mbreĩne ui ruairc. Do paġpat ríġe a oĩrñir dó.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1257.

Αοιρ Cpioρ, mίle, da céġ, caocca apēāġ.

Mac Robiar abb cluana heoairr do écc.

Muirpeaġac mac maolbriġe ui fairceallaĩġ comorba mafocc do écc.

Maolpatraicc mac cele aircinnēāġ cille haiaġ do marbaġ.

Loch Techet; but on crossing this river his chariot was upset in a certain ford on it, and himself thrown into the waters, which ford is for that reason called Ath Carbuid, or the ford of the chariot, and lies near the waterfall of Eas mac n-Eiro." The name of this ford is now forgotten in the country, but Eas mic n-Eire is well known, being that now called Assylin.

¹ *Corcachlann*, a territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffy, which half was anciently called Templereagh. An Inquisition taken on the 1st of June, 34 Eliz., finds that "the rectory of Corcaghlan extended into all the townlands of the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfenloughe, and Tamplereoghe."—

See references to Cluain Seancha, under the year 1410; also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, and the note to Kinel-Dofa, under the year 1210, p. 169, *supra*.

Mac Brannan, the chief of this territory, was descended from the noble Druid Ona, who presented Imleach-Ona, now Elphin, to St. Patrick. The present representative of the family is Hubert Brannan, of Bellmount, near Strokestown, who still enjoys a small property of about fifty-six acres in Corcachlann, one of the most ancient hereditary estates in the world.

^m *Mac William*.—This was Walter de Burgo, the son of Richard More, and grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. He became Earl of Ulster in the year 1264, in right of his wife Maud, daughter of Hugo de Lacy the younger.

Randal Mac Brannan, Lord of Corcachlann¹, died.

Mac William^m Burke set out on a predatory expedition against Rory O'Flaherty. He plundered Gno-More and Gno-Begⁿ, and took possession of all Lough Oirbsion [Lough Corrib].

Donncahy Mac Shanly died in the Abbey of Boyle.

A great war broke out between Hugh O'Connor and Con O'Rourke [i. e. the son of Tiernan], though they had been till then upon amicable terms with each other. O'Rourke afterwards went to the English, and formed a league of peace with them for himself and his people, without the permission so to do by Felim or his son. Hugh O'Connor [the son of Felim] afterwards, to wit, on the Wednesday before Christmas Day, plundered O'Rourke. They afterwards made peace with each other.

Athlone and Dun-doighre^o were burned on the one day.

O'Donnell, i. e. Godfrey, marched with an army into Fermanagh, by which he obtained property and hostages. From thence he proceeded to Breifny-O'Rourke, where they gave him his own demand.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1257.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-seven.

Mac Robias, Abbot of Clones, died.

Murray, son of Maelbrighde O'Faircheallaigh^p, Coarb of Maidoc, died, Maelpatrick Mac Kele^a, Erenagh of Killala, was slain.

ⁿ *Gno-More and Gno-Beg*.—These two territories are comprised in the present barony of Moycullen, in the county of Galway. "Gno-begg was meared and bounded from Srawan Icarwan, or Srwan Igravan north, to Galway south, saving the liberties, and so along the River of Alley, or Donkelly west, to Galway east."—See *History of Galway*, p. 40.

^o *Dun-doighre*, now Duniry, a townland and parish in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, where the family of Mac Egan had a celebrated school.—See *Tribes and Customs of*

Hy-Many, printed in 1843 for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 169, and the map prefixed to the same; and also the Ordnance Map of the County of Galway, sheet 116.

^p *O'Faircheallaigh*.—This name is now anglicised Farrelly, and is very common in the neighbourhood of the church of Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, of which they were hereditary Erenaghs.—See note ^b, under the year 1172.

^a *Mac Kele*, mac céle.—This is probably the name now anglicised Mac Hale.

Τομάρ ua maolciaráin Saóí Eirínn in eacna do écc.

Μαινιρδιν μυριε ι πορρcomíain do coirreacað lar an eppucc tomal-
tað ua concóðair do braitirib̃ .S. domine.

Conn mac ticchínnain ui Ruairc (.i. tigearna bheirne) do dul ι πταγ
uí Concoðair γ α mec do daingniucchaða ríoda riú γ α mbríe fíin dfrí-
onn na bhríne do tabáirte doibh immaile le cloich inri na ttorc ar loc
pionnmoiže. Luét coimída do éor innte doed mac peðlimið.

Catal cairceað mac aída mic catail croidveirg γ aíd mac concóðair
mic aída mec catail croidveirg do ðallað daíd mac peðlimið mic catail
croidveirg επέ ένύτη γ πορμαð ταρ γαρυγαð laóc, élríreað, γ mionn ccon-
naét.

Cono mac catail uí raiğıllig tairreac muintire maolmorða decc.

Cloch inri na ttorc por loch pionnmaiže do lorccað dua Ruairc, γ
luét α coimhetta do léccað επτε.

Sirreacc mac ualğairce ui ruairc do éor ι τιccínnur dAóð ua éonco-
ðair hi cclno concóðair meic ticchínnain uí ruairc, γ domnall mac conco-
ðair do marbaðh Sirrecca ar α lor.

Coime do éenaim dpeðlimið ua éoncoðair in áth luain pe lurtir na
hEreann γ pe Mac uilliam burc, γ pe maithibh gall apéřna go ndearnpat
rithe pe poile.

Cpreach móp do éenaimh dAóð ua concóðair im éáirce ar ua ruairc.

Cath epóða do tabáirte la γoppaið ua ndomnall tigřina típe conall
por lurtir na hEreann Μυριρ mac gřraile, γ por gallaib̃ Connaét apéřna
ag Crířorán cille hi por cede hi cepich coirppe ppi Slisceach α tuaið ag
cornaim α típe ppiú. Ro pğřoh iorğal ainmarða ainorřnna řtorřa. Ro
cioprbait cuirp, Ro lónait laoiçh, Ro buaiðpice cřopaða cřetapnae oibh.

[†] *Cloch-inse-na-dtorc*, i. e. the stone fortress of Hog Island.—The ruins of this fortress are still to be seen. Garadice Lough, lying to the east of Ballinamore, in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, is called “L. Fenvoy” on the engraved map from the Down Survey; and this island, which is in the east side of the lake, is shewn, by a mistake of the engraver, under the name of “madark” [for I. nadork]. This island,

which has received the new name of Cherry Island, contains the ruins of an old castle, in which the United Irishmen took shelter in the year 1798.

[‡] *Cathal Cairceach*.—He is called Cathal Caech, i. e. the blind or purblind, in the Annals of Connaught. The word cairce, from which the adjective cairceað is derived, is glossed in a MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 3. 18. p. 210,

Thomas O'Mulkieran, the most eminent man in Ireland for wisdom, died.

The monastery of the Virgin Mary, at Roscommon, was consecrated by Bishop Tomaltagh O'Conor, for Dominican friars.

Con, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, went into the house of O'Conor and his son, and ratified a treaty of peace with them, and gave them as much of the land of Breifny as they desired to have, together with the fortress of Cloch-inse-na-dtorc^r, in Lough Finvoy, in which Hugh, son of Felim, placed guards.

Cathal Cairceach^r, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, and Hugh, son of Conor, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, were blinded by Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg; and this was done through envy and rancour, and in violation of the guarantees of the laity, clergy, and relics of Connaught.

Con, son of Cathal O'Reilly, Chief of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

Cloch-inse-na-dtorc, in Lough Finvoy, was burned by O'Rourke, those who guarded it^r being first permitted to come out of it.

Sitric, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was elected chief of his tribe, by Hugh O'Conor, in preference to Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, in consequence of which Donnell, son of Conor, killed Sitric.

A conference was held by Felim O'Conor at Athlone, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, with Mac William Burke and the other English chiefs, and they made peace with one another.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor on O'Rourke about Easter.

A brave battle was fought by Godfrey O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, in defence of his country, with the Lord Justice of Ireland, Maurice Fitzgerald, and the other English nobles of Connaught, at Creadran-Cille in Ros-cede^u, in the territory of Carbury, to the north of Sligo. A desperate and furious battle was fought between them: bodies were mangled, heroes were disabled, and the senses were stunned on both sides. The field was vigorously maintained

by the modern word *finnac*, i. e. a film on the eye.

^r *Those who guarded it*, i. e. O'Conor's warders, who were in the castle.

^u *Ros-cede*, now the Rosses.—Two townlands

in the parish of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. An arm of the sea runs up to Drumcliff, which divides the Rosses from the plain of Machaire Eabha.

Ro coṡaigeaḁ an caṡlaṡaṡ co coṡnaṡ la cenél cconail, 7 do beṡṡaṡ bṡṡṡṡm dṡṡ ḁanaṡḁa ṡoṡ ḡallaṡbh ṡṡ in nḡleo ḡo ṡo ṡṡaṡṡeaḁ ṡoṡṡa ṡo ḁṡṡḁ ḡo ṡo laḁh a náṡ. Aṡ a aṡṡ ṡṡa do ṡṡoṡḡonaḁ ḡoṡṡṡaḁ ṡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡ in caṡṡḡleo ṡṡ, aṡ ṡaṡṡa ṡṡḁe eneḁh in ṡoṡṡaṡ ṡṡṡ Mṡṡṡṡ mac ḡeaṡaṡṡ ṡṡ in nḡṡṡaṡḁ ṡṡṡ ḡo ṡo ḡonaṡṡaṡ aṡṡṡe ḡan ḁṡell. ḁa ṡṡa áḡh an ḁaṡṡa ṡṡ do ḁṡṡṡṡṡeaḁ ḡoṡṡ 7 ḡṡṡṡṡaṡḡ a ḡṡṡṡṡaṡ Connaṡṡ.

ḡaṡṡaṡ bṡṡ Mṡṡ ḡṡṡṡṡ .i. Rṡṡṡe eṡṡeṡ la mṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡ ḁoṡṡaṡṡ ṡṡ in ló céḁna. Lṡṡṡṡṡṡaṡ 7 lṡṡaṡṡṡṡṡṡ ḡṡṡṡṡṡ leḁ aṡa ḡaṡṡṡe. Ro mṡṡṡaḁ ḁana mac coṡṡṡaṡ ḡuṡ ḁoṡṡaṡṡ ḡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡḡṡṡ ṡṡ in caṡṡ ṡṡ cṡeaḁṡṡṡṡ. ḡoaṡ ṡaṡṡṡ ḁṡa ṡṡḡṡḁ aṡ aḁa ḡona uṡ ḁoṡṡaṡṡ, aṡ mṡṡa ḡaḁḁaṡṡ a ḡona ḡṡeṡṡ ḁe, do bṡṡḁ mṡṡṡṡ ṡoṡṡa ḡo mṡṡaṡḁ. Áḡ ṡṡṡṡḁ ṡṡa ṡṡṡṡṡḡ do ḡoṡṡṡṡ ṡo ṡṡaṡṡṡṡ 7 ṡo ḁṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ laṡ caṡṡṡṡṡṡ uṡṡṡe do ṡṡṡṡḁ lá ḡallaṡḁ ṡeṡṡ ṡṡṡṡ ḁṡoṡṡaṡṡ ṡoṡ cenél cconail.

Mṡṡṡṡṡ mac ḡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡṡṡṡ Eṡeann ṡe ḡṡḁ ḁṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ḡaṡṡḁ-eaḁ ḁécc.

Caṡṡ do ṡaḁaṡṡ ḁ Rṡḡh ḡaḡan ḁṡṡṡṡ uṡ conṡṡṡaṡṡ aṡ éuṡṡ ṡṡṡṡa an ṡṡḡ.

Coṡṡḁ mṡṡ eṡṡ Conṡṡṡaṡ ḁ mṡṡṡṡṡ 7 ḡoṡṡṡ mṡṡan ḡo ṡṡṡṡḁ áṡ na nḡaṡṡ laṡṡ. Cṡeaḁa aṡḁṡe do ḁenaṡṡ do ṡaḁḡ uṡ bṡṡṡṡ ṡoṡṡa bṡṡṡ.

Conṡṡṡaṡ mac ṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ uṡ ṡṡaṡṡe do mṡṡṡṡḁ áḡ aṡḁ na ṡaṡṡṡe do ḡṡṡṡṡa bṡṡṡṡṡ uṡ laṡḁuṡḁ ḁṡa mṡṡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡṡ 7 do mṡṡṡṡṡ Mṡṡṡa uṡ Rṡaḡṡṡṡṡ ṡṡe ṡaṡṡṡṡṡṡ.

Caṡṡ uṡ mṡṡṡṡṡṡṡṡ ḁécc an ṡeṡḁ do ḁeceṡṡeṡṡ.

^v *Felim O'Conor*.—Dr. O'Conor has the following notice of this fact:

“In 1240 Felim went to the court of England to complain of those English adventurers, who, headed by De Burgo, usurped part of his province; he appealed to the treaty of Windsor, strongly insisted, in the Latin language, on the justice of his cause, and returned home so well pleased with the reception he had met, that in 1245 he marched with a body of forces to join Henry in an expedition against the Welsh. But all this could not prevent the invaders of his province, who were secretly instigated by Henry

himself to encroach on his dominions; hostilities were continued without interruption until 1255, when Felim sent the Archbishop of Tuam with ambassadors to England, and obtained, in 1257, a Royal Charter, granting to him and his heirs for ever, free and peaceable dominion over five baronies, in as ample a manner as ever they were enjoyed by his ancestors.

“After obtaining this grant he built the magnificent abbeys of Roscommon and Tumona, and died in 1264. Leland remarks, that in his remonstrance to Henry III. against the damages which he had sustained by Walter de Burgo, he

by the Kinel-Connell, who made such obstinate and vigorous onsets upon the English that, in the end, they routed them with great slaughter. Godfrey himself, however, was severely wounded; for he met Maurice Fitzgerald face to face in single combat, in which they wounded each other severely. In consequence of the success of this battle, the English and the Geraldines were driven out of Lower Connaught.

On the same day Mac Griffin, an illustrious knight, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people; and Sligo was afterwards burned and totally plundered by them. Donough, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, was killed in the heat of this battle of Creadran. They (O'Donnell's people) then returned home in consequence of O'Donnell's wounds; but, were it not that his wounds had oppressed him, he would have routed his enemies to the River Moy. Godfrey, on his return, prostrated and demolished the castle which had been erected by the English a short time before, at Cael-uisce, to carry on the war against the Kinel-Connell.

Maurice Fitzgerald, for some time Lord Justice of Ireland, [and] the destroyer of the Irish, died.

The King of England granted Felim O'Connor^v a charter to hold the five cantreds of the King.

A great war between Conor O'Brien^w and the English of Munster; and the English were slaughtered by him. Teige O'Brien^x also committed great depredations upon them.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain at Ath-na-failme by Gillabarry O'Lamhduibh, one of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Reilly.

Cathal O'Monahan died on the 6th of December^y.

charges the burning of churches and the massacre of his clergy at a thousand marks."—*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 41.

^w *Conor O'Brien*.—He is the Conor O'Brien usually called Conchobhair na Siudaine in the pedigrees of the O'Briens.

^x *Teige O'Brien*.—He is called Teige Cael-uisce in the Dublin copy of the Annals of

Innisfallen, in which his death is entered under the year 1256, which is certainly incorrect. He was the son of Concobhar na Siudaine.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1258, p. 368.

^y Under this year, 1257, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the founding and erecting of a house for friars of the Order of St. Dominic at Roscommon, by Felim O'Connor.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1258.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, da céb, caoccat a hoct.

Abraham ó conallán, Aipdeppcop Aipdamacha opaḡail pallium o cuipr na Rómā, ḡ aippono do paḡa do lír in apomáca an dapa la do mī lún.

Uatep de palepna aipdeppcop tuama ḡ deccanac mop Lonndan do ecc hi Saḡaib iar na toḡa ip na cīmionnaib rempaite la piḡ Saḡan an bliḡḡan poime rin. Tomaltach ó concobaip eppcop oilepinn do toḡa docum aipdeppcopoidechta tuama.

Ḣiollacpirt o capmacain deccanach oilepinn décc.

An manach ua cuipinn paol epabaḡo décc.

Matha mac ḡiolla puaiḡh uí roḡuibh, .i. an maḡipir decc.

Cuipr an eppcop in oilepinn, ḡ cuipr cille Seipin do pḡaoileac do Aḡoḡ ó concobaip.

O Domhnaill ḡoppaḡo do bīeth in oḡairlighe a eccā pe hīḡ mbliaḡna ap loch beathach iar ccop cāta epīpoin. Iar na pīop rin dua neill (.i. bīian) tīonoilḡ a plogha in en ionac do toche hi tipr Conuill, ḡ paḡoip techta uaḡa hi ccīnḡ uí domnaill do chuīḡiḡ ḡiall, eipīpīh ḡ umla pop cōnallcoibh, o po batap ḡan tīḡearna mīpīma aca deip Ḣoppaḡa. Iar ttapaipr aīpīcc dua domnaill do na tēctaiḡ lottur pop ccūla, ḡ amāil ap oīm lūiḡpīot.

Ro pīpīcōḡaip ó domhnaill pop cōnallcoib tīonol ap ḡach aipḡ cūice, ḡ iar ttapcclamaḡ uoiḡ po toḡaipm a ttīccpīna po pīpail pīpīa ona baī ionaipīpīr leḡ an tārach ina mberpaol a cōpp po deoiḡ do ḡenam do, ḡ a cōp ann, ḡ a iomcāp in eipīpīmīḡon a mīuīpīpe. Ro paḡh piú calma do ḡenam opo baī pīn pīpīra, ḡ ḡan tīpīn a nīpccapart do leicīn pīpīra.

^a *Great Dean*.—He was Dean of St. Paul's, London. Harris states that he died in London, on his return from Rome, without ever seeing his bishopric, about the middle of April, 1258. See his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 606.

^a *The monk*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this entry is rendered: "A. D. 1258. The munck O'Cuirnyn died in Christ."

^b *Kilsesin*.—See note under the year 1253. The place is now called Cill tSeipin in Irish, and anglicised Kiltashin. The Irish word cúipr, which seems to have been borrowed from the English *court*, is now used to denote any large square house with many windows, without any regard to the dignity or title of the occupier.

^c *Loch-Beathach*, i. e. Birch Lake.—This lake

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1258.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-eight.

Abraham O'Conallan, Archbishop of Armagh, received a Pallium from the Court of Rome, in which he said Mass, at Armagh, on the 2nd day of the month of June.

Walter de Salerna, Archbishop of Tuam, and Great Dean² of London, died in England, having been elected to those dignities in the preceding year by the King of England.

Tomaltagh O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, was elected Archbishop of Tuam.

Gilchreest O'Carman, Deacon of Elphin, died.

The monk^a O'Curnin, a pious sage, died.

Matthew, son of Gillaroe O'Rodiv, i. e. the Master [Professor], died.

The Bishop's palace at Elphin, and the palace of Kilsesin^b, were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

O'Donnell (Godfrey) had now, for the space of a year, after having fought the battle of Creadran, been lying on his death-bed [in an island] in Loch-Beathach^c. When O'Neill [i. e. Brian] obtained intelligence of this, he collected his forces together for the purpose of marching into Tirconnell, and sent messengers to O'Donnell to demand hostages, pledges, and submission, from the Kinel-Connell, as they had no capable chieftain since [the disabling of] Godfrey. When the messengers delivered their message to O'Donnell, they returned back with all the speed they could exert.

O'Donnell ordered the Kinel-Connell to assemble from all quarters and come to him; and after they had assembled at the summons of their lord, he ordered them, as he was not able to march with them, to make for him the bier^d wherein his body would finally be borne, and to place him in it, and carry him in the midst of his people. He told them to exert their bravery, as he himself was among them, and not to suffer the might of their enemies to pre-

still retains this name, which is anglicised Lough Beagh and Lough Veagh. It is situated near the village of Church-Hill, in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

^d Bier, ápac.—The word used in the modern language to denote bier is cpócap. The word apac is thus explained by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words: "Ápac .i. cpócap. Im ápac .i. fa cpócap."

Rangattur, pompa an tuét rin ina ríimim la forcongra a ttiḡfina hi cooinne rloigh í neill co tarpla an dá rluaiḡ aghaid in aghaid imon abainn diantó ainm Suileach. Ro ionnpaighriot a éle gan coicill do cairdís no do coimrallur gur meabaid for an rluaiḡ níosanach tar anair, gur fácc-battar daoine iomda, eic, 7 eadla aibhle. Acc tiontuoh don tfluaiḡ conallach on maíom ro lúcead an tárach i mboi ó domnaill ar rriabrlige na congála gonadh ann do deachaid a ainim ar do ḡaib epó na ngon, 7 na cepecht do raíad fair hi ceath eiríorain, 7 ní bó bá r ar miodlaéur an bá r hirin aét iar mbríth buada gach tan for a bioðbaðabh.

O ro clor tra la hua néill écc í domnaill ro éur teéta doiríor hi cefno éonallach do éungíoh ḡiall 7 umla forpa. Báttar cenél cconuill a ccomairle aga rccrúad cío do ḡenḡar rriur rin, no cia toíreac díb rín da ttiubpattar umla, no aivde uair na bai ttiḡfina eiríalta oca opo écc ḡorpaí. Dia mbattar for na hiompaitib rin at connattar Domnaill occ mac domnaill móir í domnaill eua a halbain ina macaíh écc aivíadh in aír a oét mbliadh nDécc, 7 do raírat cenel cconuill a cefnur dó ro cedóir. Dlíthbir ón ar dob eiríde a rplait dílsí dionḡmala buídhín, 7 o ro aipníríot cenél cconuill an taitíre rin do bírtar teéta í neill éua (doromh) ba forail lairpiumh, 7 ba fairbriḡh innrin. Conad ann do raídh an tgrínbríatár aipríre rria ran ḡaoiðilec nalbanaigh boi occa acc aḡallain na tteétað .i. ḡo mbíadh a domnaí rín aḡ gach rí. Ba raíail do éurur tuatáil tétmar tar muir anall a halbain iar nólḡenn traopclann Éreann la haíthechtuaatáibh an turur rin domnaill oic a halbain a líet

^e *Suileach*, now the River Swilly, which discharges itself into Lough Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

^f *Street of Congbail*, now Conwal, near Letterkenny, where there was anciently a monastery and village; but there are no ruins now to be seen at the place, except the walls of an old church of small dimensions. There is a tradition that the village was destroyed by an accidental fire first kindled by a cat, after which it was never rebuilt; but that the town of Letterkenny soon after supplied its place.

^g *Donnell Oge*.—According to a marginal note

in the handwriting of Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, this Donnell Oge was the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, by a daughter of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught. Though the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise state that all the northern chiefs submitted to O'Neill at Cael-Uisce, it is more probable that this youthful chief did not; for though he was inaugurated about the same time, by the consent of O'Neill, it does not appear that any individual of the Kinel-Conuell race assisted O'Neill in the unfortunate battle of Down, in 1260. This jealousy and emulation between the two great

vail over them. They then, by order of their lord, proceeded on their march against O'Neill's army; and the two armies met face to face, at the river called Suileach^e. They attacked each other, without regard to friendship or kindred, until the Tyronian army was discomfited and driven back, leaving behind them many men, horses, and a great quantity of valuable property. On the return of the Tirconnelian army from this victory, the bier on which O'Donnell was carried was laid down in the street of Congbhail^f, and here his soul departed, from the venom of the scars and wounds which he had received in the battle of Creadran. This was not death in cowardice, but the death of a hero, who had at all times triumphed over his enemies.

When O'Neill heard of the death of O'Donnell, he again sent messengers to the Kinel-Connell, to demand hostages and submission from them. Hereupon the Kinel-Connell held a council, to deliberate on what they should do, and as to which of their own (petty) chiefs they would yield submission and obedience, as they had no certain lord since Godfrey died. Whilst they were engaged in such speeches, they saw approaching Donnell Oge^g, the son of Donnell More O'Donnell, a valiant youth, then eighteen years of age, who had arrived from Scotland, and the Kinel-Connell immediately conferred the chieftainship upon him. This they lawfully did, as he was their own legitimate and worthy lord. When the Kinel-Connell told him of the message which the emissaries of O'Neill had brought them, he deemed it extravagant and exorbitant^h. It was on this occasion he repeated the celebrated proverb, in the Albanian Gaelic, in which he conferred with the emissaries, namely, "That every man should have his own world." Similar to the coming of Tuathal Teachtmhar over the sea from Scotland, after the extirpation of the royal race of Ireland by the Attacotsⁱ, was this coming of Donnell Oge, to consolidate the

racés of Owen and Connell finally wrought the destruction of the chieftains of Ulster, as is quite evident from various passages in these Annals.

^h *Extravagant and exorbitant*, *ba popaíl lair-umh 7 ba fapbriú iníon*. The Irish word *popaíl* is explained "*iomarcadh*," i. e. excess, too much, by O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, and the word *fapbriú* is nearly synonymous with it, and is explained "excess" in

O'Reilly's Dictionary, and used in that sense by the Four Masters at this year 1573. What the annalists mean is, that the young chieftain, who had been fostered and educated in Scotland, thought the demands of O'Neill extravagant and extravagant.

ⁱ *Attacots*, *anthecheúacáib*, i. e. the plebeian tribes.—These are said to have been tribes of the Firbolgs, who murdered the monarch Fiacha

le hionuam nairdriḡhe, le tátucchaḡ tuat, 7 le corḡam a cḡiche fḡin ap
cḡoicḡpḡoḡabh on lḡ in pḡo hoirḡneat é i tḡicḡḡinur ḡur an laithe pḡo ḡeoirḡh
a pḡuar a oideat.

Μainerḡir claiḡa i Laiḡmḡ in eppḡobḡoḡeḡt cille ḡara ḡo tḡḡbail ḡo
bḡaiḡrḡb .S. pḡanḡeip.

Sloicḡeat mḡr la haḡḡ mac pḡoḡlḡmḡḡ, 7 la tatḡ ḡa mbḡian hi cḡoimne
ḡḡian uí neill ḡo caoluirḡce ḡo tḡucḡrat na maiḡe pḡn lḡḡ ap lḡḡ cḡinur ḡo
ḡḡian ḡa neill pḡo ḡaoḡḡelaiḡ iar nḡḡam pḡoḡa ḡoḡḡ pḡ poile. ḡraiḡḡe
Aḡḡa uí cḡoḡḡaiḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ pḡ cḡmall, 7 bḡaiḡḡe mḡnḡipe pḡiḡillḡ 7 ḡa
mbḡiáin ó cḡhanur ḡo ḡḡim claiḡ ḡAḡḡ mac Pḡoḡlḡmḡḡ mar an cḡḡḡna.

Mac Somairḡe ḡo tḡeḡ hi loingḡr tḡmcell Connaḡḡ a hinḡibh ḡall ḡo

Finola, and all the kings and nobles of the royal Milesian blood in the second century. The Queen of Ireland, who was then pregnant, fled from the general massacre into Scotland, where she brought forth a son, named Tuathal, who afterwards returned to Ireland, conquered the plebeians, and restored the Milesian chieftains to their territories; after which he was elected monarch, and his subjects swore by the sun and moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they and their posterity would be obedient to him and his royal issue for ever.

^j *Claena*, now Clane, a fair-town in the county of Kildare, about fifteen miles from Dublin.

^k *Cael Uisce*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster it is remarked, *inter lineas*, that this place was at Lec Ui Mhaoldoraighe, which is unquestionably the place now called Belleek, on the Erne, to the east of Ballyshannon.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1200, p. 125.

^l *Brian O'Neill*.—The account of this meeting of the Irish chieftains at Cael-Uisce is also given in the Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1258; but it is entered in the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1252, in which a different account of the

meeting is given. In these authorities (if, indeed, they can be so called), it is stated, that a meeting of the Irish chieftains took place at Cael-Uisce, at the extremity of Lough Erne, for the purpose of electing a king over the Irish, to suppress the usurpation of the English; that Teige, the son of Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, sent one hundred horses over the river to be presented to O'Neill as wages of subsidy, but that O'Neill rejected the offer, and sent them back, with two hundred others, with their harnesses and with golden bits, to be presented to O'Brien as an earnest of the subordination and obedience due by him to O'Neill; that O'Brien sent them back again, and the result was, that the meeting broke up without electing a king or chief prince. Dr. O'Brien receives all this as authentic in his History of the House of O'Brien, published in Vallancey's *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, and states that Teige Cael Uisce O'Brien died in the year 1255. But it is quite evident, from the concurrence of the older annals, that this meeting took place in the year 1258, and that Teige O'Brien lived till the year 1259, under which year his death is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It will, however, be readily believed from the older annals, that the chiefs of Connaught and Ulster

monarchy, to cement territories, and to defend his own country against foreigners, from the day on which he was installed in the lordship until the day of his death.

The monastery of Claena^l, in Leinster, in the diocese of Kildare, was founded for Franciscan Friars.

A great host was led by Hugh, son of Felim, and Teige O'Brien, to meet Brian O'Neill, at Cael-Uisce^k. The aforesaid chieftains, with one accord, conferred the sovereignty over the Irish on Brian O'Neill^l, after having made peace with each other; for the observance of which agreement the hostages of Hugh O'Connor were delivered up to him, and the hostages of Muintir-Reilly, and of all the Hy-Briuin^m, from Kells to Drumcliff.

Mac Sorleyⁿ sailed with a fleet from the Insi Gall [Hebrides] around

submitted to Brian O'Neill on this occasion, and rendered him hostages. The passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, with which the more accurate Annals of Ulster agree: "A. D. 1258. Hugh mac Felym [O'Connor] and Teige O'Bryen had a meeting with Bryen O'Neale, at the Castle of Koylusk, where peace was concluded between them, and" [they] "agreed that Bryan O'Neal shou'd be King of the Irish of Ireland" [εὐαδὺν καὶ ματὶ πῖν υἱε ἀποεάννυρ δὲ Ὀρίαν Ο' Νεῖλλ, *Ann. Ult.*], "whereupon Hugh mac Ffelym yealded Hostages to Bryan; also the chiefest of the Bryans [Hy-Briuin] and Montyr-Kellys, from Kelles to Dromkliew, yealded hostages to Hugh O'Connor." The Annals of Ulster add, that Donnell O'Donnell was inaugurated chief of Tirconnell on this occasion, and that all the Kinel-Connell rendered him hostages. This being the older account of this meeting at Cael-Uisce, it may be fairly asked whether the story about Teige Cael-Uisce O'Brien having attended a meeting here six years earlier, and the account of his refusing to acknowledge the superiority of O'Neill, may not have had its origin in the wild and creative fancy of John, the son of Rory Magrath, chief historiographer of Tho-

mond, who wrote the *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, or Triumphs of Turlough O'Brien, in the year 1459. It is a very strange fact that neither Leland nor Moore, the ablest writers of the history of Ireland, should have noticed this attempt of the Irish chieftains to unite against the English. O'Neill fought soon after, at the head of the chiefs of the north and west of Ireland, with all the valour and desperation of his royal ancestors; but, being inferior to his enemies in military accoutrements and discipline, he and his people were cut off with dreadful slaughter, and none of the O'Neills ever after acquired any thing like the monarchy of Ireland.

^m *Hy-Briuin*, i. e. the Hy-Briuin Breifne.—These were the O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and their correlatives,

ⁿ *Mac Sorley*.—This passage is thus given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1258. Mac Sowarle brought a great fleet with him from the Islands of Scotland, went about Ireland of the West, where they robbed a Marchant's shipp of all the goods therein, as wine, eloath, brass, and Irons. Jordan de Exetra, then Sheriff of Connought, pursued him at seas with a great Fleet of English-

rainice Conmaicne mara gur gaburtair long éndaiḡe annrín go nḡrḡa a hfoail eidiḡr fíon, édach, umá, ḡ iarn. Siurḡán dextep Sippam connachte do lḡmáin mic Somairle gur an ailén in ro airḡ, ḡ a longá for a nang-cairibh ina ccomfoccur. Feacáir iomaircecc fctopra, marbḡair Siurḡtan ro éédoiḡ, ḡ Piarur accabairḡ Rídepe dia muintir, ḡ rocaide cenmoctátróm. Mac Somairle gona muintir do tillead doiriḡir go haiḡearách edalach go rainice a éir búdein.

Domnall mac Concoḡair mic tḡearnain uí ruairc baos i mbriagḡḡnur tar cḡn a aḡair ag fíḡlmiḡ ó concḡair, ḡ ḡa mac (.i. Aḡḡ) do léccan amach doibh, ḡ tḡḡrḡnur na bḡeipne do tabairt dḡ a mionaḡ a aḡair.

Macraith macc tḡearnain toipeac tellaiḡ dunchadā do marbāḡ la domnall mac concḡair uí ruairc. ḡḡaid connacḡaiḡ, ḡ fḡir bḡeipne go coitḡionn a tḡḡrḡnur do domnall annrín, ḡ marbaitt teallach dunchadā a ḡḡḡbraḡair, caḡal mac Concoḡair. Tuccad tḡearnur ua mbriuin iarrín do Aḡt mac caḡail riabaiḡ uí ruairc, .i. o Shiaḡ rḡir.

ḡrian macc rampaḡáin tḡearna ḡeallaiḡ eachḡac do marbāḡ la conacḡoib.

Amḡlaoib mac Aḡt uí ruairc tḡearna bḡeipne o rḡiaḡ rḡar décc.

Tomar ó bḡir décc.

Aḡḡḡal ó concḡair mac comarba comain decc.

Coccaḡ mor etir ḡallaiḡ ḡ concḡair ua bḡrian dár loircead arḡraḡain, cill colḡan, arḡanna, ḡ Spaoḡailte iomḡa oile.

Comne etir ḡallaiḡ, ḡ ḡaoidealaiḡ Eḡeann in eccmar fḡḡlmiḡ uí Concoḡair, ḡ rḡch do denamh eattopra.

men. Mac Sowarle did land upon an Island in the Seas, and did putt his Shippes at Anchor, and seeing the Sheriff with his people make towards them, Mac Sowarle gyrted himself with his armour and harness of steel, and so did all the companie that were with him out of hand; whereupon the Sheriff landed on the Island, where he was well served by Mac Sowarle. The Sheriff himself was instantly killed, with Sir Pyers Caward, a worthy knight, with many others. The English, after receiving this great loss, returned, and Mac Sowarle also returned,

with the happy success of a ritch booty, to his own Contrey."

° *Conmaicne-mara*, i. e. the maritime Conmaicne, now the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway. The name of this ancient territory is yet preserved, but shortened to Connamara.

p *Mac Tiernan*, now generally anglicised Kernan. This family of Tealach Dunchadha, or Tullyhunco, in Breifny, are to be distinguished from the Mac Tiernans of the county of Roscommon, who are a branch of the O'Conors, and de-

Connaught, and at length put in at Conmaicne-mara^o, where he took a merchant ship, and plundered it of its wine, cloth, copper, and iron. Jordan de Exeter, Sheriff of Connaught, pursued Mac Sorley to the island on which he was stopping, with his ships at anchor near it. An engagement took place between them, in which Jordan was at once killed, as was also Pierce Agabard, a knight of his people. Mac Sorley and his people returned exultingly and enriched, and reached their own country [in safety].

Donnell, son of Conor, the son of Tiernan O'Rourke, who was until now detained in prison for his father, by Felim O'Conor and his son Hugh, was set at liberty by them; and the lordship of Breifny was given to him, in the place of his father.

Magrath Mac Tiernan^p, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, was slain by Donnell, son of Conor O'Rourke. The Connacians, and the men of Breifny in general, upon this took the lordship from Donnell, and the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha slew his brother, Cathal, son of Conor. After this the lordship of Hy-Briuin, from the mountain eastwards^q, was conferred upon Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke.

O'Brian Magauran, Chief of Tealach Eachdhach^r, was slain by the Connacians.

Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, from the mountain westwards, died.

Thomas O'Beirne died.

Ardgal O'Conor, son of the Coarb of Coman, died.

A great war [broke out] between the English and Conor O'Brien, during which were burned Ardrahen^s, Kilcolgan^t, and many street-towns, and much corn.

A conference took place between the English of Ireland and the Irish, in the absence of Felim O'Conor, and a peace was concluded between them.

scend from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Mioghara, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^q *Mountain eastwards*.—By “the mountain” is here meant the range of Slieve-an-ierin. Breifny from the mountain eastwards, means the county of Cavan; and Breifny from the mountain westwards, means the county of Leitrim.

^r *Teallach Eachdhach*, now the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan, in which the Magaurans, or Magoverns, are still very numerous.

^s *Ardrahen*, a fair-town in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.

^t *Kilcolgan*, a well-known place on the bay of Galway, in the same barony and county.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1259.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred fifty-nine.

Cormac O'Luimlin, Bishop of Clonfert-Brendan, and the most illustrious man in Ireland for wisdom, died, a holy senior, of great age.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, who was son of Melaghlin O'Conor, returned from Rome, after having been consecrated Archbishop of Tuam at the Pope's court, bringing with him a pallium and great benefits^u for the Church.

Gillacam Mac Gillakieran, a man eminent in literature and poetry, died.

Hugh O'Conor gave the place [seat] of Auliffe, son of Art, to Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, and made a prisoner of Art, son of Cathal Reagh, after he had removed Auliffe from his residence.

Hugh O'Conor went to Derry-Columbkille, to espouse the daughter of Dugald Mac Sorley [Mac Donnell].

Cathal Mac Consnamha, Chief of Muintir-Kenny [in the county of Leitrim], was blinded by Hugh O'Conor; the hostages of Donnell O'Rourke, namely, Niall, son of Donough, and Brian, son of Niall [O'Rourke], and all the other hostages of the Hy-Briuin, were also blinded by him.

Hugh O'Conor and Brian O'Neill held a conference at Devenish^w, in Lough Erne.

Hugh O'Conor made peace with Donnell O'Rourke, and afterwards gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Taichleach Mac Dermot died.

Miles Mac Costello died.

Hugh O'Conor made a prisoner of Gilbert Mac Costello, and ravaged all Sliabh-Lugha^x. Gilbert delivered up his own three sons prisoners in the place of himself, upon which Hugh O'Conor liberated him.

Teige O'Brien, Roydamna [heir presumptive] of Munster, died.

Siry O'Boyle^y was slain by his own tribe.

the year 563, but, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 570. The ruins of an ancient church and of an abbey of the fifteenth century, and a beautiful round tower in good preservation, are still to be seen on this island.

^x *Sliabh-Lugha*, a mountain district in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ¹, under the year 1206, p. 150.

^y *Siry O'Boyle*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this entry is rendered

Ο δοῖνναῖλ (δοῖνναῖλ οcc) δο τιονολ πλοῖcch λανῖοιρ ιν αοιν ιοναδ, γ α ὀολ ι τῑρῑ Εογαν. Αοδ buῖde ὀ neill δο ἑῑῑτ πlocch ele ινα ῑοιinne. Αη τῑρ uile δο milleaδ leo, γ α ἡδολ αρῑῑde ιν οῑρῑαλλαῖbh ῑo πο ῑαλλαδ δοῖb ῑach ιοναδῑ ιναρ ῑαḃῑραττ ῑo ποαδῑ δοῖbh ινα ϑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ.

ῑeḃῑῑῑḃ uα tuαthail τῑῑῑαρῑa Sil Muῑῑeαδaῑῑ ὀδ ῑcc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΟ, 1260.

Αοῑρ Cῑοῑο, ῑῑle, ὀα ῑῑḃ, Seapccarττ.

Cῑοῑαοῑ uα ḃῑῑη πῑῑῑῑ cille ῑοῑῑe δο ῑcc.

ῑaοῑῑῑῑῑnῑn uα ῑῑτῑῑῑῑen δο ῑcc.

ῑῑαḃa epῑuicc δο ῑαḃaῑῑτ δο cοῑaῑῑba ῑαττῑaῑcc αρ ῑaοῑῑῑeαclainn uα Concoḃaῑῑ aῑ ḃun ḃealῑan.

Cατ ḃῑoma ḃῑῑῑcc aῑ ḃῑn ὀa ῑῑῑῑῑaῑῑr δο ῑαḃaῑῑτ ῑa ḃῑῑan uα nell γ ῑa ḃaῑḃ uα cconcoḃaῑῑr δο ῑallaῖb tuαῑῑccῑῑτ Eῑῑeann, ḃu ι τῑoῑῑῑαḃaῑ ῑoḃaῑḃe

thus: "Syry O'Boyle killed by his own brothers."

^a *Hugh Boy O'Neill*, i. e. Hugh the Yellow.—This is the ancestor of the O'Neills of Clannaboy, or race of Hugh Boy, who shortly after this period acquired a new territory for themselves, in the counties of Down and Antrim. Davies and Leland seem to think that these territories were not wrested from the English settlers till after the murder of the Earl of Ulster, in the year 1333.—See Leland's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 296, b. 2, ch. 4.

^a *Sil-Muireadhaigh*.—Charles O'Connor writes, or ui, *inter lineas*. The prefix Sil is here a mistake for Ui, or Hy, as the O'Tuathails, or O'Tooles, were always called Ui Muireadhaigh, to be distinguished from the Sil-Muireadhaigh, which was the tribe name of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives. The Hy-Muireadhaigh were originally located along the River Barrow, in the present county of Kildare, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh in the present county

of Roscommon.—See note ^e, under the year 1180, pp. 51–54, and note ^m, under the year 1174, p. 12.

^b Under this year (1259) the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record, that the castles of Dunnamark, Dunnagall, Dundeady, Rathbarry, Innisonan, and Caislen an Uabhair, were burned upon the English of Desmond, by Fineen Reanna Roin, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy.

^c *Kilmore*.—From the name O'Beirne it is quite evident that this was the church of Kilmore near the Shannon, for O'Beirne's country was the district lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *O'Meehin*.—He was evidently O'Meehin of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

^e *Melaghlin O'Connor*.—He was Bishop of Elphin. See Ware's Bishops, by Harris, p. 629, where he is called "Milo, or Melaghlin, MacThady O'Connor, Archdeacon of Clonmacnoise."

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a very numerous army, and marched into Tyrone. Hugh Boy O'Neill^z came with another army to meet him, and all the country was burned by them. They went from thence into Oriel, and hostages were given up to them in every place through which they passed, until their return.

Felim O'Tuathail, Lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh^a [Omurethi], died^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1260.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty.

Kenny O'Beirne, Prior of Kilmore, died^c.

Mael-Finnen O'Meehin^d died.

The dignity of bishop was conferred, by the Coarb of St. Patrick, upon Melaghlin O'Conor^e, at Dundalk.

The battle of Druim-dearg^f, near Dun-da-leath-ghlas [Downpatrick] was fought by Brien O'Neill and Hugh O'Conor, against the English of the North of Ireland. In this battle many of the Irish chieftains were slain, viz. Brian

He was consecrated by Abraham O'Conallan.

^f *The battle of Druim dearg*, i. e. of the Red Hill or Ridge.—Sir Richard Cox, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, states that this battle was fought in the streets of Down. His words are: “*Stephen de long Espee*, Lord Justice (some call him Earl of Salisbury, and *Burlace* styles him Earl of *Ulster*; but I think there is no ground for either of the Titles), he encountered *O'Neale*, and slew him and three hundred and fifty-two Irishmen in the streets of Down; but not long after the Lord Justice was betrayed and murdered by his own people.” Dr. Hanmer notices this battle under the year 1258, and Cox, Grace, and others, under 1259; but the Annals of Ulster, and those of Kilronan, Connaught, and Clonmacnoise, notice it under the year 1260. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen it is entered under the year 1258, and it is stated that it was fought on Sunday, and that

O'Neill's head was sent to England. There is yet extant a poem composed by Gilla Brighde Mac Con Midhe (Mac Namee), in lamentation of Brian O'Neill and the other chieftains who were killed in this battle. In this poem Mac Namee, the bard of O'Neill, states, that the head of O'Neill, King of Tara, was sent to London to the King of England, and that the Irish fought at a great disadvantage, being dressed in satin shirts only, while their English antagonists were protected with shirts of mail.

Na goill ó lunuin a le,
Na pubaill ó Popclairge,
Taguio na mbpóm gealglair guirm,
Na neanglair óir ip iaruinn.

Zeazpom do éuadap ra éaz,
Goill agur gaioil teampac;
Léinte caoinpjoill ap éloinn cumn,
Goill ionna naonbpoim iaruinn.

do maírib̃ gaoidel, .i. brian ó nell uachtorán Eirínn, domnall ó cairpe, diarmaid mácc lachloinn, Maḡnur ua catáin, Cian ua hinnerḡe, donnplebe mág cana, concobor ó duibdoirna ḡ a mac, .i. aod̃, aod̃ ua catáin, Muircḡitac̃ ua catáin, amlaoib̃ ua ḡairmleadhac̃, cuulaod̃ ó hanluain, ḡ mall ó hanluain. Áct chfna do maḡbaod̃ cuicc pḡr décc do maírib̃ muinnḡipe catáin ar an laḡhair pḡn. Torḡpador dḡong do maírib̃ Connaḡt ann beór, .i. ḡiollu cḡorod̃ mac concobair mic corbmaic mic tomaltac̃ ḡicḡḡḡna maḡe luḡḡ, Catál mac ḡicḡḡḡnán ui Concobair, Maolpuanaid̃ mac donnḡaid̃, Catál mac donnḡaid̃, mic muircḡitac̃, aod̃ mac muircḡitac̃ pḡn, Taod̃ mac catáil mic bḡiaín ui maolpuanaid̃, diarmaid mac taod̃ mic muircḡaid̃ mic tomaltac̃ ui maolpuanaid̃, Concobor mac ḡiollu appaí, Taod̃ mac cén uí ḡaod̃ra, ḡiollu bḡiaḡ ua cuinn, Cairḡolur mac an eḡruicc uí muircḡaid̃ ḡ Sochaide mḡr duairib̃ ḡ danuairib̃ ḡaoidel inmaile pḡí.

Sloicḡḡd̃ la mac uilliam búpc do com peḡlimiḡ ui Concobair do paḡḡḡ ḡoro mḡer an tír pḡime ḡo pḡacht Ror comám. Nochḡ lamartair dulpeac̃a pḡn pḡor uair boí peḡlimiḡ ḡ a mac, .i. aod̃ na ḡall pe a nuḡt ip na tuataib̃, ḡ ba Connaḡt ar a ccul ip in dḡḡḡeib̃ conaod̃ í comairle do pḡḡḡat da ḡac̃ taoid̃ Síḡ do ḡḡḡḡ pḡḡoile. Do ḡníao pamlaid̃. Iompaíod̃ mac uilliam ina pḡḡeḡ ar a haḡḡle.

"The Galls from London thither,
The hosts from Waterford,
Came in a bright green body,
In gold and iron armour.

"Unequal they entered the battle,
The Galls and the Irish of Tara;
Fair satin shirts on the race of Con,
The Galls in one mass of iron."

He lauds the hospitality, and laments the loss of Brian, King of Tara, in bardic eloquence; bewails the misfortunes of the Irish in losing him; enumerates the chiefs of the Kinel-Owen who fell along with him, among whom he mentions Manus O'Kane as the greatest loss next after the King himself. He preserves the date in the following quatrain, from which it is probable the Four Masters, and some of the older

annalists, draw their date of 1260; but they must have had more authorities than this poem, as they have enumerated several chieftains who fell in this battle, not noticed in the poem.

Trí ficíó deug bliadain bán,
Míle o ḡem éḡorod̃ ḡo comḡlán,
ḡur éuit ran pḡaod̃ ḡorm úḡḡḡḡ
brian a long dun-da-leathḡḡḡ.

"Thirteen times twenty years exact,
And one thousand from the birth of Christ,
Until fell Brian on the rich green land
At the fortress of Dun-da-leath-glas."

Mac Namee observes, in a tone of grief and despondency, that all the former victories of the Kinel-Owen were more than counterbalanced by their defeat on this occasion.

O'Neill, the Chief of Ireland^g; Donnell O'Cairre; Dermot Mac Loughlin; Manus O'Kane; Kian O'Henery; Donslevy Mac Cann; Conor O'Duvdirma, and his son Hugh; Hugh O'Kane; Murtough O'Kane; Auliffe O'Gormly; Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon; and Niall O'Hanlon. In a word, fifteen of the chiefs^h of the family of O'Kane were slain on the field. Some of the chiefs of Connaught also fell there, namely, Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot], Lord of Moylurg; Cathal, son of Tiernan O'Conor; Mulrony Mac Donough; Cathal, son of Donough, the son of Murtough; Hugh, son of Murtough Finn; Teige, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Mulrony; Dermot, son of Teige, son of Murray, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony; Conor Mac Gilla-Arraith; Teige, son of Kian O'Gara; Gillabarry O'Quin; Carolus, son of the Bishopⁱ O'Murray; and many others, both of the Irish nobility and the plebeians.

An army was led by Mac William Burke against Felim O'Conor, and he plundered the country before him, until he reached Roscommon. He dared not, however, pass down beyond this, because Felim and his son Hugh na nGall were near him in the Tuathas, and the cows of Connaught were behind them^k in the wilderness^l; so that they came to a resolution, on both sides, to make peace with each other. Accordingly they did so, and then Mac William returned home.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this battle is called the battle of Downe Daleglass, and it is stated that "Brian O'Neill is since called Bryan Catha in Duin, which is as much as to say in English, Bryan of the Battle of Downe." Manus O'Kane and other chiefs who fell in this battle are also called "Catha an Duin," i. e. "of the Battle of Down," in the pedigree of their descendants in all the Irish genealogical books.

^g *Chief of Ireland*, *uac̃ap̃an hepeann*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is interpreted, "Bryan O'Neale, named the King of the Irish of Ireland." He is evidently so called by the annalists, because at the meeting held at Cael Uisce in 1258, the greater part of the Irish chiefs consented to submit to him as their chief leader.

^h *Fifteen of the chiefs*.—This is rendered, "fifteen of the best of the O'Cahans were slain at that present," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; and "fifteen of the chiefest of the Family of the O'Kaghans" in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise.

ⁱ *Son of the bishop*, *mac an erbuig, &c.*—In Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered: "Charles, the Bushopp O'Mory's son, with many others of the Noble and Ignoble sort."

^k *Behind them*, *ap ccúil*.—This phrase generally means under their protection.

^l *In the wilderness*, i. e. in the wilderness of Kinel-Dofa, or O'Hanly's country, in the east of the county of Roscommon. The church of Kilbarry, anciently called Cluain Coirpthe, was in this wilderness.

Sluaicche¹ la mac muirir i ttauathmáin do raigíó Concobair uí brian, go ttapla ua brian i ccoill bñríán ḡ ttonol ma tinceal do maítib a muinire ara cionnrom. Maíótsi for gallaib riu fo cídóir ḡ marbétar dauit pñindercar Ríóire roinñetmar eppíde, an failgeac, Peairín aipbraéain, Tomar baróir, ḡ Sochaíde nach aipmítsi díob.

Mañnur mac aóda mecc oipeachtaiḡ do marbáð la domnall ua pplaithim.

Lochlann mac amlaioib mic aipte uí Ruairc ḡ ticchñínán a dñbbráear do marbáð daóð ua Concobair iar na ttoirberc dó la domnall mac nell mic Congalaḡ uí Ruairc.

Domnall mac Concobair mic ticchñínán uí Ruairc do marbáð la teal-lach ndúncáda i meabail ḡ Muirceartaac a deapbraéair do marbáð daóð ua Concobair iar rin. Aipte beacc mac aipte uí Ruairc do marbáð daóð ua Concobair beop.

Taóḡ dub mac nell mic Congalaḡ do marbáð la maolpreaclann mac amlaioib mic aipte.

Creaac mór la haóð ua cconcobair for tuait raéa dáir marbáð Concobair mac bñanain toireac copc achlann, Muirceñitaac ó maonaiḡ, mac bñain uí allamain ḡ Sochaíde archñna.

Creaac do dñam do mac muirir ar ua ndomnall. Oronḡ do muinir uí domnall do bñiteh oppa i mbeannan bñechmoḡe. Oñm do loḡccac ḡ do marbáð léó díob.

Creaac aóbal do dñam dua domnall ar mac muirir ḡur aipccñtar cairppe uile.

Longopre Concobair uí ceallaiḡ do loḡccac la muinir aóda uí Concobair.

¹ *Mac Maurice*.—This was the celebrated Sir Gerald Sugagh Fitzgerald, who died soon after.

² *Coill-Bearain*, now Kilbarran, in the parish of Feakle, barony of Upper Tulla, county of Clare.

³ *The Failgeach*.—He was the head of a Welsh sept called Clann an Fhailghe then in Ireland, but the Editor has not been able to determine their location.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 325, note ^f, where it is shewn, that Clann an Fhailghe were a Welsh tribe. Under the year 1316, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of this sept:

“A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sons of Failge, killed Richard himself” [i. e. their chieftain], “and made a great slaughter of his people.”

An army was led by Mac Maurice^m into Thomond, to attack Conor O'Brien. O'Brien, attended by the chiefs of his people, met him at Coill-Bearain^a; and the English were defeated at once, with the loss of David Prendergast, a most puissant knight; the Failgeach^o; the parson of Ardrahin, Thomas Barrott; and others not mentioned.

Manus, the son of Hugh Mageraghty, was slain by Donnell O'Flahiff^p.

Loughlin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and Tiernan his brother, were slain by Hugh O'Conor, after they had been delivered up to him by Donnell, son of Niall, the son of Congalach O'Rourke.

Donnell, son of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Rourke, was treacherously slain by the inhabitants of Tealach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco]; and Murtough, his brother, was afterwards slain by Hugh O'Conor. Art Beg, son of Art O'Rourke, was also slain by Hugh O'Conor.

Teige Duff, son of Niall, the son of Congalach, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Auliffe, who was son of Art (O'Rourke).

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Conor in Tuath-ratha^q; on which occasion Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corc-Achlann, Murtough O'Maeny, the son of Brian O'Fallon, and many others, were slain.

A depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Donnell. A party of O'Donnell's men overtook them (i.e. the plunderers) at Beannan Breacmhoighe^r, and burned and killed some of them.

A great depredation was committed on Fitzmaurice by O'Donnell, who plundered the whole of Carbury.

The garrison of Conor O'Kelly was burned by the people of Hugh O'Conor.

^p *O'Flahiff*, *ua flauéim*.—This name is now pronounced as if written O'flauéim, and anglicised Lahiff. This family is now respectable in the neighbourhood of Gort, in the south of the county of Galway.

^q *Tuath-ratha*, now anglicised Tooraah, in the north-west of the county of Fermanagh. Hugh O'Conor went on this occasion to plunder O'Flanagan, Chief of Tooraan. All the persons mentioned as having been slain were of his own followers.

^r *Beannan Breacmhoighe*, i. e. the hill of Breachmhagh. There are several places in the county of Donegal called Breachmhagh; the place here referred to is probably the townland of Breachmhagh, Anglice Breaghwy, in the parish of Conwal, in the barony of Raphoe.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheet 45. There is a remarkable hill called Binnion in the parish of Taughboyne, in the same barony; but it is the place called beinnín in these Annals at the year 1557, and not the beannán here referred to.

Σιτρεacc mac ρήλαich do marbāð in átluaín do donncathagh mag oipeachtaiḡ ḡ do tomaltaḡ mag oipeachtaiḡ.

Críchrluaiccheað la hua ndomnaill por cenél neocchain tap eir cata dúin gur hairceað, ḡ gur loirceað uppor cenél neocchain lín don cup rín.

Abraham ua conallain comorba Pátraicc décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1261.

Αοιρ Cριορð, míle, da céð, Seapcca, a haon.

Maolpattraicc ó Scannail erpoc Rata boḡ do toḡa ina airdeppoc in apomaḡa.

Se clíuríḡ décc do maírib clíreac cenél cconail do marbāð la Concobar ua nell ḡ la cenél neoḡain i ndoirce colaim cille im Concobar ua ffríḡil. Concobor ua nell do marbāð fo cfoir tpe miorbailib de ḡ colaim cille le donn ua mbreplén toireac panāð.

Acḡ mac maolreachtlainn ui Concobair do marbāð do maolfabail ua Eðin.

Catal ó heaḡra do marbāð do gallaib ap tarrainḡ mic feorair ḡ coiccrí oile do luíḡrib do marbāð imaille rir i ttempall mor fechin in earr-dara.

. Coccāð mor ḡ uile iomḡa do ḡfnaím ḡfíḡin mac domnaill mecc carḡaiḡ ḡ dá bpaírib ap ḡallaib.

Sluaicchfó mor la cloinn ḡfíailt i ndírmumain do raíḡib mecc carḡaiḡ, .i. fíḡin. Macc carḡaiḡ da mionnraíḡibíom ḡo tpucc maíðm forpa dar marbāð ocht mbaíúin ḡ cuiccrí ríðirfó im ḡfíim ele duairlib gall ir

* Under this year (1260) the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the two passages following, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1260. Carbrey O'Melaghlyn, a worthy prince for manhood, bounty, and many other good parts, was treacherously killed by David Roche in Athboy" [Ballyboy] "in the terri-

tory of Ffearkeall."

"Clarus Mac Moylyn O'Moylechonrie brought the White Cannons of the Order of Premonstra, neer Christmas, from Trinity Island, on Loghke, to Trinity Island on Logh Ogther, in the Brenie, and were there appointed by the Lycense of Cahall O'Reyllie, who granted the place after this manner: *In puram et perpetuam Elimozinam in*

Sitric Mac Shanly was slain at Athlone by Donncahy Mageraghty and Tomaltagh Mageraghty.

A predatory incursion was made by O'Donnell, against the Kinel-Owen, after the battle of Down; and the greater part of Kinel-Owen was plundered and burned by him on that occasion.

Abraham O'Conallan, Coarb of St. Patrick (Archbishop of Armagh), died^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1261.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-one.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Bishop of Raphoe, was elected to the Archbishopric of Armagh.

Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clergy of Kinel-Connell were killed at Derry by Conor O'Neill and the Kinel-Owen, together with Conor O'Fergil^s. Conor O'Neill was slain immediately afterwards by Donn O'Breslen, Chief of Fanad, through the miracles of God and St. Columbkille.

Hugh, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, was slain by Mulfaville O'Heynie.

Cathal O'Hara was slain by the English, by the procurement of Mac Feorais [Birmingham]; and five of the people of Leyny were also killed in the Great Church of Eas dara [Ballysadare].

A great war was waged, and many injuries were inflicted, by Fineen Mac Carthy, son of Donnell Mac Carthy, and his brothers, on the English.

A great army was marched by the Clann-Gerald [Geraldines] into Desmond, to attack Mac Carthy, i. e. Fineen. Mac Carthy attacked and defeated them; and in this contest were slain eight barons and five knights, besides others of

Sancte Trinitatis, et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino qui Monstratenses" [*Permonstratenses*] "*gaudent consimili privilegio cum monachio ita quod ad ullam aliam ordinem transire possent.*"

This passage must have been misplaced by the transcriber, because the death of Clarus is entered under the year 1251.

"John de Verdon came over into Ireland this year."

"Robyn Lawless died on Easterday."

^s *O'Fergil*.—This name, which was that of the hereditary coarbs of Kilmacrenan, is now Anglicised Freel. This passage is given as follows in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1261. The best of the clergy of Tirconnell was killed by Conor O'Nell and Kindred Oen, in Derry-Columbkille, about Conor O'Fergill. Conor O'Nell was killed soon after, through the miracles of Columbkille, by Don O'Breslen, Chief of Fanaght."

in ccliaταῖς rin imaille me Seon mac tomáir 7 rin an mbairrac mór. Diao-
airmíoi a ttoiréair do daoceorrluaḡ gall ir in ccaíorḡail rempraite.

Ringin maḡ capḡtaḡ do marbāḡ la gallaib iar rin, 7 ticchḡmup dḡm-
man do ḡabail da dḡbḡraḡair don áitclḡpeac máḡ capḡtaḡ.

Arḡ mac caḡail riabaiḡ ui Ruairc delúḡ o áoḡ ua conḡḡair, 7 tairḡ
na bḡirne, 7 conmaicne do ḡabairḡ ḡḡmair na bḡirne ḡḡ.

Domnall ua heaḡra do ḡḡm cḡeḡ for cloinn ḡeḡair in dioḡail marbḡta
caḡail ui eaḡra doib 7 ḡaraḡḡi ḡeampall ḡechin ḡup marbḡ ḡeḡin mac
ḡeḡair, 7 an tatecluiḡe tuccurḡair a ḡeampall eaḡḡara ar e baḡíma
ḡḡn aḡ a marbāḡ.

ḡrian ruāḡ ua brian do lorccāḡ 7 do ḡcaileāḡ cairlen uí conaḡḡ 7 po
marbḡ a mboí do ḡaomib ann.

Longḡorḡ aḡḡa uí Concoḡair (aḡ ḡnam ḡḡeḡaiḡ) do lorccāḡ ḡḡairaiḡ
bḡḡḡm.

^a *Battle*.—This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and Multifernan, under the year 1261. It was fought at Callainn Gleanna O'Ruachtain, about five miles eastward of Kenmare, in the parish of Kilgarvan, in the barony of Glenarough, and county of Kerry. There is a much more satisfactory account of this battle given in the Annals of Innisfallen, under the year 1260. Dr. Hanmer has the following notice of it under the same year: "Anno 1260. William Denne was made Lord Justice, in whose time Green Castle, *Arx-Viridis*, was destroyed, and the Carties plaid the Divells in Desmond, where they burned, spoiled, preyed, and slue many an innocent; they became so strong, and prevailed so mightily, that for the space (so it is reported) of twelve yeeres the Desmond durst not put plow in ground in his owne country; at length, through the operation of Satan, a bane of discord was thrown betweene the Carties and the Odriscoles, Odonovaines, Mac Donoch, Mac Mahonna, Mac Swines, and the inhabitants of Muscrie, in so much that by their cruell dissention, they weakened themselves of all sides, that

the Desmond in the end overcame and overtopped them all; but in the beginning of these Garboils, I find that the Carties slue of the Desmonds, John Fitz-Thomas, founder of the Monastery and Convent of Trally, together with Maurice his sonne, eight Barons, fifteen Knights, besides infinite others, at a place called Callan, where they were buried. Mine Authors are Iohn Clinne onely, and the Booke of Houth." —*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, p. 400. The same account of the battle is given in Coxe's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 69, except that the author adds, out of his own head, that the victory was gained "by ambuscade." But Dr. Leland, who had the English and Irish accounts of this battle before him, and who was too high-minded to distort facts or give any details without authority, has come to the conclusion that it was a fair battle; but he should have stated, on the authority of the Annals of Innisfallen, and other documents, that William Denn, the Justiciary, Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, Walter de Riddlesford, the great Baron of Leinster, and Donnell Roe, the son of Cormac Finn

the English nobles, as also John Fitz Thomas and Barry More. Countless numbers of the English common soldiers were also killed in the aforesaid battle^u.

Fineen Mac Carthy was afterwards killed by the English^w, and the lordship of Desmond was assumed by his brother, the Aithcleireach Mac Carthy.

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, made his escape from [the custody of] Hugh O'Connor; and the nobles of Breifny and Conmaicne gave him the lordship of Breifny.

Donnell O'Hara committed a depredation upon the Clann-Feoracs [Berminghams], in revenge for their having slain Cathal O'Hara, and desecrated the church of St. Feichinn: he also killed Sefin Mac Feorais, who while being killed had upon his head the bell^x which he had taken from the church of Ballysadare.

Brian Roc O'Brien burned and demolished Caislein ui Chonaing [Castle Connell], and killed all that were in it.

The Fortress of Hugh O'Connor (at Snamh-in-redaigh^y) was burned by the men of Breifny.

Mac Carthy, with all his Irish followers, assisted the Geraldines against Mac Carthy Reagh and such of the Irish of the Eugenic race as espoused his cause.

After this signal defeat of the English, Fineen Reanna Roin, and the Irish chieftains of South Munster, burned and levelled the castles of Dun Mic-Toman, Duninsi, Dunnagall, Cuan Dore, Dundeady, Dunnaalong, Macroom, Muirgioll, Dunnamark, Dunloe, Killorglin, and the greater part of the castles of Hy-Conaill-Gaura, and killed their English warders.

^w *Killed by the English.*—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, Fineen Reanna Roin Mac Carthy, who was the greatest hero of the Eugenic line of Desmond that appeared since the English Invasion, was killed by Miles Cogan and the De Coureys, at the castle of Rian Roin, or Ringrone, from which was derived his historical cognomen, which he never bore till after his death.

^x *The bell*, that is, Sefin had on his head a blessed bell, which he had taken away from the church of Ballysadare, thinking that O'Hara would not attempt to strike him while he had so sacred a helmet on his head, even though he had obtained it by robbery.

^y *Snamh-in-redaigh.*—This is probably the place now called Druiam Snamha, Anglice Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. Dr. Lanigan supposes (in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 24), that Drumsnave in Leitrim might be the place anciently called Snamh da-en; but we have direct authority to prove that Snamh da-en was the ancient name of that part of the Shannon between Clonmacnoise, in the King's County, and Clonburren, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 5, note ^r; also MS. in Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2, 16, p. 871.

Λορρεαδ̃ cluana ruilionn, .i. longport pedlim ui Concobair.

Τοιρρδεαλβ̃αδ̃ ὅcc mac αοδ̃α ui Concobair do τ̃αβαιρτ̃ φορ αλτραμ̃ δαρτ̃ ὁ ρυαιρ̃c.

Χρεαδ̃ μὀρ̃ λα̃ ἡαδ̃ ὑα̃ Concobair ιρ̃ιν̃ μ̃βρ̃σίρ̃νε̃ co ρ̃αιμ̃ic̃ δ̃ρ̃υιμ̃ λ̃c̃h̃ain. ὀμ̃ρ̃f̃δ̃ do τ̃αβαιρτ̃ αν̃ηρ̃ιν̃ φορ̃ β̃λαιδ̃ ὑα̃ ρ̃λυαζ̃ ζ̃υρ̃ μαρ̃βαδ̃ ρ̃ochaidẽ naρ̃ β̃οιρρ̃υειρ̃c̃ δ̃ιοδ̃.

Αοδ̃ buidẽ ὑα̃ nell̃ διονναρ̃βαδ̃, γ̃ Niall cul̃añac̃ ὁ nell̃ διοιρ̃νεαδ̃ ινα̃ ιοναδ̃.

Niall ὑα̃ ζ̃αιρ̃μ̃λεαδ̃ῃαζ̃ τοιρεαδ̃ ceñel̃ mõaiñ dõ ecc̃.

Μαι̃om̃ μὀρ̃ λα̃ huã νοο̃ι̃ññaill̃ φορ̃ m̃all̃ c̃ul̃añach̃ ὁ̃ ñeill̃ õũ iñ ρ̃õ μαρ̃βαδ̃ γ̃ iñ ρ̃õ ζ̃αβ̃αδ̃ ρ̃oc̃aidẽ dõ m̃aĩt̃ib̃ c̃enel̃ eoζ̃aiñ ρ̃ã m̃ac̃ cãt̃maõil̃ τοιρεαδ̃ c̃enel̃ ρ̃f̃raδ̃ῃαζ̃ cõ noρ̃ũing̃ dõ m̃aĩt̃ib̃h̃ elẽ nach̃ αιρ̃ι̃m̃ẽt̃f̃r̃ ρ̃oñõ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1262.

Αοιρ̃ Cρ̃ιορτ̃, m̃ile, δ̃ã c̃ẽd̃, ρ̃eaρ̃ccaτ̃, αδ̃õ.

Μαο̃λ̃πατ̃τ̃ρ̃αιcc̃ ὁ̃ Sec̃anñail̃ Αιρ̃υερ̃ρ̃oc̃ αρ̃δ̃amãc̃iã dõ ρ̃aδ̃hã ο̃ιρ̃ρ̃ρ̃inõ lẽ pall̃ium̃ (iñ oct̃aũ Eoiñ bãιρτ̃ẽ) iñ Αρ̃õm̃achã.

Μαο̃il̃ρ̃eacl̃õinñ mac̃ τ̃αι̃δ̃cc̃ uĩ concobair̃ eρ̃p̃uc̃ ο̃ilẽρ̃inñ dõ ecc̃.

Σλ̃υα̃ιζ̃eaδ̃ αδ̃baλ̃ μὀρ̃ λα̃ ζ̃allaib̃ eρ̃eãnñ dõ ρ̃õιζ̃iδ̃ ρ̃ẽδ̃limiδ̃ m̃ic̃ cãt̃ail̃ c̃ρ̃õiδ̃b̃ẽiρ̃γ̃ γ̃ α̃ m̃ic̃ αοδ̃ nã ngall̃, ζ̃υρ̃ cuiρ̃ ὑα̃ concobair̃ ὑρ̃ĩm̃õr̃ b̃õ Connãc̃t̃. ι̃ τ̃τ̃ιρ̃ Conaill̃ αρ̃ τε̃c̃eaδ̃ nã ngall̃, γ̃ buĩ ρ̃ẽñ iñ ι̃m̃ιρ̃ Saimẽpã αρ̃ c̃ũl̃ α̃ b̃õ γ̃ α̃ m̃ũĩñτερ̃. Τα̃ι̃m̃ic̃ mac̃ m̃ill̃iam̃ bũρ̃c̃ ταρ̃ το̃c̃αρ̃ m̃õnã cõinnẽaδ̃ã ι̃m̃iaρ̃, γ̃ ρ̃l̃õg̃ mõr̃ ι̃m̃maill̃ĩ μ̃ιρ̃ ζ̃õ ρ̃ãĩm̃ic̃ ο̃il̃ρ̃inñ. Ι̃uρ̃õf̃r̃ nã hẽρ̃eãnñ γ̃ Eõañ dẽ uẽρ̃dũñ

² *Cluain Suilionn*, now Cloonsellan, a townland in the parish of Kiltewan, barony of Ballyntober south, and county of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of this county, sheets 40 and 42.

³ *Drumlahan*.—This place is now more usually called Drumlane. It is situated near Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, and is remarkable for its round tower. Colgan states that it is situated on the boundary between the two Breifnys.

⁴ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain several notices of the

affairs of Munster, which have been omitted or but slightly noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1262; such as the landing of Richard de Rupella at Portnalong, in Ivahagh; a great battle between Cormac na Mangarton, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, and the English of Ireland, at Tuairin Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain, where Cormac was slain and his people slaughtered; and also a victory gained by Donnell Mael, the son of Donnell God Mac Carthy, over the English, on

Cluain Suilionn^a, i. e. the Fortress of Felim O'Connor, was burned.

Turlough Oge, son of Hugh O'Connor, was given in fosterage to Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh O'Connor in Breifny; and he advanced to Drumlahan^a, where a part of his army was defeated, and many of the less distinguished of them were slain.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was banished, and Niall Culanagh was elected in his place.

Niall O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

A great victory was gained by O'Donnell over Niall Culanagh O'Neill [in a battle], in which many of the chiefs of Kinel-Owen, under the conduct of Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, and many other chiefs not mentioned here, were killed or taken prisoners^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1262.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-two.

Maelpatrick O'Scannail, Archbishop of Armagh, said Mass in a pallium (in the Octave of John the Baptist), at Armagh.

Melaghlin, son of Teige O'Connor, Bishop of Elphin, died.

A very great army was led by the English of Ireland against Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor, and his son Hugh na ngall; upon which O'Connor sent off the greater number of the cows of Connaught into Tirconnell, away from the English, and remained himself on Inis Saimer^c to protect his cows and people. Mac William Burke marched across Tochar Mona Coinneadha^d from the west, with a great army, as far as Elphin; and the

which occasion he slew twelve of their knights, and the greater part of their muster.

These three brothers, the sons of Donnell God, were the most heroic of the Mac Carthy family since the English Invasion.

^c *Inis Saimer*.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, c. ii. p. 163, where he describes Inis Samer as "*Erneo fluvio*." It is now called Fish Island, and is situated in the River Erne, very close to the

cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon.

^d *Tochar Mona Coinneadha*.—A celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogher, and barony of Ballymoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See other references to it at the year 1177, pp. 34–36; also note ⁿ, under the year 1225, p. 232; and note under the year 1255.

δο εὐετταρ Αἰλουαῖν ἀνοῖρ γο Ρορcommáin. Leccib ríoréta uaṭa i ccenél doḃéta mic aongyua gup airccepiod an méo po an tapr ér uí Concoḃair i cconnacétaib don toircr rin, ἡ δὲ τὸραινρηιὸδ αἷτ cairléin i Ρορcommáin. Dala aodha uí concobair tpa po tionoilrídε a rócraide, ἡ luíð in iarṭar Connaḃt gup aircgiorṭair ó Moig éo na Saṡan, ἡ o bhalla imar. Loircceir a mbailte ἡ a narpánna go rliab luḡa, ἡ po marḃurṭair daoime ionda scoppa rin. Cuipir a toirig ἡ a ógplaṭa uaíð in uachtopr Connaḃt gup loirccepiod, ἡ gup airccepiod ó Tuaim da gualann go haṭluain, ἡ po marḃrat a tapla do daoimib inpeaðma scoppa. Cuipio goill iaraim tēṭta uaṭa doḃum uí Concoḃair ἡ a mic do tapircrin ríóða doib. Ticc aod iarpir in a ccoinne go haṭh doipe éurc. Do gñat ríṭ ann re poile gan bpaighde gan edipeaða ó cech-tar na dá céle. Dāoi aod ua concobair ἡ mac uilliam bupc in én leabaíð an oíðce dér na ríóða go pubac poiméanmnaḃ, ἡ imtígíð goill apaðapað iar cceliobpað dūa Concoḃair.

Aodh buíde ua Néll doirḃneat doiríðipe, ἡ Níall culánaḃ daípríogad.

Cric mór do dénam la gallaib na míde ap giolla na naom ua fearḡail tigeapna na hAngaile, ἡ a oipeachta rín do dūl uaíð i cclíṭ gall. A aípríogad doib, ἡ a tigeapnup do tabairt do mac mupchaíð capraig uí rírgail. Uile ionḃa, cpeaḃa, gpeapra, upṭa, ἡ aircce, ἡ marḃṭa do dénam do giolla na naom for gallaib iarpir. Tigeapnup na hangaile do cornam dó ap éccin, ἡ mac mupchaíð capraig dionmarḃad dó ap an tír amaḃ.

Donnlebe mac caṭmaoíl taoipeaḃ cenél fearapḃhaig do marḃad dāod buíde ua néll.

Sluaigead la mac uilliam bupc ἡ lá gallaib Epeann i ndearmuinain

^e *The Lord Justice*.—He was Sir Richard de Rupella, or Capella.—See Harris's Ware, vol. ii. p. 103.

^f *John de Verdun*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he came to Ireland in 1260. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter de Lacy, in whose right he became Lord of Westmeath, and had his chief residence at Ballymore, Lough Seady.—See Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, note ^t, p. 30.

^g *Kinel-Dofu-mic-Aengusa*, i. e. O'Hanly's country, to the east of Slieve Baune, in the county of Rosecommon.—See note ^e, under the year 1210, p. 169; and pedigree of O'Hanly, p. 171.

^h *Sliabh Lugha*.—This was originally O'Gara's country, but it now belonged to the family of Mac Costello. It forms the northern part of the barony of Costello, in the county of Mayo.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1206, p. 150; and also note ⁿ, under the year 1224, pp. 215, 216.

Lord Justice^e of Ireland and John de Verdun^f came across [the bridge of] Athlone to Roscommon. They sent out marauding parties into Kinel-Dofamic-Aengusa^g, who plundered all that remained after O'Connor in Connaught; and they marked out a place for a castle at Roscommon. As to Hugh O'Connor, he assembled his troops, and marched into the West of Connaught, and plundered the country from Mayo of the Saxons, and from Balla, westwards; and he also burned their towns and corn as far as Sliabh Lugh^h, and slew many persons between them [these places]. He sent his chiefs and young nobles into Upper [i. e. South] Connaught, who burned and plundered [the country] from Tuam da ghualann to Athlone, and killed all they met who were fit to bear arms. The English afterwards dispatched messengers to O'Connor and his son, to offer them peace; and Hugh came to a conference with them at the ford of Doire-Chuircⁱ, where they made peace with each other, without giving hostages or pledges on either side. After they had concluded this peace, Hugh O'Connor and Mac William Burke slept together in the one bed, cheerfully and happily^k; and the English left the country on the next day, after bidding farewell to O'Connor.

Hugh Boy O'Neill was again elected, and Niall Culanagh deposed.

A great depredation was committed by the English of Meath on Gilla-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the English. He was deposed by them, and his lordship was bestowed on the son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell. After this many evils, depredations, aggressions, spoliations, and slaughters, were committed by Gilla-na-naev on the English; and he asserted, by main force, the lordship of Annaly, and banished the son of Murrough Carragh from the country.

Donslevy Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Hugh Boy O'Neill.

An army was led by Mac William Burke and the English of Ireland into

ⁱ *Derryquirk*, *boipe cuipc*, a townland in the parish of Killuckin, in the barony and county of Roscommon.

^k *Cheerfully and happily*.—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. They should have written it thus: "After the conclusion of this peace Hugh O'Connor and Mac

William Burke (Walter, son of Richard, who was son of William Fitz-Adelm), passed the night together merrily and amicably, and even slept together in one bed. Hugh O'Connor and this Mac William were near relations, the former being the grandson, and the latter the great grandson of Cathal Crovderg O'Connor."

διονηραιγιὸς Μέξ καρταῖς ὅς πανγαδὰρ μαγάρτας λοῶα λέν. Μαρθέαρ γεαράτ ποίτρι ανηριν λά Μαξ καρταῖς, ἡ αὖ ὁρίει γυρ βέριθε αν επεαρ βαρίν δο βρεαρρ ιν επινν ινα ανηριρ φίν. ὁα háitér ὅς nanáitér δο ὁφμουήαν ριν υαιρ δο μαρβαδ κορβμας μας δομνάιλ γυιδ μέξ καρταῖς δόν ταῶαρ πο. Αἷχε ἑῖνα βα hírbadac goill ἡ γαιοῖιλ mun μαγάρταῖς αν λα πεμπάιτε.

Δομνάιλ ua mannaéain δο μαρβαδ δο cloinn Ruaidrí ἡ ταῖδεcc uí Con-cóbar.

Sluaicéad la hua ndómnail (δομνάιλ ὅcc) hι φφφαῖδ manach cetur, ἡ αρριθε ι νγαρβετριαν Connacht ἡ ὅς granard εῖτῃβα ὅς πο μαρρατ, ἡ ὅς πο ḡiallraττ zach τιν γυρ α ραιμcc δό, ἡ ταιμcc δια τigh ιαρ mbuad ccopccair.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSΘ, 1263.

Αοιρ Crioρ, mīle, dá céd, pεpcaτ, απρί.

Tomár ua ceallaῖς epuc cluana pεapta, ἡ Maolciapain ua maoleoin (i. ab cluana mic noir) δέξ.

Dauiτ ua pínδ ab mainiρte na buille, ἡ ḡiollapετpaicc mac ḡiolla na ngyirén ppioir Doirín, Saoí cpabaid ἡ eniḡ δέξ.

Donn ua bpeplén δο μαρβαδ la δομνάιλ ua ndómnail ι ccuipε αν epuicc ι páitε both.

Sluaighead la mac uilliam διονηραιγιὸς pεδlimiδ ui concóbar ἡ α mīc ὅς πανγαδὰρ Ropcomáin, ἡ πο τειέριος ριολ μuipeadaiḡ pampa ι ετuaiρceapε Connact, ἡ nochan puairpíod goill cpεacá pe α ndénam don

¹ Mangartaḡ loḡa lein, now anglicised Mangarton, a lofty mountain over Lough Leane, in the barony of Magunihy, and county of Kerry.

^m Cormac, son of Dónnell God.—The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices this battle under the year 1261, and states that it was fought on Tuarain Chormaic, on the side of the Mangarton mountain.

ⁿ On that day, an la pempráite, literally, on the day aforesaid. This is incorrect writing, because no particular day is mentioned in the previous part of the sentence. Their usual phrase,

don cúρ pín, i. e. on that occasion, would be much more correct.

^o Granard in Teffia.—Now Granard, a small market town in the county of Longford, four miles north of Edgeworthstown. The most remarkable feature of antiquity now to be seen at Granard is a large moat with a considerable part of two circumvallations around it. It is said that this moat was opened about fifty years ago, and that the arched vaults of a castle were found within it, built of beautiful square stones, which are well cemented with lime and

Desmond, against Mac Carthy, and arrived at Mangartagh¹, of Lough Leane. Here Gerald Roche, who was said to be the third best knight of his time in Ireland, was slain by Mac Carthy. This was a triumph without joy to Desmond, for Cormac, son of Donnell God^m [the Stammering] Mac Carthy, was slain in this battle. Indeed, both the English and the Irish suffered great losses about the Mangartagh mountain on that dayⁿ.

Donnell O'Monahan was slain by the sons of Rory and of Teige O'Conor.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge), first into Fermanagh, and thence into the Rough Third of Connaught, and to Granard in Teffia^o; and every territory through which he passed granted him his demands and gave him hostages; and he returned home in triumph.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1263.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-three.

Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and Mulkierian O'Malone, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, died.

David O'Finn, Abbot of the Monastery of Boyle, and Gillapatrik, son of Gilla-na-nguisen, Prior of Doirean^p, a man eminent for piety and hospitality, died.

Donn O'Breslen was slain by Donnell O'Donnell, in the bishop's court [palace] at Raphoe.

An army was led by Mac William Burke^q against Felim O'Conor and his son. He reached Roscommon, and the Sil-Murray fled before him into the north of Connaught; and the English had no preys to seize upon on that occa-

sand mortar. Dr. O'Conor writes this name ḡḡian-ard, which he translates *collis solis*, i. e. as *hill of the sun*; but there is no authority for writing the first syllable ḡḡian. In Leabhar-na-h-Uidhre the name is written ḡḡianar. The town of Granard has been removed from its ancient site, which see marked on the Ordnance Map of the parish.

^p *Doirean*.—This place is now so called in Irish at the present day, and anglicised Der-

rane, Durrane, &c. It is situated in the district of Fiodh Monach, a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 35. According to the tradition in the country, this was a house of great importance; but the Irish Annals contain very few notices of it.

^q *Mac William Burke*.—He was Walter, the son of Richard More, who was the son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo. He became Earl of

dul rin. Ro innraíḡ domhcaḡ ua plointte ḡ caḡḡ a mac an pluag, ḡ do marbḡat céḡ díob éḡir maíḡ ḡ raíḡ, im Aíḡin puíḡpél ḡ imma mac, ḡ im cúic macaib conconnaéḡ uí concobair imaille pe rochaíḡe oile. Soair an pluag po mela dia ttiḡib iar rin.

Maolpabaill ua heḡin do marbaḡ lá gallaib.

Diaḡmaíḡ cleḡeaḡ mac coḡbmaíḡ meíḡ diaḡmata do écc.

Aíḡibler máḡ pionnbair tsoíḡeaḡ muíḡḡḡe ḡeapaḡáin do écc.

Caíḡlén do denaíḡ la mac uílliam búḡc aḡ aḡh angail íḡin coḡḡann.

Machair ua puḡááin do marbaḡ la gallaib i nḡoḡur tempaill cillí Seḡccnén.

Éḡaíḡ inḡean uí ḡlannaccáin do écc.

Sluaíḡcḡeaḡ la hua nḡoíḡnaill (ḡoíḡnaill occ) hī cconnaḡtoíḡ ḡo ccoíḡḡaíḡ nāícc ḡḡi haḡḡh ua cconcobair acc coíḡḡḡḡiaḡ. Lḡḡḡar arḡíḡe ḡo cḡuaḡáin arḡíḡe tar Suca, arḡíḡe hī cclḡíḡn pḡocaíḡḡḡur milleaḡ ḡ ḡur ler lom-aíḡccḡḡ leo ḡo heḡḡḡe ḡ ḡo ḡaíḡlín, ḡ iarí nḡompuḡ ḡAḡḡ ua cconcobair ó ua nḡoíḡnaill, po aḡcḡna ó ḡoíḡnaill tar Spḡḡair, tar Roḡḡa, ar ḡuo tḡḡe ham-aíḡaíḡ, ḡ iarḡḡ tar muaiḡ, ḡ do bḡíḡ a óḡḡiar uaḡaíḡ uile.

Cḡeaḡh móḡ do denaíḡ la haḡḡ mac ḡeḡlíníḡ ar gallaib ḡlebe luḡa, ḡ i

Ulster very soon after this period.—See note f, under 1264.

^r *Muintir-Gearadhain*.—This territory, the name of which is anglicised Montergeran in old law documents, stretched along Lough Gowna, on the west side, in the north of the present county of Longford. According to an Inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I., Montergeran, in the county of Longford, was divided from Clanmahon, in the county of Cavan, by that part of Lough Gowna called Snabeneracke. The townlands of Aghnekilly and Aghacannon, near Lough Gowna, belonging to Edmond Kearnan, who died in 1634, were a part of this territory.

^s *Ath Anghail, in Corran*.—Corran is the name of a barony, in the county of Sligo; but there is no place in this barony now bearing the name

of Ath Anghaile, i. e. Annaly's, or Hennely's, ford.

^t *Kilsescnen, Cill Seḡccnén*, now anglicised Kilshesnan. It is an old church in ruins, in a townland of the same name, in the parish of Killosser, barony of Gallen, and county of Mayo.—See its situation shewn on the map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed in 1844, for the Irish Archæological Society. The family of Rowan are still in the neighbourhood of this church.

^u *River Suck*.—The Suck rises from the hill of Eiscir ui Mhaonacain, in the townland of Culfearna, parish of Annagh, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In a tract on the ancient state of Hy-Many, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 92, it is stated that the River Suck flows from a well in Sliabh Formaili, now Sliab ui ḡlḡíḡn. “ḡealḡna, ó áḡ liag co Suca mar

sion. Donough O'Flynn and Teige, his son, attacked their army, and killed one hundred of them, noble and plebeian, with Aitin Russell and his son, the five sons of Cuconnaught O'Conor, and others. The army then returned to their homes in sorrow.

Mulfavill O'Heyne was slain by the English.

Dermot Cleireach, son of Cormac Mac Dermott, died.

Aindiles Mag-Fhionnbharr [Maginver], Chief of Muintir-Gearadhain^r, died.

A castle was erected by Mac William Burke at Ath-angail, in Corran^s.

Machair O'Ruadhain [Rowan] was slain by the English in the doorway of the church of Kilsescnen^t.

Edwina, daughter of O'Flanagan, died.

An army was led by O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) into Connaught, and joined Hugh O'Conor at the Curliu mountains. They proceeded from thence to Croghan, thence across the River Suck^a, and thence into Clanrickard; and they totally ravaged the country as far as Echtge and Galway. O'Conor then separated from O'Donnell; and O'Donnell proceeded across the Rivers Sruthair^w and Rodhba^x, through Tirawley, and afterwards across the Moy, and obtained his full demands from all.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Felim, on the English

a mbrúctan ar a tobac ag Slab popmanli." But the River Suck does not, properly speaking, issue from a mountain, nor from a well. Its source, which is called Bun Suicin, is a small pool of dirty mountain waters, lying at the west side of a low Esker or ridge. It oozes through the Esker, and appears at the east side of it, not as a well, but in scattered tricklings of bog water. From the east side of the Esker onwards, a small mountain stream, called the Suck, runs eastwards into Lough Ui Fhloinn, at Ballinlough; hence it winds its way in an eastern direction, and passes under the bridge of Castle-reagh, where it turns southwards, and, passing through Ballymoe, Dunamon, Athleague, Mount Talbot, Belasfeorin, and Ballinasloe, pays its tribute to the Shannon, near the village of

Shannon Bridge. It flows through a very level country, and is remarkable for its sinuosity and inundations.

^w *Sruthair*.—This is the ancient name of the Blackriver, which flows through the village of Shrúle (to which it gives name), and forms, for some miles, the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway.

^x *Rodhba*, now the River Robe, which flows by a circuitous course through the south of the county of Mayo, passing through the demesne of Castlemagarret, and through the town of Ballinrobe, to which it gives name, and discharges itself into Lough Mask, opposite the island of Inis Rodhba, which also derives its name from it.

cciarraige, 7 ro marbað rochaide mór do gallaib lair, 7 do pat buar iomda uaidib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1264.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo, pεpcat, a cεταir.

Αongur ua clumain ερpuε luigne do^{*} écc imaimpτιr na búille iar ccup a εppaccóide de pé chian poime rin.

Coccað εoir Art ua maolreacáunn, 7 goill na miðe. Ar do tabairt lair oppa iman mbopnaig εoir marbað 7 baðhað.

Muirceapταc mac domnaill uí airt do marbað, 7 a muinτιr do loρcað lá donn mág uðir.

Cpeac mór do dénam do dealbnaib ar Shiol nanmcaða, 7 cuic meic uí maðaðain do marbað don τοιrc rin.

Coimn εoir iupoir na hEpeann (zona gallaib im iapla ulað, 7 im muirur mac γεapaitε zona ccoimειονól lεt ar leε) 7 peðlimið ua Concoðair zon a

^v *Sliabh Lugha, and in Ciarraighe.*—These two territories are included in the present barony of Costello, in the south-east of the county of Mayo.—See them completely defined at pp. 150, 215, 216, *supra*.

^{*} Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following curious entry: “Ebdon, King of Denmark, died in the islands of the Orcades, as he was on his journey to come to Ireland.”

^a *O’Cluman.*—This name, which is still common in the counties of Sligo and Mayo, is now generally anglicised Coleman. Cluman would sound nearly as well; but Irish families in anglicising their names are not influenced by sound, but by the respectability of those families with whose names they assimilate their own.

^b *Brosna.*—A river which flows through the county of Westmeath and the King’s County, and pays its tribute to the Shannon, near Banagher.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 159. In

Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is rendered as follows: “A. D. 1264. Art mac Cormac mac Art O’Melaghlyn made great warrs upon the English of Meath, and made great slaughter upon them at the river of Brosnagh, where he that was not killed of them was drowned in that river.”

^c *Donn Maguire.*—According to the tradition in the country, this is the first of the Maguire family who became Chief of Fermanagh. His spirit is believed to haunt the mountain of Binn Eachlabhra, near Swadlinbar, where he forbodes the approaching death of the head of the Maguires, by throwing down a huge mass of the rocky face of the mountain.

^d *Delvin [Eathra]*, i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, in the King’s County.—See note ^b, under the year 1178, p. 44.

^e *Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. the O’Maddens, in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See note ^k, under the year 1178, p. 44.

of Sliabh Lughá, and in Ciarraighe^v: great numbers of the English were killed by him, and he carried off many cows from them^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1264.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-four.

Aengus O'Cluman^a, Bishop of Leyny, died in the Abbey of Boyle, having resigned his bishopric long before.

A war broke out between Art O'Melaghlin and the English of Meath; and he destroyed great numbers of them near the River Brosna^b, both by killing and drowning.

Murtough, son of Donnell O'Hart, was killed; and his people were burned by Donn Maguire^c.

A great depredation was committed by the inhabitants of Delvin; [Eathra^d] on the Sil-Anmchadha^e; and the five sons of O'Madden were slain on the occasion.

A conference was held this year at Athlone between the Lord Justice of Ireland (attended by the English, the Earl of Ulster^f, and Maurice Fitzgerald,

^f *The Earl of Ulster*.—This was Walter Burke, or De Burgo, the grandson of William Fitz-Adelm. According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, he obtained this title in the year 1264, after his marriage with [Maud] the daughter of Hugh de Lacy the younger. Dr. Hanmer has the same statement under the same year. His words are as follows: “Anno 1264. *Walter Bourke*, commonly called *Walterus de Burgo*, was made Earle of Vlster, hee had married the daughter and heire of Sir *Hugh Delacy*, the younger, and in her right enjoyed the Earledome.

“The Booke of *Houth* layeth down the descent, that this *Walter*, by the said heire of Vlster Vlster had issue, *Walter* [*recte* Richard], and he had issue five daughters; 1. *Ellen*, that married *Robert le Bruse*, King of Scotland; 2. *Elizabeth*,

that married the Earle of Gloster; 3. *Johan*, that married *Thomas*, Earle of Kildare; 4. *Katherine*, that married the Earle of Louth; 5. *Margaret*, that married the Earle of Desmond; 6. *Ellinor*, that married with the Lord *Multon*. Notwithstanding these honourble matches and amity concluded in the outward sight of the world, there rose deadly warres between the *Geraldines* and *Burks*, which wrought blood sheds, troubles, by partaking throughout the Realme of Ireland; at the same time the fury of the *Giraldins* was so outrageous, in so much that *Morice Fitz Maurice*, the second Earle of Desmond, opposed himselfe against the sword, and took at Tristledermote, now called Castle Dermocke, *Richard de Capella*, the Lord Iustice, *Theobald le Butler*, and *John*, or *Millis de Cogan*, and committed them to the prisons in Leix and Donamus; but the

mac in Aét luain. Eaccla, 7 anbátao inéinne do gabail na ngall do conn-
cadarí Rí Connacht 7 a mac go lionmar láréionoilte ag toct ina ccomdál.
Gonaó í comairlí ar ar cinnreao rít diarrao órra. Aontairí peditiú
7 maite a muiníre an trít do dénaí, 7 ro rcarpat re poile go ríotcanta
iarom.

Coccaó deirí edir mac uilliam burc (.i. iarla ulaó), 7 muirí mac
gearailt, gur milleaó urmóir Éireann íorpa, gur gab an iarla araidi do
cailénaib i cconnachtuib ag mac gearailt, gur loircc a maineir, 7 gur air-
gírtair a muiníre.

Air ua maolreacloinn do lorccaó araidí do cailénaib 7 do rrátt-
bailtib i ndealóna, a ccailíogí, 7 a mbrighmaine gur díocuirírtair a ngoill
eritib uili. Gabhair briaighde a toircaó ar a haite.

Iuróir na hÉireann, Seoan gogan, 7 teboir buitelér do gabáil do muirí
mac gearailt i ttempal coirreccá.

Cailen loá meapcca 7 cailén Airí rártaí do gabáil do mac uilliam.

Airdeppcop Airíamacha Maolpattraicc ó Scannail do éabairt na
mbraetar mionur go hAiríamacha, 7 aré mac domnaill gallócclaó (do peir
gnatcuimne) do éionnrgain in maineirtir rin do éógbaíl ó toiraó.

yeere following, *Henry* the third not pleased with these commotions and hurly burlies, by mature advice taken of his Councell, pacified the variance between them; discharged *Denny* [Denn] of his Iusticeship, and appointed *David Barry* Lord Iustice in his place."—*Hanmer's Chronicle*, Dublin edition of 1809, pp. 401, 402.

The Book of Howth is, however, wrong in this genealogy; for we know from more authentic Irish and English authorities, that Walter, the first of the De Burgo family, who became Earl of Ulster, was the father, and not the grandfather, of the ladies above enumerated; and, that his eldest son was named Richard, not Walter.

^a *Burned his manórs*.—This and the preceding entry are given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1264. The Lord Deputy of Ireland, the Earle of Ulster, Mac Gerald, and the English nobility of

Ireland, had a meeting with Ffelym O'Connor, and with Hugh, his son, in Athlone. The English nobility, seeing the great multitudes of people follow Ffelym and his sonn, were strocken with great fear; whereupon they advised with themselves that it were better for them to be in peace with Ffelym and his son, than in continual dissention, which [peace] was accepted of by Ffelym and concluded by them.

"Also there arose dissention between Mac William Burk, the Earl of Ulster, and Mac Gerald this year, [so] that the most part of the kingdome was brought to utter ruin by reason of all their warrs against one another, in so much that the said Earle took all the castles of Mac Gerald in Connought into his own hands, and burnt and destroyed all his manours."

^b *Street-towns*, i. e. villages consisting of one street, without being defended by a castle.

with their respective forces), on the one side, and Felim O'Connor and his son on the other. The English were seized with fear and perplexity of mind when they saw the King of Connaught and his son approaching them with a numerous and complete muster of their forces, and came to the resolution of suing for peace. Felim and the chiefs of his people consented to make the peace, and they afterwards separated on amicable terms.

A war broke out between Mac William Burke (Earl of Ulster) and Maurice Fitzgerald, so that the greater part of Ireland was destroyed between them. The Earl took all the castles that Fitzgerald possessed in Connaught, burned his manors⁵, and plundered his people.

Art O'Melaghlin burned all the castles and street-towns^a in Delvin, Calry, and Brawney, and drove the English out of all of them; he then took hostages from their chieftains¹.

The Lord Justice of Ireland¹, John Goggan^k, and Theobald Butler, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitzgerald in a consecrated church¹.

The castle of Lough Mask and the castle of Ardrahin were taken by Mac William Burke.

The Archbishop of Armagh, Maelpatrick O'Scannal, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh; and (according to tradition), it was Mac Donnell Galloglagh^m that commenced the erection of the monastery.

¹ *From their chieftains*, that is, from the Irish chieftains whom he placed over these territories after the expulsion of the English. These were Mac Coghlan, Magawley, and O'Brien. The Delvin here mentioned is the present barony of Garrycastle, Mac Coghlan's country, in the King's County. Calry comprised all the parish of Ballyloughloe, in Westmeath, and Brawney is still the name of a barony adjoining Athlone and the Shannon in the same county, in which the O'Breens are still numerous, but have changed the name to O'Brien.

¹ *The Lord Justice*.—He was Richard de Rupella, or Capella.

^k *John Goggan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called John

Cowgan, which seems more correct. The name is now usually written Goggan, and is very common all over the south of Ireland, particularly in the county of Cork.

¹ *In a consecrated church*.—This was the church of Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.—See Annals of Ireland by Camden and Grace. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen this passage is incorrectly given under the year 1266. According to Camden and Hanmer the prisoners were confined in the castles of Dunamase and Ley, then in the possession of the Geraldines.

^m *Mac Donnell Galloglagh* of the Gallowglasses, or heavy-armed Irish soldiers, was chief of Clann-Kelly, in Fermanagh.

AOIS CRIOST, 1265.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mīle, da céo, pēcat, acúicc.

Tomar mac feargal meic diarmada erpuic oilpinn, tomar ua maicin erpuic luigne, ⁊ Maolbriḡde uá ḡruccáin aipéinneac oilpinn do écc.

Muirir mac nell uí concobair do toḡa do cum erpuicóide oilpinn.

Cairlén Sliccig do ḡaoilead la haoḡ ua cconcobair, ⁊ la hua ndóinnall. Cairlen an ḡhnaḡta, ⁊ cairlen Ráta aipḡ cpaioḡe do loḡcaḡ ⁊ do pcaoil-eaḡ leḡ beḡp.

Maimirtir topair Patraicc do loḡccaḡ.

Taḡ mag pionnbair do maḡbaḡ do Concobair mag maḡnaill ⁊ do mac ndóinnall uí feargal.

Fedlimid mac caḡail cpoibdeirḡ uí Concobair Rí Connaḡt, fear coranta ⁊ coḡaḡḡi a cuiccḡ pḡn, ⁊ a ḡaḡaḡ pḡi ḡaḡ ḡaioḡ, fear ionnaḡbḡa ⁊ aipḡḡe a eaḡcaḡat, fear lan deneḡ, deangnaḡ, ⁊ doirdeḡcur, fear méa-daḡhḡe opḡ eccailḡeaḡ, ⁊ ealaḡan, ḡḡaḡbaḡ pḡḡ Eḡeann ap uairli, ap cruḡ, ap cḡḡḡachḡ, ap céill, ap ioḡhḡ, ap pḡḡinne do écc iar mbuaḡ nḡḡḡa ⁊ naḡḡḡi i maimirtir iḡḡaḡar .S. domenic i Roḡcomáin tucc pḡn pḡinne pḡn do dia ⁊ don upḡ. Aoḡ ua Concobair a mac pḡin do pḡḡaḡ uap Connachḡaḡ ḡá éḡ, ⁊ a cḡeaḡ pḡḡi do ḡénaḡ do ap uib pailḡe, ⁊ iar niompḡḡ

^a *Beannada*, now Banada, a small village near which are the ruins of an abbey, in the barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

^o *Rath-ard-Creeva*.—This name is now obsolete.

^p *Toberpatrick*, i. e. the great abbey of Ballintober, in the county of Mayo.

^q *Mag-Finnvar*.—He was Chief of Muintir-Geran, a territory on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford

^r *Felim*.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“Felyn mac Cahall Crovedearg O'Connor, king of Connoght, defender^d of his own province and Friends every where, and destroyer and

banisher of his Enemies, where he could find them: one full of bounty, prowess” [*eaḡnaḡ*], “and magnanimity, both in England and Ireland, died penitently, and was buried in the Fryers Preachers’ (monastery) of Roscommon, which he himself before granted to the said order, in honor of God and St Dominick. After whose death his own son, Hugh O'Connor (a vallarous and sturdy man), tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, and immediately made his first regal prey upon the countrey of Affilie, made great burnings and outrages in that countrey, and from thence returned to Athlone, where he put out the eyes of Cahall Mac Teige O'Connor, who, soone after the losing his eyes, died.”

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1265.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-five.

Thomas, the son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Bishop of Elphin; Thomas O'Maicin, Bishop of Leyny; and Maelbrighde O'Grugan, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

Maurice, the son of Niall O'Connor, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

The castle of Sligo was demolished by Hugh O'Connor and O'Donnell. The castle of Beannada^a and the castle of Rath-ard-Creeva^o were also burned and destroyed by them.

The monastery of Toberpatrick^p was burned.

Teige Mag-Finnvar^a was slain by Conor Mac Rannal and the son of Donnel O'Farrell.

Felim^r, son of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, the defender and supporter of his own province, and of his friends on every side; the expeller and plunderer of his foes,—a man full of hospitality, prowess^s, and renown; the exalter of the clerical orders and men of science; a worthy materies of a King of Ireland for his nobility, personal shape, heroism, wisdom, clemency, and truth, died, after the victory of [Extreme] Unction and penance, in the monastery of the Dominican Friars, at Roscommon^t, which he himself had granted to God and that order. Hugh O'Connor, his own son, was inaugurated king over the Connacians, as his successor. Hugh committed his regal depredation^u in Offaly^w, and on his

^s *Prowess*, *eangnam*, is used throughout these Annals in the sense of prowess or dexterity at arms.—See extract from the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1235, where the phrase *for geim eangnam* is used to express “with credit for prowess.”

^t *Roscommon*. — Dr. O'Connor, in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, writes, p. 43: “Felim was interred in his own abbey of Roscommon, and his monument, of which Mr. Walker has given a drawing in his *Dress of the ancient Irish*, is an object of melancholy curiosity to this day.” And he adds in a note:—

“Mr. Grose has given a faithful view of this abbey. The steeple of the abbey, of late undermined by a gentleman who wished to procure materials for building a house, fell about two years ago” [he was writing in 1796], “and the monument of Felim is covered with rubbish and with ruins.” The Editor examined this monument in 1837, when it was very much injured, but could discover no fragment of an inscription upon it.

^u *Regal depredation*, *a cneac nigi*.—It appears that every king after his inauguration was expected to achieve some grand act of depredation.

^w *Offaly*, a territory of considerable extent in

δο γο háτ luain Catál mac ταιðεε uí concobair do dallað laip, γ α éεε da bíthín.

Μυρρεαρτάς mac catál mic διαρματα mic ταιðγ uí maolruanaið
τιγεαρνα μυρρε λυργ δέγ.

Γιolla na naom̃ ua cuinn ταιορεαé μυντιρε γιollccáin, Catál mac
ραγnaill ταιορεαé μυντιρε heolair, γ Μυρεαδὰé ua ceapbaill ταιορεαé
calpoigí do ecc béop.

Coinne do denaím do Tomaltach ua Concobair (.i. airðerpuic tuama) pe
δauit̃ p̃p̃inðerγάρ γ pe macaib̃ myrchaða. Mórañ do μυντιρ an airðer-
puic do μαρbað an lá p̃in dóib̃ a ccill meaðoin.

Θεαρβοργαill ιηγή ui dubda (ματαir an airðerpuic thomaltaiγ uí
Concobair) déεε iar mbuaib̃, γ̃c.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1266.

Αοιρ Cριορδ, mile, dá ééb, p̃erεατ, apé.

Γραδα erpuicc do tabairt ar b̃raτair doρd̃ .S. domenic (.i. ua Scop̃a)
in ap̃d Maça do cum beit̃ i Raic̃ boε̃ d̃o.

Tomar ua maolconaire airideochain Tuama, γ Maolirpu ua handainn
p̃p̃ioir Roρa commain, γ Aτ̃a liacc, do éεε.

Tomar ua miaðacain do gabail erpocóide luigne.

Τογα erpuicc do τοέτ on Róim̃ γο cluain p̃erεα b̃renainn, γ γραδα
erpuicc do tabairt do p̃sín γ do tomar ó miaðacáin in Aτ̃ na p̃ioγ an dom-
nac̃ p̃ia Noolair.

Domnall ua hEγra τιγεαρνα luigne do μαρbað do gallaib̃, γ é aγ loρεαð
Aip̃d na p̃iaγ.

Leinster.—See note §, under the year 1178, p. 44; and note °, under the year 1193, p. 96.

* *David Prendergast*.—The seal of this chief still exists, as would appear from an impression of it in the museum of Mr. Petrie. It bears his arms on a shield, and the legend is, "S. DAVID DE PRENDERGAST."

† *Kilmaine*, cill meaðoin, i. e. the middle church, a parish and village in a barony of the

same name, in the south of the county of Mayo. Harris, in his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607, says that this quarrel took place "at Kilme-than, a manor belonging to the archbishoprick."

* *Athleague*, aτ̃ liag̃.—This is aτ̃ liag̃ maenacain, a village and parish on the River Suck, in the north-west of the barony of Athlone, in the county of Roscommon. It is to be distinguished from Athliag na Sinna, now Ballyleague, at

return to Athlone put out the eyes of Cathal, son of Teige O'Connor, who died in consequence.

Murtough, son of Cathal, the son of Dermot, son of Teige O'Mulrony, Lord of Moylurg, died.

Gilla-na-naev O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan, Cathal Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, and Murray O'Carroll, Chief of Calry, died.

A conference was held by Tomaltagh O'Connor (Archbishop of Tuam) with David Prendergast^x and the Mac Murroughs; and many of the Archbishop's people were slain on that day by them at Kilmaine^y.

Dervorgilla, daughter of O'Dowda (the mother of the Archbishop Tomaltagh O'Connor), died, after the victory, &c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1266.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-six.

The dignity of bishop was conferred at Armagh on a friar of the order of St. Dominic (i. e. O'Scopa), and he was appointed to Raphoe.

Thomas O'Mulconry, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Maelisa O'Hanainn, Prior of Roscommon and Athleague^z, died.

Thomas O'Meehan^a became Bishop of Leyny.

A bishop-elect^b came from Rome to Clonfert-Brendan, and the dignity of bishop was conferred on him, and on Thomas O'Meehan, at Athenry, on the Sunday before Christmas.

Donnell O'Hara was killed by the English while he was in the act of burning Ardnarea^c.

Lanesborough, in the same county.

^a *Thomas O'Meehan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, he is called Dennis O'Miachan. His predecessor was Thomas.

^b *Bishop-elect*.—Ware calls him John, an Italian, the Pope's nuncio; and says that he sat for many years, and was at last, in 1296, translated to the archbishopric of Benevento, in Italy. Ware thought that "the fair frontispiece at the west end of the church, adorned with a

variety of statues of excellent workmanship," was built by him; but there can be little doubt that this frontispiece, or ornamented doorway, is at least two centuries older than his time.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 639.

^c *Ardnarea*, i. e. the height or hill of executions, now Anglicised Ardnaree. It may be now said to form the eastern part of the town of Ballina. On an old map of the coasts of Mayo, Sligo, and Donegal, preserved in the State Pa-

Ματgamain mac cñterpnaig uí cñrín tigeapna ciappaiḡe do marbað la gallaib̃.

Ματgamain ua cuilín tigeapna claonglaip̃i do marbað dá mnaoi péin den buill̃i do Sceñi tpẽ éð.

Cairlén tig̃i da coinne do bñpeað, ḡ Conmaicne uile dφάρughað.

Τοιρpealb̃ach mac Aoða mic caτail cpoibdeip̃ḡ décc i maimip̃oir̃i cñuic Muaid̃e.

Διαρματα puað mac Concoðair̃ mic corbmaic meic διαρματα, ḡ donñ caτaig̃ mac duinñ ócc méḡ oipechtaiḡ do dallað daoð ua Concoðair̃.

Ḃuirḡér beoil an taðair̃ do loḡcað do Flann puað ua Floinñ, ḡ moḡán do gallaib̃ an baile do marbað dó.

Αοð ua Concoðair̃ Rí Connaçτ do dul̃ ip̃in mbpeḡne daitp̃ioḡað Aip̃t mic caτail p̃iaðaiḡ, ḡ tigeapnuḡ d̃peḡne do taðair̃t dó do concoðair̃ buide mac amlaioib̃ mic aip̃t uí puaip̃c, ḡ b̃raiḡde tauip̃eaç na b̃peḡni uil̃i do ḡaðáil̃.

Sluaig̃eað la huilliam búpc do poig̃ið uí maolp̃eaçloinñ. Moḡán do báτhað d̃s̃b̃ in aτ c̃poçha, ḡ a nompuð ḡan ñr̃t ḡan b̃raiḡde do ḡaðáil̃.

Ap̃ moḡ do taðair̃t do d̃poing̃ do muiñtip̃i uí concoðair̃, .i. do Loçluinñ mac διαρματα mic muip̃c̃r̃taig̃, do mac cñterpnaig̃, ḡ do mac doinñaill̃ duið uí Eaḡra, ap̃ b̃p̃s̃enachaib̃, ḡ ap̃ luig̃nið in iap̃taḡ Connaçτ, ḡ én ceanñ d̃éḡ ap̃ p̃içit̃ do tioðlaçað ḡo hua cconcoðair̃ d̃óib̃.

Corbmac mac ḡiolla c̃pioḡt̃ meic διαρματα do lot, ḡ a ecc t̃p̃r̃s̃im̃ið.

Saob̃ mḡean caτail cpoibdeip̃ḡ, ḡ Maoileoiñ boðap̃ ua maolconaipe ollam̃ Síl muip̃eaðhaiḡ i Seançup̃ do écc.

Μαολπατp̃aic ó Scandail̃ p̃p̃ioḡaið Aip̃t maça do taðair̃t b̃paτap̃ mioḡnuḡ ḡo hap̃o maça, ḡ l̃ç̃taiḡñd̃ioḡ l̃áñd̃oḡmaiḡ do d̃énaḡ laiḡ im an eacclaiḡ iap̃am̃.

pers Office, it is called "Monasturie, and Castle of Ardnaree."

^d *O'Cuileain*.—This name is now Anglicised Collins all over the south of Ireland.

^e *Claenghlais*, now Clonlish, a wild district in the barony of Upper Connello, in the south-west of the county of Limerick, adjoining the counties of Kerry and Cork. O'Cuileain was originally Chief of Hy-Conaill-Gaura; but his

territory was at this period narrowed by the encroachments of the English settlers.

^f *Tigh da Choinne*, now Tiaquin in the county of Galway. The Conmaicne here mentioned must be Conmaicne Kinel-Dubhain, now the barony of Dunmore, in the county of Galway, and not the Conmaicne on the east side of the Shannon.

^g *Bel-an-tachair*, now Ballintogher, a small

Mahon, son of Kehernagh O'Kerrin, Lord of Ciarraighe [in the County of Mayo], was slain by the English.

Mahon O'Cuilein^d, Lord of Claenghlaisi^e, was killed by his own wife with one stab of a knife, given through jealousy.

The castle of Tigh-da-Choinne^f was demolished, and all Conmaicne was laid waste.

Turlough, son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crovderg, died in the monastery of Knockmoy [in the county of Galway].

Dermot Roe, son of Conor, the son of Cormac Mac Dermot, and Donncahy, son of Donn Oge Mageraghty, were blinded by Hugh O'Conor.

The borough of Bel-an-tachair^g was burned by Flann Roe O'Flynn, and many of the English of the town were slain by him.

Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, went into Breifny to depose Art, son of Cathal Reagh; and he gave the lordship of Breifny to Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, and took hostages from all the chiefs of Breifny.

An army was led by William Burke against O'Melaghlin; but many of his troops were drowned in Ath-Crochda^h, and he returned without conquest or hostages.

A party of O'Conor's people, namely, Loughlin, son of Dermot, who was son of Murtough [O'Conor], Mac Keherny, and the son of Donnell Duv O'Hara, made a great slaughter of the Welshmenⁱ and the people of Leyny in West Connaught; and thirty-one of their heads were brought to O'Conor.

Cormac, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, received a wound, of which he died.

Sabia, daughter of Cathal Crovderg, and Malone Bodhar [the Deaf] O'Mulconry, Ollav of Sil-Murray in history, died.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Primate of Armagh, brought the Friars Minor to Armagh, and afterwards cut a broad and deep trench around their church.

village, near the boundary of the county of Leitrim, in the barony of Tirerill, and county of Sligo.

^b *Ath-Crochda*.—More usually written Ath-Crocha. It was the name of a ford on the Shan-

non, at the place now called Shannon Harbour.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, note ^g, p. 5, and map to the same work. See also note under the year 1547.

ⁱ *Welshmen*.—These were the Joyces, Bar-

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1267.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, δά céδ, pεpcat . apεacτ.

Ερpucc cluana pήpta, .i. Rómanac do dul do poigib an pápa.

Mupcáδ mac Suibne do gabail in umall do domnall mac maḡnupa uí Concobair, a tabairt ar laim an iarla, 7 a écc i bphiorún aicce.

Ḃrian mac coirpdealbais mic Ruaidóri uí concobair do écc i mainmteir cnuic muaidé.

Cpεac do denam do mac uilliam ar ua cconcobair gup airḡfḡdair tир maine 7 clann uadaé.

Cpεac do denam do gallaib iarḡair Connaéτ i ccairppe ḡroma cliaḃ, 7 Ear dapa dapeccain dóib.

Donnchaḃ mac Ruaidóri mic aḡda uí concobair do marḃaḃ la gallaib.

Ḃalar tpeablaideac do gabail Ríḡ Connaéτ ḡo ndeachaḃ a tápcc pó Erin.

Alip inḡean meic cappḡamna do écc.

Aḡdh ua mupḡḡdais taoipeac an laḡáin do marḃaḃ i cill Alaiḃ la hua Maḡilpḡḡmair comarba na cille dia domnaḡ iar neipteaéτ oiprinḃ.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1268.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, δά céδ, pεpcat, a hoéτ.

Aḡdh mac Concobair uí plaitḃḡptais oipricel Eanaḡḡ dúin do écc.

Tempall móp Arḡda maḡa do tionnpεnaḃ lar an bphiormaḃ, ḡiollapατpαicc ó Scandail.

Concobair puac ua ḡrian tḡḡearna tuadmuḡan, Seoinin a mac, a inḡḡn,

retts, Merricks, Hostys, and others.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 324–339.

¹ *Mac Sweeney*.—This is the first notice of the family of Mac Sweeney occurring in these Annals.

² *The Earl*, i. e. Walter Burke, or De Burgo who was made Earl of Ulster in 1264.

³ *Tir-Many*, i. e. Hy-Many, O'Kelly's country,

in the counties of Roscommon and Galway.

^m *Clann-Uadagh*.—O'Fallon's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ¹, under the year 1225, p. 236.

ⁿ *Mac Carroon*.—According to O'Flaherty, Mac Carrghamhna was seated in the barony of Cuircnia, or Kilkenny West, in the county of Westmeath.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1267.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishop of Clonfert, who was a Roman, went over to the Pope.

Murrough Mac Sweeny¹ was taken prisoner in Umallia by Donnell, son of Manus O'Connor, who delivered him up to the Earl^k, in whose prison he died.

Brian, son of Turlough, who was son of Roderic O'Connor, died in the monastery of Knockmoy.

A depredation was committed by Mac William on O'Connor; and he plundered Tir-Many¹ and Clann-Uadagh^m.

A depredation was committed by the English of West Connaught in Carbury of Drumcliff, and they plundered Eas dara [Ballysadare].

Donough, son of Rory, the son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by the English.

A dangerous disease attacked the King of Connaught; and the report of it spread all over Ireland.

Alice, daughter of Mac Carroon^a, died.

Hugh O'Murray, Chief of Lagan^o, was slain at Killala by O'Mulfover, coarb of the church, on a Sunday, after hearing mass.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1268.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-eight.

Hugh, son of Conor O'Flaherty, Official of Annadown, died.

The Great Church of Armagh was begun by the Primate, Gillapattrick O'Scannal.

Conor Roe O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, Seoinin, his son, his daughter, his

^o *Lagan*.—The name and extent of this territory are still remembered. It is situated in the north of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo. It originally comprised the parishes of Kilbride and Doonfeeny, and extended eastwards to the strand of Lacken, where it adjoined the territory of Caeille Conaill. The O'Murrays were soon after dispossessed by the

Barretts and Lynotts.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 222, 223, notes ^x and ^y.

Under the year 1267, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain an account of the revolt of the tribes of Thomond against Conor na Siudaine O'Brien, of which the Four Masters have collected no account.

mac a ingine, .i. mac Ruaidhri uí ghaba, dubloclainn ua loclainn, comar ua beollain, ⁊ Socaidhe oile do marbad la diarmait mac muircesirtaig uí brian ⁊ éfín do marbad inn iaram. Brian mac concobair uí brian do gabail tigeapnair túsomuman ar a haile.

Τοιρθεαλβας ός mac aoda mic peblimib mic catail croiddeirg, balta ua mbriim eirde, do écc.

Ανλαιοιβ ua feargal tuir coranta conmaicneac do marbad la gallaib ⁊ bpeil.

Concobar ua ceallaiḡ tigeapna ua maine, Congur ua balaiḡ Saoi p̃ir dána ⁊ tige aoidhead, Maghur mag oirrechtaiḡ taoipeac cloinne comaltaiḡ, Donnall ua ghaba taoipeac cenel dunḡaile, ⁊ Dubḡall mac Ruaidhri, tigeapna innri gall, ⁊ aipir gaoideal do écc.

Μυιρρ puaḡ mac gearaile do báthaḡ for muiρ go luēt luingi imalle p̃ir ag toirdecht ó Shaxaib.

Ionnpaigib do tabairt daḡd ua concobair for gallaib go haē luain. Na goill do toēt ina coime gur na fearhaib, tachor do cup eatopra, b̃irpead for gallaib, ⁊ Sochaiḡe d̃ib do marbad.

Donn mac taiḡs uí mannaacán, ⁊ deicneabar dá muinipir do marbad do taiḡs ua plannaccáin ⁊ do giolla c̃riort ua b̃irp.

Feargal ua maolmuaid taoipeac fear cceall, ⁊ Maolpeaclainn mag coclain do marbad la gallaib.

Αengur ua maolp̃ogmar do marbad la huib Muirpeadaiḡ ⁊ ndioḡail a ccind p̃ine.

¹ *Airer-Gaedheal*, i. e. the district or territory of the Gaels. This is the name by which Argyle, now Argyleshire in Scotland, is always called by correct Irish and Erse writers.

² *Maurice Roe Fitzgerald*.—This passage is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1268. Morish Roe Mac Gerald was drowned in the sea coming from English to this kingdom, and a shipp full of passengers, being his own people, were drowned too." Sir Richard Cox says, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 70, that this Maurice Fitzgerald was not of Desmond, as the Annals

say, but the son of Maurice, who was Lord Justice in 1272.

³ *Faes*, na feara, i. e. the woods. This was the name of O'Naghtan's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. In an inquisition taken at Roscommon on the 26th of October, 1587, this territory is called "Les Ffaes, alias O'Naghten's Cuntry;" and it appears from another inquisition taken at the same place, on the 23rd of October, 1604, that "the territory of the Ffaes, or O'Naghten's Cuntry, contained thirty quarters of land."

⁴ *With the loss of many*.—This passage is very

daughter's son, i. e. the son of Rory O'Grady, Duvloughlin O'Loughlin, Thomas O'Beollan, and a number of others, were slain by Dermot, the son of Murtough O'Brien, for which he himself was afterwards killed; and Brian, the son of Conor O'Brien, then assumed the lordship of Thomond.

Turlough Oge, the son of Hugh, son of Felim, son of Cathal Crovderg, the foster-son of the Hy-Briuin, died.

Auliffe O'Farrell, Tower of Protection to the Conmaicni, was treacherously slain by the English.

Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Aengus O'Daly, a man eminent for poetry, and keeper of a house of hospitality; Manus Mageraghty, Chief of Clann-Tomalty; Donnell O'Grady, Chief of Kinel-Dongaly; and Dugald Mac Rory, Lord of Insi-Gall, and of Airer-Gaedheal^p [Argyle], died.

Maurice Roe Fitzgerald^q was drowned in the sea, together with a ship's crew, while on his return from England.

Hugh O'Conor set out for Athlone against the English, who came to the Faes^r to oppose him; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, with the loss of many^s.

Donn, son of Teige O'Monahan^{ss}, was slain, together with ten of his people, by Teige O'Flanagan and Gilchreest O'Beirne.

Farrell O'Molloy, Chief of Fircall, and Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, were slain by the English.

Aengus O'Mulfover was slain by the O'Murrays, in revenge of their Kennfinè^t.

abruptly constructed in the original. The literal translation of it is as follows: "An incursion was made by Hugh O'Conor upon the English to Athlone. The English came against him to the Faes. A battle was fought between them. A breach upon the English, and many of them were killed. The correct grammatical construction would read as follows: *tuic aod ua Conco-bair ionnraigó go hAethluam for Gallais; do éuaio na goill ina éinne gur na Feabais, agur do cuiread caé eazopra, i n-ar bpiread for gallais, agur i n-ar marbas roéaioe óioib.*

^{ss} *O'Monahan*.—The head of this family was chief of the beautiful district of Tir-Briuin,

lying between Elphin and Jamestown, in the east of the county of Roscommon, and had his residence at Lissadorn, near Elphin, till shortly after this period, when they were dispossessed by the O'Beirnes, who are still numerous and respectable in the territory.

^t *Kenfinne*, *ceann fine*, i. e. head of a sept or tribe. This term is generally applied to the heads of minor families. There is a very curious dispute concerning the exact meaning of it in a report of a pleading between Teige O'Doyne, chief of Oregan, and his brother, Doctor Charles Dunne, preserved in Marsh's Library, Dublin, Class No. 3. Tab. 2. No. 26. pp. 221, 331.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1269.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, δα céδ, Σεργατ, αναοί.

Δαυιτ υα βραγαιν εppucc cloóair do écc, γ α αónacul ι μαινριτιρ melipoint uair ba manac̃ δα mancharb̃ é.

Ταδγ mac nell mic muirεαδhaiγ ui concobair do marbað in oilpinn dócc-lác do muinτιρ α βραταρ fén, γ αη τί do pinne an gñioñ rin do tuιτιm ιnn.

lomur υα bιrñ ócclac̃ γ lairpεar γpaδa αóδa uí Concobair do cóp an tpaogail de ar lár α cloinne γ α conáic̃, γ dul go mainpouir Rora comáin dó, γup caic̃ an real baοί poime δa paogal εoir bpaic̃pib̃ .S. Domenic.

δpian mac domnaill duib̃ ui Eαγpa do marbað do gallaib̃ ι Slisceac̃.

δenmíde inγean τοιρηóεalbaiγ meic Ruairí, bñ maolmuirpε meic Suib̃ne, Seappraic̃ mac domnaill clannaic̃ meic giollapatpaucc tγgeapna plebe blaóma, γ Aóð υa pionnac̃ta Saοί τιompánoiγ do écc.

Echmilíð macapτén do marbað dua anluain.

Domnaill υa pεarígoil, γ αóð α mac, cápaið deγeimíγ dñpilaγteað do marbað do giolla na naοm υa pñγail γ do gallaib̃.

Cpιrτιna inγean uí neachtain bñ διαpμαδα μιθιγ meic διαpματα, bñ do bñpñ eneað γ ionnpacup don cineað dá mbaoí, γ ap mó do cúip dá comaoim ap an opo liað do écc iar mbuaíð naic̃pizε.

Caiplén Sliccic̃ do denam̃ la mac muipir meic γεapailt iar na bpipeað δaοð υa Concobair γ dua domnaill poime rin.

^u *David O'Brogan*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, he is called David O'Brogan.—See p. 182. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is entered under the year 1267, thus: "David ua Bragan Eps. Clochair, qui uirtuose et fideliter pro defensione iusticie ecclesie Clochorensis per tempus uite eius laborauit obiit hoc anno, &c."

^v *Monks*, i. e. he had retired into the monastery some time before his death.

^w *Dub*, dub̃, i. e. Black.

^x *Of Slieve Bloom*, plebe blaóma, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's coun-

ties. Ussher calls it *Mons Bladina* by a mistake, in *Primordia*, p. 962, which O'Flaherty corrects in *Ogygia*, p. 3, c. 3. It was originally called Sliabh Smoil. See *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 81, and *Vita Sancti Moluac*, given by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 26th March.

^y *Mac Artan* was Chief of Kinelarty, in the county of Down.

^z *O'Hanlon* was Chief of Oriel, in the county of Armagh.

^a *Two*.—Cápaið means a brace, pair, or couple.

^b *Christina*.—The character of O'Naghtan's daughter is thus given in Mageoghegan's trans-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1269.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred sixty-nine.

David O'Bragan^u, Bishop of Clogher, died, and was interred in the monastery of Mellifont, for he had been one of its monks^v.

Teige, son of Niall, the son of Murray O'Conor, was slain at Elphin, by a youth of his own brother's people; and the person by whom the deed was perpetrated was killed for it.

Ivor O'Beirne, chief servant and confidant of Hugh O'Conor, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, and entered the monastery of Roscommon, where he passed the rest of his life among the Dominican friars.

Brian, son of Donnell Duv^w O'Hara, was slain by the English of Sligo.

Benmee, daughter of Turlough (son of Roderic O'Conor), and wife of Mulmurry Mac Sweeny; Jeffrey, son of Donnell Clannagh Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Slieve Bloom^x; and Hugh O'Finaghty, a learned minstrel, died.

Eghmily Mac Artan^y was slain by O'Hanlon^z.

Donnell O'Farrell and Hugh, his son, two^a truly hospitable and munificent men, were slain by Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell and the English.

Christina^b, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac Dermot, the most hospitable and chaste^c woman of her tribe, and the most bountiful to the order of Grey Friars, died, after the victory of penance^d.

The castle of Sligo was rebuilt by the son of Maurice Fitzgerald, after it had been demolished by Hugh O'Conor and O'Donnell.

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Christin, O'Neaghtean's daughter, the wife of Dermot Myegh Mac Dermota, a right exceeding beautiful woman, well lymmed, bountiful in bestowing, chaste of her body, and ingenious and witty delivery of her mind, devout in her prayers, and, finally, she was inferior to none other of her time for any good parts requisite in a noble gentlewoman, and charitable towards the order of Graye moncks, died with good penance."

^c *The most hospitable and chaste.*—Literally, of

the best hospitality and purity. Her character is stated in more correct language in the Annals of Ulster, and thus rendered in the old translation: *Anno 1268 (rectius 1270).* "Christina Ny-Neghtain, Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best name and quality that was in her time, and that gave most to the White Order, *quievit*."

^d *Penance*, ἀνέρις.—This word is generally used by the Four Masters, where the Annals of Ulster have *penitentia*.

Caipλέν Ropa comáin do denam la Roibeit deopert iuróir na hepionn, γ αρεαθ πο δήα α denam, Αοθ ua Concoδair Rí Connact do beé earplan, ionnur nar eualainz tacar no ceacbaíl do tabairt do gallaib, na coimírecc do éor ar an ccaipλέn do denam. Connactairz do beit ina cceuib epeac (zo hepgi uoram uoridire.) po copair gall.

Plaithebsitac ua Maolpíona taoipeac léithe Calpaige Mhaighe héleog do marbað dó gaibteacháin dó léthtaoiréach oile.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1270.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, da céo, peachtemozat.

Maolpattraicc ua Scandail airdeppucc Αιρδ maça do dul do látaip Ríγ Saxon. An Rí da glacað zo honópac, γ τοιδεχτ tap a air dó maille pe mori éumaçtaib.

Coccað mori eoir ua cconcoδair γ iapla ulað uatep a búpc, gup éionóil an tiapla maite gall epeann im an ngiuror, γ a pann gaoideal

* *Robert de Ufford*, Roibeit deopert.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Roibeit duppert. According to the list of the Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Robert de Ufford was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1268; and Richard de Oxonia, or D'Exeter, was Lord Justice in 1269. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is incorrectly called Hobert, or Robert Sufford, or Stafford. The entry is worded as follows: "A. D. 1269. Hobertor Robert Sufford, or Stafford, came over from England as Deputie of this kingdome, apointed by the King of England for the reformation of the lawes, customes, and statutes of this land, and made his first voyage" [expedition] "with his forces to Connaught, and, by the help of the English forces of Ireland, he built a castle at Roscommon. The opportunity and occasion of building of the said castle was, because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, fell sick of a grievous disease, supposed to be irrecoverable."

^f *O'Maelfina*, pronounced O'Molina, or O'Mulleena, but now generally Anglicised Mullany. The little town of Crossmolina, called in Irish, cpor uí Mhaolpína, i. e. O'Molina's Cross, received its name from this family. The territory of Calry of Moy-heleog was nearly co-extensive with the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 13, 165, and the map prefixed to the same work. The family name Gaughan is still common all over the county of Mayo.—*Id.*, pp. 13, 238.

^g *A great war*.—This is related more clearly in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "There arose great dissention and warrs between the King of Connaught and Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster, in so much that all the English and Irish of the kingdome could not separate them, or keep them from annoying each other. The Earle procured the Lord Deputy, with all the English forces of Ireland, to come to Connaught. They came to

The castle of Roscommon was erected by Robert de Ufford^c, Lord Justice of Ireland. He was induced to erect it because Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, was ill, and was therefore unable to give the English battle or opposition, or prevent the erection of the castle. The Connacians, until his recovery, were plundered and trodden under foot by the English.

Flaherty O'Maelfina^f, Chief of half the territory of Calry of Moy-heleog, was slain by Gaughan, Chief of the other half.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1270.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy.

Maelpatrick O'Scannal, Archbishop of Armagh, went over to the King of England: the King received him honourably; and he returned home with great privileges.

A great war^s broke out between O'Connor and the Earl of Ulster, Walter Burke. The Earl assembled the chiefs of the English of Ireland, together

Roscommon the first night, thence to Portlike, where they encamped. The next day they advised that the Earl of Ulster, with the most part of the forces, should go eastwards of the River Synan, to the place on the river called the Foord of Connell's weir.

"As for Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, he was ready prepared with the five companies he had before the English at Moynishe. The Lord Deputy remained of [on] the west of the River Synen, at the Furney [αα ρυπναδ]. After the Earle had passed to Ath-Cora-Connell as aforesaid, he was assaulted by a few of O'Connor's people in the woods of Convackne, where a few of the English armie were killed. The Englishmen never made any residence or stay until they came to Moynishe, which was the place where O'Connor encamped, where the English did likewise encampe that night. The Englishmen advised the Earle to make peace with Hugh O'Connor, and to yeald his brother,

William Oge mac William More mac William, the Conqueror, in hostage to O'Connor, during the time he shou'd remain in the Earl's house concluding the said peace, which was accordingly condescended and done, as soone as William came to O'Connor's house he was taken, and also John Dolphin and his son were killed.

"When tyding came to the ears of the Earle how his brother was thus taken, he took his journey to Athenkip, where O'Connor beheaved himself as a fierce and froward lyon about his prey, without sleeping or taking any rest, that he did not suffer his enemies to take refection or rest all this time, and the next day soon in the morning, gott úpp and betook him to his arms: the Englishmen, the same morning, came to the same foorde, called Athenkip, where they were overtaken by Terlogh O'Bryen. The Earle returned upon him and killed the said Terlogh, without the help of any other in that presence. The Connoughtmen pursued the Englishmen,

aréna go Connaétaib go riacádaib Rof comáin an ceo aohaig, Oilpinn an dara haðaiḡ, Aiprið go porre lenne. Gabaid porað ḡ Saorlongporre ann an oidce rin. Tiaḡaid daon comairle arabadac in áe carad conaill tar Sionainn porr.

Ḍaoí Rí Connaét mun am rin uathað do maiteib a muintire i moig nire ar cionn na ngall, ḡ do an an gupoir ḡ bfeacán don epluaḡ ḡall allaniar do Sionainn ḡa nupnaide. Iar ndul don iarla tar at carad Conaill ro eḡiodar uathað do muintir uí concobair do na ḡallaib i ecoillteib Conmaicne go ndearnrað marbað orra. Uodar iaram go maḡ nire gur gabrað porlongporre ann in oidce rin. Do ḡmað do comairle peoile ainnríde Síe do denaim lé Ríḡ connaét, ḡ dearbpraðoir an iarla (uilliam óḡ mac Riocaird mic uilliam concuir) do cor ar lánm muintire uí concobair an cfin do beḡ pé pé n i ttiḡ an iarla aḡ rnaðmað na rioða. Do ḡmétrí ramlaib. Áet cña do gabrað muintir uí concobair dearbpraðoir an iarla pocedóir, ḡ ro marbprað Seaan dolipín go na mac. Fearḡaigḡear an iarla iar na cloir rin dó. Rucc ar an aðaig rin go himpnríomac aḡheuirpreach. Eppcir i muicdeaðoil na maicne arabadac ḡona ḡallaib ḡ ḡaoidealaib ceangailte coirighḡe ina timceal, ḡ ḡluaird do raigíð uí concobair go pangadaib at an crip. Do ḡeibð toirpdealbac ua briañ cúca aḡhaibh in aḡhaibh annrin, ḡ é aḡ toche i ccommbaib uí concobair. Do bñr an iarla pé n a aḡaid ar toirpdealbac, ḡ ro cuimniḡ a ecpairdñr dó go topeair toirpdealbac lair pocedoir. Dala Connaét tra pucrað orra do com an áe don dul rin ionnur gur brúchtðoirpiorð ina cceann do cor ḡ deac gur bñreavdor por a topeac, ḡ gur cuirpiorð a ndeireað ar a monac dá naimeóin. Marbḡar naonbar do maiteib a Rídeireað don iarraib ri a timceal an áe imaille pe Riocaird

and made their hindermost part runn and break upon their outguard or foremost in such manner and foul discomfiture, that in that instant nine of their chiefest men were killed upon the bogge, aboute Richard ne Koylle and John Butler, who were killed over and above the said knights. It is unknown how many were slain in that conflict, save only that a hundred horses, with their saddles and other furniture, with a hundred shirts of mail, were left. After these

things were thus done, O'Connor killed William Oge, the Earle's brother, that was given him before in hostage, because the Earle killed Terlagh O'Bryen that came to assist O'Connor against the Earle.

"O'Connor immediately tooke and brake down the castles of Athengalie, the castle of Sliew Louth, and the castle of Killcalman: also, he burnt Roscomon, Rynndwyne, alias 'Teagh Owen, and Ullenonach."

with the Lord Justice^b and all his Irish faction, and marched into Connaught; the first night they arrived at Roscommon, and the second at Elphin; from thence they proceeded to Port-lecce, where they rested and encamped for that night; and on the next morning they marched, by common consent, eastwards, across the ford of Ath-Caradh-Conaill, on the Shannon.

The King of Connaught, attended by a small number of the chiefs of his people, was at this time in Moy-Nise, ready to meet the English; and the Lord Justice and a small part of the English army remained on the west side of the Shannon, awaiting the Connacians. After the Earl had crossed [the ford of] Ath-Caradh Conaillⁱ, a small party of O'Connor's people attacked the English at Coillte Conmaicne, and slew some of them. After this they went to Moy-Nise^j, where they encamped for that night; and they consulted together, and agreed to make peace with the King of Connaught, and to deliver up to his people the Earl's brother (William Oge, son of Richard, the son of William the Conqueror^k), while he himself (i. e. O'Connor) should be in the Earl's house concluding the peace. This was accordingly done; but O'Connor's people took the Earl's brother prisoner at once, and slew John Dolifin and his son. When the Earl heard of this, he became enraged, and passed the night in sadness and sorrow; and he rose next morning at daybreak, with his English and Irish arranged and arrayed about him, and marched against O'Connor to Ath-an-chip^l, where they met face to face Turlough O'Brien, who had come to assist O'Connor. The Earl himself faced Turlough, mindful of the old enmity between them, and slew him at once; but the Connacians came up with the Earl's troops at the ford, where they poured down upon them, horse and foot, broke through their van, and forcibly dislodged their rear. In this onslaught at the ford, nine of the chief English knights were slain around the ford, together with Richard

^b *Lord Justice*.—According to the list of Chief Governors of Ireland, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, Sir James Audley, or de Aldithel, was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1270.

ⁱ *Ath-Caradh Conaill*, i. e. the ford of Connell's weir. This was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

^j *Moy-Nise*, a level district in the county of Leitrim, on the east side of the Shannon.—See note under the year 1263.

^k *William the Conqueror*, that is, William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who is usually styled by Irish writers, the Conqueror, because it was believed that he conquered the province of Connaught.

^l *Ath-an-chip*, i. e. the ford of the stock or trunk; a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-

na coilleadh, 7 pe Seasan buitelér, gan áirímh ar a ttorcraoibh díob' eoir maic 7 rait uata ro amac. Díomh beór na hédála do bñadh díb' daorm, déneadh, 7 deachaid, 7c. Marbtair dearbhaḡair an iarla (.i. uilliam ócc) iarrin lá hua cconcobair a neaic mic uí bhain do marbadh don iarla.

Cairlén aḡha anguil, cairlén pleib luḡa 7 cairlen cille calman do leaccaḡ dua cconcobair. Ror comain, Rinn dúin 7 Uillinn uanaḡ do lorcaḡ lair beór.

ḡrian ruadh ua bhain diompúḡ for gallaid. Aigḡe aibble do dénam dó orra, 7 cairlén cláir áta dá caraḡ do gaḡáil dó.

Creaḡa móra do dénam don iarla, 7 do gallaid Connaḡt i tḡir noilealla ar muinḡir Aodha uí cconcobair, 7 dauid cuirín do marbadh don dul rin.

Mac murchadh carraig uí éirḡail, bñeir ar beoḡacht, onḡú ar ḡḡnam do marbadh la gallaid.

Tanaide móri mac duinnín mic néde mic conaig buide uí maolconaire doirḡneadh in arḡollamnacht connaḡt, 7 forcionn do dul for ollamnacht an duḡrúilḡ uí maolconaire 7 dunlaig uí maolconaire.

Slicceach do lorcaḡ la hua ndorinall, 7 lá cenel Conaill 7 mac bpealaid an chairín uí maolbḡénaim do marbadh don turur rin.

Cuirḡina inḡh uí Neachtain bñ diarmada Mhḡiḡ meic diarmada do

on-Shannon, but the name has been long obsolete.

^m *Richard na Coille*, i. e. Richard of the Wood. According to the Dublin copy, and the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this Richard was the Earl's brother [bráḡair]: "And this was one of the soarest battayles that the Irish ever gave to the Galls in Ireland, for Richard ne kill, the Earl's brother, and John Butler, and many more knights, and many English and Irish besides, and at least 100 horse, with their saddles, were left."—*Old Trans.*

ⁿ *John Butler*.—Hanmer, referring to Clinne, and the interpolated copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, state that the Lords Richard and John Verdon were slain on this occasion; but this is obviously an error. It has been, however, perpetuated by Cox and Moore.

^o *Ath-Angaile*.—The castle of Ath-Angaile was in the territory of Corran, as appears from an entry under the year 1263. The name has been long obsolete. The castle of Sliabh Lugha is the one now called Castlemore-Costello, situated a short distance to the south-west of Kileolman, in the same barony. Kileolman castle stood near the old church of Kileolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See Map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, on which its true position is shewn, though in the explanatory index to this map, p. 484, it is inadvertently placed in the barony of Clanmorris.

^p *Uillin Uanagh*.—The name of this place has been variously corrupted by the transcribers of the original Irish Annals. The Four Masters

na Coille^m and John Butlerⁿ, exclusive of others, both noble and plebeian. Immense spoils were also taken from them, consisting of arms, armour, horses, &c. The Earl's brother (William Oge) was put to death after this battle by O'Connor, as an *eric* for the son of O'Brien, who had been slain by the Earl.

The castle of Ath-Angaile^o, the castle of Sliabh Lugh, and the castle of Cill Calman, were demolished by O'Connor. Rindown and Uillin Uanagh^p were also burned by him.

Brian Roe O'Brien turned against the English, and committed great depredations upon them; and the castle of Clar-Atha-da-charadh^q was taken by him.

Great depredations were committed by the Earl and the English of Connaught in Tirerrill on the people of Hugh O'Connor; and David Cuisin [Cushen] was killed on that occasion.

The son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, a bear in liveliness, and a leopard^r in prowess^s, was slain by the English.

Tany More, son of Duinnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conaing Boy O'Mulconry, was elected to the chief ollavship^t of Connaught; and the ollavships of Dubhshuileach O'Mulconry and Dunlang O'Mulconry were abolished.

Sligo was burned by O'Donnell and the Kinel-Cónnell; and the son of Breallagh-an-Chairn O'Mulrenin was killed on that occasion.

Christina^u, daughter of O'Naghtan, and wife of Dermot Midheach Mac

write it *Muilleann Guanach*, at the year 1225, but the Annals of Ulster, and Kilronan make it *Muillibh Uanach*, while those of Connaught make it *Muillibh Uainidhe*. At the year 1236, it is written *Muillibh Uanach* in the Annals of Kilronan, and Ullum Wonaghe in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. From the notice of it at the year 1225, it is quite obvious that it was in the barony of Athlone, and that it was the name of a hill or mill in the townland of Onagh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The castle afterwards became the seat of that branch of the O'Kellys called Makeogh.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^k.

^q *Clar Atha-da-charadh*, i. e. plain of the ford of the two weirs. This is probably the original

name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, in the county of Clare.

^r *Leopard*, *oncu*.—The word *oncu* is explained leopard by O'Reilly. It was borne on the standard of the King of Connaught, and his standard bearer was called *peap iomcáip na honcón*.—See note under the year 1316.

^s *Prowess*, *eangnam*, prowess, dexterity at arms.

^t *Chief Ollavship*, *capollainnaict*, i. e. the office of chief poet.

^u *Christina*.—This is a repetition. See her death already entered under the last year. Her death is entered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "A. D. 1268 (*rectius* 1270). Christina ny Neghtain Dermot Myegh Mac Dermot's wife, a woman of best

écc, b'fh po buò mairt deirce ⁊ oineac, ⁊ do raò almhana iomda don orp
liat.

AOIS CRIOST, 1271.

Aoir Crioirt m'le, da éed, reachtomogat a haon.

Siomon maccpairt deccanach Airda capna do écc.

Uaterr a búrc iarla ulaò, ⁊ tigeanna gall Connaët do écc i ccairlén na
gaillíne iar mbuaio naitéirge do gálar aithearra.

Tomar mac muirir do écc i mbaile loá mearcca.

Iomar ua b'irn lairfeair gnaò aoda ui concobair do écc i Ror comáin
iar mbuaio naitéirge, ⁊ a adnacul innte.

Aod ua concobair mac comorba comáin do marbaò do tomár buitelér
as muine ingine cpechain.

Domnall ua f'loinn do marbaò do mac Robín laigler ip in ló ceona i
ccionn uachtaraò rruépa.

Maégaíain ua Concobair do marbaò do gallaib dúin móir.

Nicol mac Seain ueridún tigeanna óirgiall do marbaò lá Seappraio
ua b'eargail.

Concobair mac tigeannáin ui concobair do marbaò la maolreacúinn
mac Airt uí ruairc, ⁊ la cloinn fearmuige.

Cairlén tige templea, cairlén Sluccig, ⁊ cairlen aá liacc do b'ircaò
daod ua concobair.

Aodh mac néill uí duibda do écc.

name and quality that was in her times, and that gave most to the white [grey?] order, *quievit*."

^w *Earl of Ulster*.—His death is thus entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1271. Walter Burke, Earle of Ulster, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died in the castle of Gallway of one week's sickness, after good penance, and was entred [interred] in Rathcahall."

^x *Thomas Mac Maurice*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is

called "Thomas Mac Morish Fitzgerald." Ballyloughmask is now called Lough Mask Castle, and is situated on the east side of Lough Mask, in the parish of Ballinchala, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo. This castle was re-edified by Sir Thomas Burke, shortly after the battle of Kinsale.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 202, 478.

^y *Muine-inghine-Chrechain*, i. e. the hill or shrubbery of the daughter of Creaghan. The name is now obsolete.

^z *Of Sruthair*, rruépa.—This was the original

Dermot, died. She was a good, charitable, and hospitable woman, and had given much alms to the order of Grey Friars.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1271.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-one.

Simon Magrath, Deacon of Ardcarne, died.

Walter Burke, Earl of Ulster^w, and Lord of the English of Connaught, died of a short sickness in the castle of Galway, after the victory of penance.

Thomas Mac Maurice^x died at Ballyloughmask.

Ivor O'Beirne, the head and confidential servant of Hugh O'Connor, died at Roscommon, after penance, and was buried there.

Hugh O'Connor, son of the coarb of St. Coman, was killed at Muine-inghine-Chrechain^y, by Thomas Butler.

Donnell O'Flynn was slain on the same day, by the son of Robin Lawless, at the upper end of Sruthair^z.

Mahon O'Connor was slain by the English of Dunmore^a.

Nicholas, the son of John Verdun, Lord of Oriel, was slain by Geoffry O'Farrell.

Conor, son of Tiernan O'Connor, was slain by Melaghlin, son of Art O'Rourke, and by the Clann-Fearmaighe [in the County Leitrim].

The castle of Teagh Templa^b, the castle of Sligo, and the castle of Athliag [Ballyleague], were demolished by Hugh O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Niall O'Dowda, died.

name of the Black River, which flows through the village of Shrule, and forms for several miles the boundary between the counties of Mayo and Galway. The name was afterwards applied to a castle built by the Burkes on the north side of this river, and also to the village which grew up around it, and also to the parish.

^a *Dunmore*, a village in a barony of the same name, about eight miles to the north of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

^b *Teagh Templa*.—According to Ware, this

castle belonged to the Knights Templars, and was erected by the English in the thirteenth century.—See Harris's edition, vol. ii. p. 271. According to an Irish manuscript in the possession of Major O'Hara, a castle was built here by the O'Haras, but the date of its erection is not added. The name is now anglicised Templehouse, and is that of the residence of Colonel Perceval, situated in the east of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.—See the position of this castle marked on the map prefixed to

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1272.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-two.

Henry Butler, Lord of Umallia, and Hosty Merrick^c, were slain by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, and by the Clann-Murtough^d O'Conor.

The castle of Roscommon was demolished by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught.

Teige Dall (the Blind), son of Hugh, the son of Cathal Crowderg, died. He had been the best materies of a king of all his tribe, until he was blinded by the O'Reillys.

James Dodaly^e, Lord Justice of Ireland, was slain by O'Broin^f and the Connacians.

Maurice, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh O'Mulrony, the most hospitable and valiant^g of his tribe, died in O'Donnell's garrison at Murvagh^h, and was conveyed to the abbey of Boyle, to be interred there.

Donough, son of Gilla-na-naev Magauran, was slain by his brother Thomas. Richard Tuiteⁱ, the noblest of the English barons, died.

Meath was burned, as far as Granard^k, by Hugh O'Conor. Athlone was also burned by him, and its bridge was broken down.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) collected the vessels and boats upon Lough Erne, and [proceeded] thence to Lough Oughter. The goods and valuables of the surrounding country (which were upon the islands of that lake) were seized

he was killed in Thomond, by a fall from his horse, on the 23rd of June, 1272.

^f *O'Broin*, *ua bpoim*.—This is a mistake for *O'Broin*. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this entry is thus given: "A. D. 1272. James Dowdall, Deputie of Ireland, was killed by O'Brien, and some Connoughtmen."

^g *Valiant*, *raoi einig 7 eangnam*.—The Irish word *eangnam* is used by the Irish annalists to denote *proweess*, *valour*, and *dexterity at arms*. See note ^b, p. 277, where *fo rceim engnuma* is used to denote laudability, or credit of prowess, and note under the year 1270, where *oncu ap*

eangnam is used to express a leopard in prowess, or warlike activity.

^h *Murvagh*, *mupbae*, i. e. a sea plain, or salt marsh, now Murvagh, Ordnance Map, sheet 99 and 107, in the barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal, about one mile to the west of Ballyshannon. There is another place of the name about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal.

ⁱ *Richard Tuite*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called the "worthiest baron in all Ireland."

^k *Granard*, a small town in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 1262.

éumur, Τρεν ἡ ἐρίρι δὸ ḡabáil dó in ḡach maigín ina ccompochoiribh don éur rin.

Αἱν céo éduarδ do rioḡadh of Saxaib. 16. Nouember.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1273.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, δα céo, reachtmoḡat, atpí.

Flann ó tiḡhinaig tiḡhina cḡra do marbað dó Muiréadaiḡ in tihḡhri-nur cḡra tḡra neart aodha mic peðlimið uf éconcobair.

Concobair buide mac Am̃laioib mic airt uf ruairc tiḡearna bḡefne do marbað do cloim concobair mic tiḡearnaín uf concobair, ἡ do marbḡom an mac do bḡearr dibḡiom tiḡearnaín.

Eochaid maḡ maḡḡam̃na tiḡearna oirḡiall, ἡ Sochaide imaille rir do marbað dua anluain, ἡ do cenél neoḡain.

Cḡeac do denaín do Siurḡán deḡetḡa irin ccorann. Uaḡad do rioḡdai-naið connaḡt do bḡeirt oḡra, aiḡḡliocur comairle do dénaín dóib ar fḡurái-leaín cōda δα ndaorccorḡluaḡ, ḡur marbað doinnall mac donnchaíð mic maḡnura, Maḡnur mac airt, aipeachtaḡ mac aodaccáin, Αοδ ua bḡir, ἡ Sochaide oile.

Moḡḡluaḡ la mac muirir meic ḡeairle ἡ cḡuaðm̃um̃ain ḡur ḡab bḡaiḡoi ἡ neart ar ua m̃ḡriain.

Corbmac mac diaḡmaḡa mic Ruaidḡri décc.

¹ *Made king.*—Do rioḡadh literally signified to be *kinged*, or made king. This was the day of his father's death. He was then absent in the Holy Land, and was not crowned till the 15th day of August, 1274. Among the Irish themselves do rioḡadh means to be inaugurated king; but it appears from the dates given by them for the rioḡadh of the kings of England, that they merely meant their succession, which takes place the very instant their predecessors dies.—See Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 249; see also the years 1199 and 1216, where the rioḡadh has been inadvertently rendered

“was crowned.” Hanmer has the following remark under this year (1272): “The most renowned King Henry the Third, having lived 65 yeeres, and reigned 56, and 28 dayes, ended his dayes, and was buried at Westminster. Edward, the first of that name, sonne of King Henry III., surnamed *Long Shankes*, of the age of 35 yeers, began his reigne, anno 1272.”

^m *O'Tierney.*—This name is now locally made Tiernan, and is still common in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

ⁿ *O'Murrays*, now Murrays, without the prefixed O.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

on and carried off by him; and he acquired control and sway in every place in the neighbourhood on this expedition.

The first Edward was made king¹ over the English on the 16th of November.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1273.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-three.

Flann O'Tierney^m, Lord of Carra, was slain by the O'Murraysⁿ in a dispute concerning the lordship of Carra, and through the power of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor.

Conor Boy, son of Auliffe, son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by the sons of Conor, son of Tiernan O'Conor; and he killed the best of them, namely, Tiernan.

Eochy Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, and many others along with him, were slain by O'Hanlon and the Kinel-Owen.

A depredation was committed by Jordan d'Exeter in Corran^o. A few of the young princes of Connaught overtook him; but these having adopted an imprudent plan, suggested by some of the common people^p, it fell out that Donnell, son of Donough, Manus, son of Art [O'Conor], Aireaghtagh Mac Egan, Hugh O'Beirne, and many others, were slain.

A great army was led by Mac Maurice Fitzgerald into Thomond, where he took hostages, and obtained sway^q over O'Brien.

Cormac, son of Dermot, son of Roderic [O'Conor], died.

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 187, 189.

^o *Corran*, corann, now the barony of Corran, in the county of Sligo.

^p *Common people*, coarccapluag.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, the term used is oiochoáine, i. e. bad people. The whole passage is thus rendered in the old translation: "A. D. 1270 (*al.* 1272, *vel* 1273). A pray made by Jordan de Exeter in Coran, and a few of the nobles of Conaght came upon them, and used bad direction, through the persuasion of idle

men, whereby Donell Mac Donogh Mac Manus, and Manus Mac Art, and Oreghtagh Mac Egan, and Hugh O'Birn, and many more" [were killed].

^q *Obtained sway*, neapt do gabail.—Ma-geoghegan has this passage as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1273. Morish Mac Gerald, with great forces, went to Thomond, and tooke hostages from the O'Bryens, and subdued the whole country."

Donnell Irrais' [of Erris], son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, was banished from Umallia and Erris.

Roderic O'Flaherty was banished from West Connaught.

O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled a considerable army, composed of the nobles of Tirconnell and Connaught, with whom he marched into Tyrone, and ravaged the country.

Donnell O'Quin*, Semi-Chief of Aicideacht, was slain by O'Duffy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1274.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-four.

Hugh, son of Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, a king who had desolated and devastated that part of Connaught possessed by his English or Irish enemies; a king who had given the English frequent overthrows, prostrated their manor-houses and castles, and cut off their heroes and warriors; a king who had obtained the hostages of the Hy-Briuin, and all the race of Aedh Finn; a king the most successful and triumphant, the most hospitable and renowned; the destroyer and improver of Ireland, died, after gaining the victory of penance, on Thursday, the third day of the Summer. Hugh, son of Rory, son of Hugh, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king in his place; but he was only one quarter of a year in the government, when he was slain, in the church of the Friars at Roscommon, by his kinsman, namely, Rory, son of Turlough, the son of Hugh O'Connor; upon which, Hugh, son of Cathal

hostages of Ombryan" [Hy-Briuin], "and Tyreconnell; this is he that spoyled and defended from others the spoiles of the provence of Connaught; and finally this is he that most was feared of [i. e. by] the English, of all the kings of Connaught that were before his time; and was with great reverence buried with the monks in the abbey of Boyle. After whose death Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac Cahall Crovederge was ordained King of Connaught, who reigned not long (butt one quarter of a year), when he was killed treacherously by his

own kinsman or brother, Rowrie Mac Turlagh O'Connor, in the church of the Fryers Preachers at Roscommon.

"After him succeed Hugh mac Cahall Dall O'Connor, as king of that province, who did not reign as long as his predecessors was short. Hugh Mac Cahall reigned but a fortnight, when he was killed by one Thomas Mac Oreaghty and O'Beyrne. After him succeeded, as King of Connaught, Teige Mac Terlagh Mac Cahall, the same year.

mic aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg do rioḡaḡ do Connaḡtaib, ḡ noḡar ppaide a riḡi riḡé uair ní paibe aḡt én coicḡir inḡe an tan do marbaḡ é la Maḡ oipechḡaig, comalḡaḡ, ḡ la hua mbirḡ, ḡ taḡḡ mac coirpḡealḡaig mic aoda mic catail cpoibdeirg do rioḡaḡ uar Connaḡtaib iaraim.

Tiḡearḡan mac aoda uí ruairc tiḡearḡa bpepne, ḡ Doimnall mac maḡ-nura mic muirceḡḡaig muirḡniḡ, Saol eniḡ, ḡ enḡnaḡa Epeann uilí déḡ.

ḡiolla na naom mac aoda mic amlaib uí pḡiḡail tiḡearḡa na hanḡaile, comḡur coiméda eniḡ, ḡ enḡnaḡa cloinne Ruḡraide, pear lan duairli, ḡ dinnḡeḡḡ ḡo ḡḡuairḡerḡaib por naḡḡib ḡo ccaoinḡr lé cairḡib, do écc iar mbuaibḡ naḡḡiḡe.

Maolcaḡlann mac amlaib mic Airḡ uí Ruairc tiḡearḡa darpḡaig ḡ cloinne pearmuḡḡe do marbaḡ la Concoḡar mac doimnall mic neill uí ruairc.

Taḡḡ mac ceapḡaill buide uí dalaig ollam aoda uí concoḡar lé dān déḡ.

Doimnall ócc mac doimnall mic airḡ uí Ruairc, ḡ Cataḡ maḡ planncaḡ coirḡeac darpḡaig do écc.

Pḡiḡhal ó caḡḡmaḡ tiḡearḡa iorḡair do écc i nua mic caecháin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1275.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, da céo, pechḡmogat, a cūicc.

Ua laibig epucc cille halaḡ, ḡ Cairpḡe ua Scuapa epucc Ráta boḡ i ḡḡḡr Conaill do écc.

Ruaḡḡi mac coirpḡealḡaig uí Concoḡar do ḡabáil dua Concoḡar (taḡḡ mac coirpḡealḡaig a bpaḡar). Ruaḡḡi delúo iaraim, ḡ Concoḡar ua hánlḡi da bḡiḡ leir, Topaiḡecht do bḡeḡ porḡa, ḡ concoḡar ua hánlḡi do marbaḡ dóib.

Taḡḡ mac catail meic diarpḡata darpḡain dua concoḡar.

Concoḡar mac pearḡail mic donncaḡ mic muirceḡḡaig do marbaḡ da bpaḡḡib pḡin.

^u *Prowess*.—eangnaḡ.

^w *Hy-Mac-Caechain*.—This was the name of a district in the northern extremity of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo. The fort called Doonkeeghan, and the sand banks called

Dumha Caechain, still point out the position of this territory.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 173, 280.

^x *O'Scuapa*.—According to the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, as translated by Mageoghegan, he was

Dall, the son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was made king by the Connacians; and his reign was not longer, for he had been but one fortnight in the government, when he was slain by Mageraghty (Tomaltagh) and O'Beirne; and Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, was elected king over the Connacians.

Tiernan, son of Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, and Donnell, son of Manus, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, most illustrious throughout all Ireland for hospitality and prowess, died.

Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, supporter of the hospitality and prowess of the Clanna-Rury, a man full of nobleness and intellect, dangerous to his foes, and kind to his friends, died, after the victory of penance.

Melaglin, son of Auliffe, the son of Art O'Rourke, Lord of Dartry and Clann-Fearmaighe, was slain by Conor, son of Donnell, the son of Niall O'Rourke.

Teige, son of Carroll Boy O'Daly, chief poet of Hugh O'Conor, died.

Donnell Oge, son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke, and Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, died.

Fergal O'Caithniadh, Lord of Erris, died in Hy-Mac-Caechain*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1275.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-five.

O'Laidigh, Bishop of Killala, and Carbry O'Scuapa^x, Bishop of Raphoe, in Tirconnell, died.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the O'Conor (Teige, son of Turlough, his brother). Rory afterwards made his escape, and Conor O'Hanley took him with him; but they were pursued, and overtaken, and Conor O'Hanley was killed.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, was plundered by O'Conor.

Conor, son of Farrell, son of Donough, son of Murtough [O'Conor], was slain by his own kinsmen.

first a friar of the order of Preachers.—See also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 271,

where it is stated, on the authority of the Annals of Lough-Kee, that he died at Rome in 1275.

Ἄρτ mac ca táil riabaiḡ uí ruairc tigeapna bpepne do marbað la Mag Fionnbhar, ἡ la gallaib i ngranaip, ἡ ár a muinipe do cup.

Μαίðm mor for gallaib i nultuib ḡo páimicc da céð eac, ἡ dá céð ceann in áiríñ díð an éccmair ar muðaiḡeac da noapccopluag.

Tomar mag raipraðam do marbað la cenél luacáin.

Cenél Eocchan do tēcht hι ττίρ Conaill co po millpíot bloð móri don tír, ἡ ó domnáill (domnall ócc) do ttonol a muinipe ina doom, ἡ a lñmair ḡo hucht plebe truum ḡo pasimúð forpa ḡo fparccabhpíot ár daoine, eic iomða, paub, airm ἡ eðeaða ag cenél cconaill don cup rin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1276.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mίle, da céð, peactmogac apé.

Ḥiolla an coimðe ua cñballáin eppcop típe heoccam decc.

Αοð muimneac mac peðlimúð mic ca táil cpobðeipḡ do τοιðect ar in mumham i cconnaétaib. Α oul iarpin i ccfñn ui domnaill. Ο domnaill do τοct laip ḡo líon a ttonóil ḡo hecfñac, ua domnaill diompúð uaið anhpín, ἡ aοð ðpupieac i cconnaétaib.

Cpeac do denam do cloinn τοiprðealbaiḡ ar mac peðlimúð, ἡ ar cloinn meic diaipmata, ἡ ḡiolla cpiopt ua maοilbpenairn do marbað díð.

^γ *Mac Fionnbhar*.—He was chief of the territory of Muintir-Geran, situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the county of Longford.

^z *Kinel-Luachain*.—This territory comprised the entire of the parish of Oughteragh, in the north of the barony of Carrigallen, in the county of Leitrim, adjoining the barony of Tullyhaw, Magauran's country.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys at 7th July.

^a *Slieve Truim*.—This name is now obsolete, but it is given on a map of Ulster, dated 1590, by Francis Jobson, under the anglicised form of Slevetrym. This name has been since changed by the proprietor to the unmeaning appellation of Bessy Bell. It is situated a short distance to

the south of the village of Newtown-Stewart, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^b Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following entries, omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1275. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was hurt by O'Moylloy, and by those of Kynaleaghe, and the two sons of Mahon Magawlye were also killed by them. John de Verdon and thirteen knights were poysoned together in England.

^c *Hugh Muimhneach*, i. e. Hugh the Momonian. He was an illegitimate son of King Felim O'Connor, and was called Muimhneach, or the Momonian, from his having been fostered in

Art, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Mac Finnvar^y and the English at Granard, and his people were slaughtered.

A great victory was gained over the English in Ulidia, so that there were counted two hundred horses and two hundred heads, besides all who fell of their plebeians.

Thomas Magauran was slain by the Kinel-Luachain^z.

The Kinel-Owen came into Tirconnell, and desolated a great part of the country. O'Donnell (Donnell Oge) assembled his people to oppose them, and pursued them to the breast of Slieve Truim^a, where they were defeated; and they left slaughtered men, many horses, accoutrements, arms, and armours behind them to the Kinel-Connell on this expedition^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1276.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-six.

Gilla-an-Choimhdhe O'Carolan, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Hugh Muimhneach^c, son of Felim, who was son of Cathal Crovderg, came from Munster into Connaught, and went thence to O'Donnell. O'Donnell and all his forces went with him to Echenach^d; and there parted from him, Hugh remaining in Connaught.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Turlough on the son of Felim and the sons of Mac Dermot; and Gilchreest O'Mulrenin was slain by them.

Munster, as we learn from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which this entry is given as follows: "A. D. 1276. A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of the said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster, and came to Connoght from thence, and as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silemoreye and Clann-Moyleronic accepted of him, and had him in great accoumpt and reverence." This Aedh Muimhneach is also men-

tioned in the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.* Thus: *Felolimiḡ mac caḡail cpoibdeirḡ, aen mac aicḡ .i. aedḡ mac felolimiḡ, 7 mac aili ap na chur chuicḡ .i. aedḡ muimhneicḡ, 7 po goḡ m taeḡ rḡn rḡḡ Connacḡ*: "Felim, the son of Cathal Crovderg, had one son, namely, Hugh Mac Felim, and another son was fathered upon him, namely, Hugh Muimhneach, and this [latter] Hugh assumed the government of Connaught."

^d *Echenach*, now Aughanagh; an ancient church said to have been built by St. Patrick,

Ἦρεαὶ δὸ δαναῖν δὸ mac feòlimiù ar cloinn muirceartaigh, ⁊ giolla na naingeal ua connoí δὸ marbhad δὸ cloinn muirceartaigh a tóraithecht a cceicéi.

Ἦρεαὶ δὸ δαναῖν δὸ Ruaidrí mac toirrdéalbair ar muinntir nechtaim, ⁊ iadpaín δὸ tabairt maðma fair, ⁊ δὸ buain na cceicé de. Doínnall mac nell mic congalaigh ui Ruairc (.i. giolla an ime), ⁊ rochaide oile δὸ muinntir Ruairc δὸ marbhad doib. Giollacnoirt ua neactaim, δὸ marbhad δὸ Ruaidrí mac toirrdélbair iarrin.

Diarmait mac giolla muirceartaigh leithe cathail δὸ écc.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1277.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mile, dá céd, rectmogat areacht.

Ἦραον ua maolmoicéirgi ab cñannoir δὸ écc.

Ἦrian ruad ua ḡrian tigeapna tuadmuman δὸ gabail ⁊ meabail δὸ mac iarla claire. Α zarrainz edir eachaib ar a haetli iar ndenan cairdior crioirt re poile doib poime rin, ⁊ δὸ tabairt clocc ⁊ mionn da cele imma ccaiprad δὸ comall.

Giollacnoirt ua binn fear gada aoda ui concobair δὸ marbhad don giolla ruad mac loclainn ui concobair. Giolla na naom ua binn δὸ écc iar naetrigé.

Cairlen pora comain δὸ leaccad daod mac feòlimiù (.i. aod muirneac) go cconnaectaim mme, ⁊ δὸ doínnall ua doínnall.

and which gives name to a parish in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, p. 490; and the map prefixed to the same work, on which this church is shewn, on the west side of Lough Arrow.

^c *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, the son of Turlough More, Monarch of Ireland.

^f *Lecale*.—Cecáil, i. e. Cathal's half, now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.

^g Under this year, the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen gives an account of the expulsion of Brian Roe O'Brien out of Thomond, and the election of Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien, in his place.

^h *Brian Roe O'Brien*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1277. The Earle of Clare his son, took Bryen Roe O'Bryen prisoner, very deceitfully, after they had sworn to each other all the oaths in Munster, as bells, relics of saints, and bachalls" [croziers], "to be true to each other for ever, and not endamage

A depredation was committed by the son of Felim on the Clann-Murtough^c; and Gilla-na-n-Aingel O'Conroy was slain by Clann-Murtough, while pursuing the prey.

A depredation was committed by Rory, son of Turlough, on the O'Naghtans, but they defeated him, and deprived him of the booty. Donnell, son of Niall, son of Congalagh O'Rourke (i. e. Gilla-an-ime), and many others of the O'Rourkes, were slain by them. Gilchreest O'Naghtan and William O'Naghtan were afterwards slain by Rory, son of Turlough.

Dermot Mac Gillamurry, Lord of Lecale^f, died^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1277.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-seven.

Braen O'Mulmoghery, Abbot of Kells, died.

Brian Roe O'Brien^h, Lord of Thomond, was treacherously taken by the son of the Earl of Clare, and afterwards drawn between horses, and this after both had entered into gossipredⁱ with each other, and taken vows by bells and relics to retain mutual friendship.

Gilchreest O'Beirne, servant of trust to Hugh O'Conor, was slain by Gillaroo, son of Loughlin O'Conor.

Gilla-na-naev O'Beirne died, after penance.

The castle of Roscommon was pulled down by Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor [i. e. Hugh Muimhneach], aided by the Connacians and Donnell O'Donnell.

each other; also after they became sworne gossips, and for confirmation of this their indissoluble bond of perpetual friendship, they drew part of the blood of each of them, which they putt in a vessall, and mingled it together: after all which protestations, the said Bryen was taken as aforesaid and bound to sterne steedes, and so was tortured to death by the said Earle's son." This passage is quoted by Mr. Moore, in a note in his History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 33; but he does not mention what annals he quotes from. The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien, con-

tains a much more detailed account of the circumstances attending the murder of Brian Roe O'Brien. This murder is alluded to by the Irish chieftains in their remonstrance to Pope John XXII., as a striking instance of the treachery of the English and Anglo-Irish then in Ireland. They call the murderer of Brian Roe, the Duke of Gloucester's brother.—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 74.

ⁱ *Gossipred*.—Iap nbenam capoir cpiope ne apoile, i. e. after one of them had been sponsor to the other's child at baptism.

Γρεαὶ μὲν δὲ δαναὶ δὲ τελλαὶ ἐδόατο πορ cenel luacáin a nglionn da
duile dar marbharat concobair maiz doirchaide 7 rochara immaille nír.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1278.

Αοιρ Crioρδ, mile, dá céδ, reachtmoγav, a hochtt.

Tomár ua cuinn erpucc éluana mic nóir do écc.

Plaitéirταὶ ua daimin ticcérina pírmanaὶ décc.

Ταδὲ mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ mic αὐδα mic κατὰιλ cpoibdeirg Rí connact
do marbath la cloinn κατὰιλ meic διαρματα.

Ρυαίρι mac τοιρρδεαλβαίγ uí Concobair do marbaδ la gíollu crioρδ
máz planncharaδ, 7 la vaptaircáib ar boρδ droma cliaδ, 7 an peapúrín píaδaὶ
mac ticcérina uí Concobair, 7 rocharaide oile náς airiméir ponh.

Donncharaδ, pírgal, 7 gíollucrhoρδ τρι meic muirgéra meic donncaρδ mic
tomaltaiγ do marbaδ la ταδὲ mac domnaill iorpar.

Μαίδm cuince do tábairt do donncharaδ mac briaín puaδ 7 do cloinn
oile uí briaín ar mac iarla claíre gur loirccerfo teampal cuince πορ α
muinτir 7 go tuccerat ar διαρme πορρα edir loρccaδ 7 marbaδ.

Tomaltac macc oipeachtaiγ Ríogtaoipeac píl muircaδaiγ do marbharh
lar na tvaθhaib.

* *Gleann-da-duile*, a valley in the parish of Oughteragh, barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim. Kinel-Luachain, the territory of the Mac Doreys, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, which adjoins Teallach Eachdhach, or the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west of the county of Cavan.

¹ Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contains an interesting account, evidently abstracted from Magrath's *Cuithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, of the coming of Thomas De Clare into Thomond to assist Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlogh, the son of Teige Caeluise. They also record the erection of the castle of Bunratty by Thomas de Clare, who dispossessed the old inhabitants of Tradry, and

planted it with his own followers; and also the treacherous execution of Brian Roe O'Brien by the said Thomas de Clare, at the instigation of his (de Clare's) wife and father-in-law. These events are very unsatisfactorily treated of by the Four Masters. Under this year also, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Conor O'Melaghlin, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1277. Connor Mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, he that most warred with Englishmen in his owne time, a second Gwarie for bounty, a lyon for strength, and tyger for fierceness in time of enterprises and onsets, and one hop'd to be king of Ireland, if he were suffered by the English,

A great depredation was committed by [the people of] Eachdhach upon the Kinel-Luachain, in Gleann-da-duile^k, during which they slew Conor Mac Dorey, and a host of others^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1278.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-eight.

Thomas O'Quin, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died.

Flaherty O'Davine^m, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Teige, son of Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Dermot.

Rory, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Gilchreest Mac Clancy and the inhabitants of Dartry, on the borders of Drumcliff; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tiernan O'Conor, and many others not numbered here.

Donough, Farrell, and Gilchreest, the three sons of Murrough, son of Donough, son of Tomaltagh, were slain by Teige, son of Donnell [O'Conor], of Erris.

The victory of Cuincheⁿ was gained by Donough, son of Brian Roe, and the other sons of O'Brien, over the Earl of Clare; they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people, and caused an indescribable destruction of them, both by burning and killing^o.

Tomaltagh Mageraghty, Royal Chieftain of Sil-Murray, was slain by the [people of the] Tuathas.

died penitently at Kilbeggann."

^m *O'Davine*, *ua daúinn*.—This name is very common in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, where it is anglicised Devine. The family are of the same race as the Maguires and Mac Mahons of Oriel. The family of Maguire had not as yet obtained the chief sway in Fermanagh, though Donn Maguire had made great exertions to put down all rivals a few years before.

ⁿ *Cuinche*, now Quin, in the barony of Bunratty, about five miles to the east of Ennis. The church here referred to was an ancient Irish

one, dedicated to St. Finghin. The great abbey of this place was not erected till the year 1402, or, according to Ware, till 1433.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 280.

^o *Burning and killing*.—This passage is thus stated by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle), and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people, where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein, and

Αὐὸ μὴμνῆαχ mac peðlimið do γαβαίλ Ρίγε Connacht.

Ιομαιρεαγ do εἰσβαίρε do ἕρσαν ua νουῖδα, γ do Αἶρε na ccapall ua nḡhpa tighna luigne, do cloinn feóraiṛ, sur po rpaimeað for cloinn feóraiṛ, γ po marbað diaṛ mac Mhaolir mór, γ Concobaṛ ruað mac feóraiṛ, γ aṛoile cén móthát.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1279.

Αοιρ Crioṛτ, mīle, dá céð, reachomogad, a naoí.

Tomaltac mac toipṛdelbaig mic maolreachloinn uí Concobaṛ aṛo epucc tuama Saoi ḡrḡn uile, ι neaccna, ι neólur γ ι nderepc do écc iar mbuaíð naithricche.

Ḥiolla an choimṛṫh ó cḡballáin epproc tḡíre heogain do écc.

Concobaṛ mac diaṛmata mic maḡnupa uí Concobaṛ do marbað.

Μυρῆαδ ó neachtain do marbað do doinnall ó neáctain γ comrac opocera do Roibḡrṫ ua neáctain dḡḡṛaṫaiṛ μυρῆαδ aṛ doinnall γ Roibḡrṫ do marbað ḡḡṛ iapṛin.

Doinnall mac ḡiollucṛioṛτ uí neáctain do marbað la hað ó ccomcḡhainn.

Maolreachloinn mac toipṛdelbaig do marbað.

Ḥiolla forá mór mac ḡṛḡṛiḡ ollam ua ṛṛiaṛac ι ṛḡnchur do écc.

escaped narrowly himself, which escape myne author sayeth that himself was sorry for."

^P *Hugh Muimhneach*.—Dr. O'Connor does not take any notice of this King of Connaught in his historical account of the family of O'Connor, prefixed to the Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Oonor of Belanagare. In Ma-geoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clon-macnoise, this entry is in English as follows:—"A. D. 1278. Hugh Moyneagh Mac Felym was ordained and made King of Connought." This is an instance of the inauguration of a bastard as King of Connaught, and of one who does not appear to have been ever acknowledged by his father.—See note under the year 1276. It appears from several authentic records that bastards, particularly muliers, were sometimes

elected, at least, to minor chieftainries. Dr. Charles Dunne, in his arguments against his brother, Teige O'Doyne, Chief of Hy-Regan, in the reign of James I., asserts that for many hundred years "no bastard attained to the chieftie of Iregaine in the Queen's County;" but this amounts to an acknowledgment that bastards had attained to the chieftie in more ancient times. In a Chancery record of a law-suit between Donell O'Donovan, Chief of Clancahill, in the county of Cork, and his brother, Teige, the latter states, "that by the usage and custome of the contrie of Carberie, an illegitimate, or base son, was to be secluded and put besides the chieftanrie, signorie, and inheritance, so that he that was lawfullie borne was ever interested by custome in them and no bastard."

Hugh Muimhneach^p, son of Felim, assumed the sovereignty of Connaught.

Brian O'Dowda and Art na g-Capall [of the Horses] O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, gave battle to the Clann-Feorais [Birminghams], in which the Clann-Feorais were defeated, and the two sons of Meyler More, Conor Roe Mac Feorais, and others besides, were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1279.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred seventy-nine.

Tomaltagh, son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Conor, Archbishop of Tuam, the most illustrious man in all Ireland for wisdom, knowledge, and charity, died, after the victory of penance.

Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Carolan^q, Bishop of Tyrone (Derry), died.

Conor, son of Dermot, son of Manus O'Conor, was killed.

Murrough O'Naghtan was slain by Donnell O'Naghtan; upon which a challenge was given to Donnell by Robert O'Naghtan, brother of Murrough; and Robert also fell by (the hand of) Donnell.

Donnell, son of Gilchreest O'Naghtan, was slain by Hugh O'Concannon.

Melaghlin, son of Turlough [O'Conor], was slain.

Gillo-Isa More Mac Firbis, Ollav of Tireragh in history, died.

But Donell, in his rejoinder, asserts, and his witnesses prove, that "the custome of the countrie warranteth that bastards, especiallie muliers, by the civill law, might be O'Donovans." The fact seems to be that bastards who were of a warlike character were preferred, in those lawless times, to legitimate children of less combative disposition, especially when they were of a higher or more powerful family by the mother's side than by the father's. The marriage ceremony does not appear to have stamped as much dignity on the character of the offspring, as the respectability and power of the mother's family, and their own bravery, which always commanded the admiration of the subalterns. We have a striking instance of this fact in the account given by the genea-

logists of the children of Turlough More O'Conor, King of Ireland, who were twenty-four in number, and of whom, according to the Book of Lecan, only three were by his married wife, and even these were thrown into the shade by the superior valour of their illegitimate brothers.

^q *O'Carolan*.—His death has been already entered under the year 1276, which is the date assigned to it in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the old translation of the Ulster Annals, both dates are given thus: "A. D. 1276 (*al.* 1279). Gilcomy O'Cerballan, Bishop of Ti-roen, *quievit*." In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 289, his death is assigned to the year 1279, on the authority of the Annals of Lough Kee.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1280.

Αοιρ Cpioρd, mīle, dá céd, ochtmoḡat.

Seaan ua laidiḡ earpocc cille halaḡ, ḡ Matha mac maḡnypa uí Conco-
bair abb na buille do écc.

Impírrain do sírge eḡip aḡḡ muimneac mac peḡlmīḡ mic cathail cpoib-
ḡsírg Rí Connaēt ḡ clann muirceḡḡḡḡ muimniḡ uí Concobair. Aḡḡ muim-
neac do mārbaḡ ḡoib ḡ ccoill in baingin ḡ maolpeacḡlann mac maḡnypa do
gabail an la cḡona pīu. Ua doimnaill ba puaḡlacaḡ uaḡa. Cḡḡḡ cḡḡ bó ḡ
piche eac aḡḡḡ puaḡḡḡḡ aḡḡ.

Catál mac Concobair puaiḡ mic muirceḡḡḡḡ muimniḡ mic toirpḡealbaḡḡ
móir uí Concobair do pīḡḡḡ do Connachḡḡḡḡ iarpīn.

Maolpeacḡlann ó ḡairmleabaḡḡḡ toipeac cenél moáin, ḡ Concobor ua
ḡairmleabaḡḡḡ do ḡuḡḡḡ le teallac moḡarain.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOSD, 1281.

Αοιρ Cpioρd, mīle, ba céd, ochtmoḡat a hoén.

Taḡḡ mac catail meic diaḡmaḡa ticchḡḡḡa moḡḡe luipcc, Saóí in eneaḡ
ḡ nḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡ nuairle do écc.

Cat ḡirpḡ ba ḡpīoch eḡip cenel cconail ḡ cenel eoḡain. Aḡḡ buiḡḡ mac
doimnaill óicc mic aḡḡa méḡ mic aḡḡa pīḡ a paitḡḡ an macaomh toinleapcc
ḡ ḡoill ulaḡ imaille pīḡ don ḡapa leḡ. Doimnaill óḡ ua doimnaill ticchḡḡḡḡ
cenel cconail, pḡḡ manac, aipḡḡḡḡ, upmoir ḡaḡḡeal ulaḡ uile ḡ Connaēt

^r *O'Laidhigh*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster he is called "John O'Loyn," and in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, "Friar John O'Laidig, or O'Loyn."

^s *Murtough Muimhneach*.—The descendants of this Mortogh are henceforward called Clann-Muircheartaigh in these Annals. They became very contentious, and are often mentioned.

^t *Dangan*.—*Oaingean*, a fastness, or fortress. There are several places of this name in Con-naught. The Dangan here referred to is pro-

bably the townland of Dangan, now divided into the several portions of Danganbeg, Dangan Eighter, and Dangan Oughter, in the parish of Killrerin, in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 44.

^u *Teallach Modharain*.—There was a tribe of this name located near Corcarea in Westmeath. See note ^a, p. 66, *supra*. But this tribe were in Ulster, and seated near Strabane, in Tyrone.

^w *Prowess*, *engnam*.—This word is translated

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1280.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty.

John O'Laidhigh*, Bishop of Killala, and Matthew, son of Manus O'Conor, Abbot of Boyle, died.

A contention arose between Hugh Muimhneach, son of Felim, son of Cathal Croiderg, King of Connaught, and the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach* O'Conor. Hugh Muimhneach was slain by these at the wood of Dangan*; and Melaghlin, son of Manus, was taken prisoner on the same day by them; but he was ransomed by O'Donnell, and they received four hundred cows and twenty horses for him.

Cathal, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, was inaugurated king by the Connacians after this.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Conor O'Gormly, fell by the tribe of Teallach-Modharain*.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1281.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-one.

Teige, son of Cathal Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, illustrious for hospitality, prowess", and nobility, died.

The battle of Disert-da-chrioch* was fought by the Kinel-Connell and the Kinel-Owen, [that is], between Hugh Boy, son of Donnell Oge, son of Hugh Meth, son of Hugh, who was usually called an Macaemh Toinleasc', assisted by the English of Ulster, on the one side; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Fermanagh, Oriel, and the greater part of the Irish of Ulster, of

prowess by Mageoghegan, and *feats* by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, by whom this passage is thus rendered: "A.D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). Teg Mac Cathall Mac Diermod, King of Moilurg, an excellent man in liberality and feats, *quievit*."

The original Irish is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278. Tæg mac cætail mic Dïarmada pî murgî luipg

raî neimîg 7 nengnoîma quieuit in chpîrco."

* *Disert-da-chrioch*, now Desertcreaght, a townland and parish in the north of the barony of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

† *Macaemh Toinleasc*.—Mageoghegan Englishes this "Hugh Boye mac Donnel Oge mac Hugh, surnamed the Fatt, mac Hugh, who was called the leasy-arsed youth."

achd maó beacc 7 na bpepne uile don leé arail. Ro meabaid tpa an catro por cenel cconail. Ro marbad domnall ua domnaill ann .i. an tash gaoideal do bpsir enead, ingnam, aipeachur 7 uairle do gaoidealaib Eireann ip in aimpir rin. Pechsm coitcionn iapcar Eorpo uile epide 7 a adnacul i mainpoin na mbraitor i ndoipe colaim cille iap mbristh buada gacha maithsra doó go rin. Aciatt anro an luchd po bpsir dar marbad ina pocair Maolruanaid ua baogill taoireac na ttri tpuat, Eogan mac maolpeaclainn mic domnaill moir ui domnaill, Ceallac mac giollubrigde ui baogill an tash taoireac do bpsir ingnam 7 enead dexib 7 dollannaid boi in snaimpir rir, aindilsir ó baogill, dubgall a mac rom, giollu epiofo mag planncaidh taoireac darptraicche, domnall mac gille pinnén taoireac muinntiri peodacán, Enna ó gairmleadhaid ardtaoireac cenel moán, Corbmac mac an ppleginn ui domnaill taoireac panad, giollu an comdeac ua maolbuin taoireac luirc, Carmac mac carmaic ui domnaill, giollu na nócc mac dail le docair, Maolpeaclainn mac nell ui baogill, aindilsir mac muirpsirtaig ui domnaill, Magnur mac cuinn, giollu na nasm ua heodaccán, muirpsirtac ua flaithepsirtaig, muirpsirtach mac anultoirg, flaithepsirtac macc buideacán 7 Sochaid oile do macaibh ticchshnad 7 taoireac nach airimtsi ron.

Aod mac domnaill oicc ui domnaill doirdeac i monad a atar.

Cat edir na bairédaib 7 an ciomróccac gur meabaid por bairédaibh. Ro marbad ann uiliam bairé, adam Plemend, 7 Sochaid imaille piú. Badar tpa diar do gaoidealaib ag congnam lar an cciomróccac ip in ccath ra po dfrccnaid ar goil 7 gaircead lut 7 lamac da mbaoi ann, Taicleac ó baogill, 7 taichleac ó dubda iaidride.

Aodh Muirneach mac toirpdealbaid ui briain do écc.

² O'Donnell.—Charles O'Connor wrote *inter lineas*, “ran 41 bliadain dia aoir, i. e. in the forty-first year of his age.”

^a Hospitality, prowess, &c., enead, engnam, &c.—The translation of this passage given by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, has a close agreement with the text of the Four Masters. Thus: “Donnell O'Donnell was slain; the best Irishman for bounty, prowess, worthiness, and many other perfections that lived in

his time, and was buried in the church of Derie, after he had all things fallen out with him fortunately untill that day of his death.”

^b The greatest commander, pechem coitcionn iapcar eorpa.—The old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders this, “the overseer of the west of Europe.”

^c Dowell, dubgall.—This name, which signifies black Gaul, or foreigner, is generally anglicised Dowell by the Irish, and Dugald by

Connaught, excepting a small portion, and of the entire of Breifny, on the other. In this battle the Kinel-Connell were defeated; and Donnell Oge O'Donnell², the most illustrious man of the Irish of his time for hospitality^a, prowess, splendour, and nobility, and the greatest commander^b in the west of Europe, was slain; and he was interred in the monastery of Derry, having obtained the palm in every goodness up to that time. The most distinguished of those who fell along with him were the following, namely, Mulrony O'Boyle, Chief of the Three Tuathas; Owen, son of Melaghlin, son of Donnell More O'Donnell; Kellagh, son of Giolla-Brighde O'Boyle, one of the most illustrious chieftains of his time for prowess, and for munificence to learned men and ollavs; Andiles O'Boyle, and Dowell^c, his son; Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donnell Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain^d; Enna O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen; Cormac, son of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell, Chief of Fanad; Gilla-an-Choimhdheadh O'Muldoon, Chief of Lurg^e; Cormac, son of Cormac O'Donnell; Gilla-na-n-óg Mac Dail-re-docair; Melaghlin, son of Niall O'Boyle; Andiles, son of Murtough O'Donnell; Manus Mac Quin; Gilla-na-naev O'Heoghagan; Murtough O'Flaherty; Murtough Macan-Ulty; Flaherty Mac Buidheachain; and many others of the sons of lords and chieftains not enumerated here.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was inaugurated in the place of his father.

A battle [was fought] between the Barretts and the Cusack, in which the Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, Adam Fleming, and many others, were slain. There were assisting the Cusack in this battle two of the Irish, namely, Taichleach O'Boyle and Taichleach O'Dowda, who surpassed all that were there in bravery and valour, and in agility and dexterity at shooting^f.

Hugh Muimhneach, son of Turlough O'Brien, died^g.

the Scotch.

^a *Muintir Feodachain*.—The territory of the Mac Gillinnions extended from the Arney River to western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^e *Lurg*, is now the name of a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh, in which

the Muldoons are still numerous.

^f *Dexterity at shooting*, *lámaíocht*.—This passage is thus given in English in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1278 (*al.* 1281). A battell between the Baretts and the Cusacks, where the Baretts were put to flight, and William Baret was killed," [and also] "Adam Flemin, and many more men; and there were

Aois Criosd, 1282.

Αοιρ Criosd, míle, dá céo, ochtmoḡat, adó.

Muiréiríac mac muiréada Rí laigín, 7 art mac muiréada a ósbrácair do marbad la gallaib.

Taichleac mac maolruanaió uí dúbda ticchírna ua ppiacrac, aon do bpsir enead 7 ionnraicchió da éinead ina aimpir do marbad la hadam ciomrócc an tpaicch Eothaile.

Larrairpiona ingín catail cpoibdeirg uí Concobairi bfn domnaill móir ui domnaill 7 matair domnaill óicc, baincfnh ban lsite cuinn iynbe do écc.

Maeta ua Raḡallaiḡ ticchírna muinntiri maolmorada, 7 ḡiollu iorū macc ticchírnáin do ngoiréi ḡiollu iorū móri tairpeac tellaiḡ duncada déḡ.

Catal mac ḡiollu na nalm ui pfigail ticchírna na hangaile do écc, i

two Irish on Cusack's side, that excelled all in courage and shooting, viz., Taichlegh O'Duvda, and Taichlegh O'Boyl."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1281. There was a feild fought between the Barretts of the one side, and the Cusaks of the other, where the Barretts were vanquished. William Barrett and Adam Flemyng, with many others, were slain. There were two Irishmen of Cusack's side that surpassed the companys of both sides for prowes, manhood, dexteritie of handling of arms, hardiness, and all other parts of activitie, named Taihleagh O'Dowdie, and Taihleagh O'Boyle." According to the *Historia Familice De Burgo*, a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, already referred to, this battle was fought at Moyne, in the barony of Tirawley, near the ancient church of Kilroe: "Bellum apud Mayn de Kilro per Adam Cymsoḡ ex unâ parte, et William Bareth ex altera parte, ubi vulneratus et captus est idem William. Et postea de hiis vulneribus mortuus fuit. Adam Fleming et multi alii

[occisi sunt]." The place here called Kilro retains that name to this day, and is remarkable for the remains of a very ancient church erected in the time of St. Patrick. Moyne abbey is a short distance to the south-east of it.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 328.

^s Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contain very curious notices of the feuds of Thomond, which was at this period the theatre of war and bloodshed, in consequence of the intrigues of Thomas de Clare, who set up Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, against Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

^b *Mac Murrough*.—According to Grace's Annals, these were slain at Arklow in 1282. Dr. Hammer notices their death as follows, at 1281: "Murtough Mac Muroch, with Art, his brother, lost their heads at Wickloe: another saith at Artchloe, so Clyn and Dowling doe report."

ⁱ *O'Dowda*.—The notice of Taichleach O'Dowda's death is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1282.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-two.

Murtough Mac Murroughⁿ, King of Leinster, and Art, his brother, were slain by the English.

Taichleach, son of Mulrony O'Dowda¹, Lord of Tireragh, the most hospitable and warlike of his tribe in his time, was slain by Adam Cusack on [the strand of] Traigh Eothaile.

Lasarina, daughter of Cathal Crowderg O'Connor, the wife of Donnell More O'Donnell, and the mother of Donnell Oge, head of the women of Leth-Chuinn^k, died.

Mathew O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir Maelmora, and Gilla-Isa Mac Tiernan^l, usually called Gilla-Isa More, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha, died.

Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died on Inis-Cuan^m

"A. D. 1282. Taithleaghe Mac Moyleronie O'Dowdie, prince of the country of Offiagh-ragh Moye, one of great prowess and bountie, and of great and of continuall dissention with the English and all foreigners, in defence of his contrey, was killed by Adam Cusack at Beerhaven." Here he renders Traigh Eothaile by Beerhaven, but this is a great error. Haliday, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 193, falls into a similar error in supposing it to be Youghal. The Traigh Eothaile, mentioned by Keating at the page above referred to, is described by Duaid Mac Firis, a native of Tireragh, as in Tir Fiachrach: *Ṭṛáíḡ Ruí airíó ne páirteap Ṭṛáíḡ Eothaile ip in Ṭṛí Phiaípac po a tám*, i. e. "the strand of Ros Airgid, which is called Traigh Eothaile, in this Tir Fiachrach in which we are."—*Lib. Geneal.* (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 8. Traigh Eothaile is now generally called Trawohelly, and is a large and beautiful strand at the mouth of the Ballysadare River, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It extends from the

Strand road to Beltraw, near Tanrego.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, and the map prefixed to the same work.

^k *Leth-Chuinn*, i. e. Conn's half, means the northern half of Ireland. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, Lasarina is called "the gentlest woman in Ireland."

^l *Mac Tiernan*.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this name is anglicised Mac Kiernan, which is the present anglicised form. This family of Teallach Dunchadha, now the barony of Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan, is to be distinguished from Mac Tiernan, of the county of Roscommon, descended from Tiernan, the son of Cathal Mígarain O'Connor.

^m *Inis-Cuain*, in the river of Cluain-lis-Becemic-Conla.—These names are now obsolete. The nearest name to Cluain-lis, now remaining in the county of Longford, is the parish of Cloongish; but they cannot be considered identical, as Cloongish is called in Irish Cluain geire.—See Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, at 25th April.

níuipir cuan fop ađainn cluain lip béce mic connla. Seappaid mac giollu na nain uí fífhail do gabail ticchfínair na hangaile da éir.

AOIS CRÍOSD, 1283.

AOIR CRÍOPO, míle, da céo, ochomogao, atri.

Aoó buide o nell ticchfína cenel eođain, pecce eniđ 7 ġairceid ġaoideal, aon Rođa an tuairceir ar eiođnacal ríet 7 maoina, fíh ba moa ġráin 7 corccar da cenél ina aimipir. Da ríogđamna diongbala dñipinn eppide, do marbad la mađ mađamna, bñian, 7 la hainđiallaib 7 la giollu ioru puad mac domnaill uí Ráđallaiđ.

Tađ mac domnaill ioppair uí concobair do lot la luighnib 7 a charbipir do chathal ó concobair 7 a écc iarpin do bichin a luic.

Ach cliat 7 teampall críop do lorccad.

AOIS CRÍOST, 1284.

AOIR CRÍOPO, míle, dá céo, ochtmocchat, a ceathair.

Muipir ua concobair eppcop oile pinn décc, 7 Amlaib ua tomaltaib do oirnead ina ionad 7 a écc iarpain. Giolla iora mac an liađanaib uí concobair Abb oilén na trínide ar loch cé (dopd permonrera) do tođha in epprocóideet oile pinn iarpin.

ⁿ Under this year (1282), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen contain some notices of the affairs of Thomond, which have been omitted by the Four Masters. They would appear to have been abstracted by the compiler of this Chronicle from the Irish work entitled *Caitheim Thoirdhealbhagh*, or Wars of Turlough O'Brien.

^o O'Neill.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called King of Aileagh.

^p Oriels.—Oirđiallaib, Mac Mahon's followers were so called.

^q Burned.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland this

event is recorded with equal brevity, but more correctly, thus: "A. D. 1283: Arsit Dublinie pars et Campanile Trinitatis." For a fuller account of this event, see Clyn's Annals, and Hanmer's Chronicle, *ad ann.* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise; as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Art O'Melaghlin, surnamed "of the castles," in the following words: "A. D. 1283. Art Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn, surnamed Art na Gaislean, the greatest warrior in Ireland in his time against the Englishmen, and he that killed most of the English and Irish; also he that broke down

[an island] in the river of Cluain-lis-Becc-mic-Conla ; and Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after himⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1283.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-three.

Hugh Boy O'Neill^o, Lord of Kinel-Owen ; head of the liberality and valour of the Irish ; the most distinguished in the North for bestowing jewels and riches, the most formidable and victorious of his tribe in his time, and the worthy heir to the throne of Ireland ; was slain by Mac Mahon (Brian) and the Oriels^p, and Gilla-Isa Roe, son of Donnell O'Reilly.

Teige, son of Donnell of Erris O'Conor, was wounded by the people of Leyny, and delivered up to Cathal O'Conor, and [soon] after this died of the effect of his wound.

Dublin and Christ's church were burned^q.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1284.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-four.

Maurice O'Conor, Bishop of Elphin, died, and Auliffe O'Tomalty was consecrated his successor ; but he died soon after. Gilla-Isa, son of Liathanagh O'Conor, Abbot of Trinity Island in Lough Ree (of the Premonstratentian^r Order), was then elected to the bishopric of Elphin.

seven-and-twenty castles, both great and small, in the course of his warrs, and he that gave many great overthrows to the English and Irish, died with good penance ; after whose death his son, Carbry, succeeded him in his place, and was constituted King of Meath.^s

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen contains an account (abstracted from the *Caithreim Thoirdhealbhagh*) of the battles between De Clare and Turlough O'Brien, and of the death of Donough, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, who assisted De Clare. This latter event is briefly

noticed by the Four Masters under the year 1284.

^r *Premostratentian*.—The Premostratentian, or White Canons, were originally a branch of the Canons Regular, and lived according to the rule of St. Augustine. They were reformed by St. Norbert of Lorrain about the year 1120, at Premonstre, in the diocese of Laon in Picardy. Pope Calixtus the Second, confirmed this order, and gave them the title of Canons Regular. The habit of their order is a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a cap of the same colour.

Donnchað ua brian tigeapna éuaðmumhan dð marbað la toirpðealbác ua mbrian.

Dubgall mac maðnupa ui baoidgill taoipeach cloiche chinnpaolað do marbað do muinntir ui maoidgaiothe.

Mac na hoioche mað dorchaioe taoipeach ceinel luachain (no duachain) do écc.

Siomano decepta do marbað la brian ua pfloinn, 7 la da mac ui plan-nagáin, diaarmaite, 7 maioleacloinn. Coccoa 7 epaonta déirge hi ccon-nachettaib tpep an marbað rin. Cpeacha mópa do dñom do gallaib apa haite 7 a naifg co hiomlán do muinntir oíén na tpinóide, 7 do manchaib manipte na buille.

Caipén cille colmáin do leaccað la cathal mac concobair ruaið (Ri connact).

Dún mór do loaccað la piácpa ua pfloinn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1285.

Αοιρ Cριορ, mile, da chéð, ochtmocchat, a cúicc.

Siomón ó Ruairc eppcop na bpeirne décc.

Ruaiðri ua gaðpa tigeapna Slebe luða do marbað la Mac peopair for-loch uí gaðpa.

Muirir maol Mac ðeparit do écc.

^s *Donough O'Brien.*—The Irish work called *Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh*, gives a detailed account of the death of this Donough, which has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

^t *Cloch Chinnfaelaidh*, i. e. Kinfaela's stone. The name is now anglicised Cloghineely, and is that of a district in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal. This is one of the three Tuathas, or districts, which originally belonged to O'Boyle, and, more recently, to Mac Sweeny na-d-Tuath. The stone from which this district takes its name, and of which strange legends are told in the country,

is to be seen near the small village of Cross-roads, which is the present capital of the territory of Cloghineely.

^u *Mac-na-h-Oidhe Mac Dorcy.*—Mac-na-h-Oidhe signifies *son of the night*, and was rather a soubriquet, or nickname, than the baptismal name of a man. It is now obsolete. The territory of Kin-el-Luachain, in which the Mac Dorcys are still extant, comprised the parish of Oughteragh, or Ballinamore, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

^w *To the family, &c.*, that is, they gave up the spoils to the heads of these monasteries, to be disposed of as they should think proper.

Donough O'Brien^s, Lord of Thomond, was slain by Turlough O'Brien.

Dowell, son of Manus O'Boyle, Chief of Cloch Chinnfaeladh^t, was slain by the people of O'Mulgeeha.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Dorcy^u, Chief of Kinel-Luachain, died.

Simon de Exeter was slain by Brien O'Flynn and the two sons of O'Flanagan, Dermot and Melaghlin; in consequence of which war and dissensions arose in Connaught. After this the English committed great depredations; but they restored the whole of the spoils to the family^w of Trinity Island^x, and the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

The castle of Kilcolman^y was thrown down by Cathal, son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught.

Dunmore^z was burned by Fiachra O'Flynn.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1285.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-five.

Simon O'Rourke, Bishop of Breifny, died.

Rory O'Gara, Lord of Sliabh-Lugha^a, was slain by Mac Feorais [Bermingham] on Lough O'Gara^b.

Maurice Mael [the Bald] Fitzgerald died.

^x *Trinity Island*.—See other notices of this island at the years 1231, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1243, 1247, and 1249; and see its situation in Lough Key, and the ruins of the abbey shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Roscommon, sheet 6.

^y *Kilcolman*, a townland in a parish of the same name in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note under the year 1270.

^z *Dunmore*.—This is the Dunmore in the county of Galway, eight miles to the north of Tuam, where are still to be seen the ruins of a strong castle erected by the family of Mac Feorais, or Bermingham.

Under this year (1284), the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen record the erection of

the castle of Ennis, in Thomond, by Turlough, the son of Teige Caeluisce O'Brien.

^a *Sliabh-Lugha*.—This name is sometimes Anglicised Slewlowe in old Anglo-Irish documents. See note ¹ under the year 1206, p. 150.

^b *Lough O'Gara*.—Λοχ υι γαῖρα, i.e. O'Gara's lake. This lake is now more usually called Lough Gara. It was anciently called Loch Techet, and received its present name from the family of O'Gara, who, after they had been driven from their original territories of Galenga and Sliabh Lugha, in the now county of Mayo, by the Jordans and Costelloes, settled in the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and erected a castle at Moygara, or Moy O'Gara, near the north-east extremity of this lake.

Ενρι mac γιolla pínóein do écc.

Μαíðm do εθαβαίρε do μαγνυρ ua cconcoβαίρ ap Αδam cιomírócc γ ap gallaib íarεθαίρ Connacht ag Εarr δαpa δύ inap μαρβαίτε δaoíne íomda γ inap γαδað coilin cιomírócc δépbpαθαίρ Αδam.

Μαíðm do εθαβαίρε do Ρίlib mac γοίρδελβαίγ ap μυντείρ Μαγνυρα uí cconcoβαίρ ap Σliab γam δύ in po μαρβαð poεαίθε do μυντείρ Μαγνυρα.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1286.

Αοίρ Cρίορε, míle, δa cheð, ochεεmocεατε, apé.

Σλοίγεað móp la hίapla ulað 1 cconnachtaið γup po mílleað mopan do μαινίρεpib γ do cheallaib peachnón Connact laip. Ro γab neapε in γac

^c *Mac Gillafinnen*.—This name is now anglicised Mac Gillinnion, and sometimes changed to Leonard. The family were seated in the district of Muintir Feodachain, extending from the Arney River to the western extremity of Belmore mountain, in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^d *Sliabh Gamh*, a chain of mountains in the baronies of Leyny and Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The name is now incorrectly translated Ox Mountains, because the natives believe that the true Irish form of the name is Σliab δam, i. e. mountains of the oxen; but this is a local error, for the name is spelled Σliab γam in all the ancient and modern Irish annals.

^e Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been altogether omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1285. Hugh mac Hugh O'Connor and Flann O'Melaghlyn, with other noble youth in their companys, took a great prey from William Crocke, where" [*recte* but] "they were pursued and quite discomfitted, in so much that above twenty of them were slain and drowned, together with Bryan mac Donnell Breagagh O'Melaghlyn, a

youth then of the age of fifteen years.

"Theobald Buttler, with his forces, accompanied with the forces of O'Kelly, of Elie O'Karrall, of Ormond, of Arye, of Ohne" [Owney] "O'Mulryan, of Sileanmchye, and Clann William of the Burks, came to Delvin Mac Coghlan to take the spoyles of that Contrey, and to destroy and subvert itself by their Power. Carbre O'Melaghlyn, King of the Irish of Meath, hearing thereof, with such few forces as he on a sudden could make up, came to defend the Contrey from them, and gave them the onset at Lomclone O'Doyne, now called Lomclone Offlathrie" [now Lumcloon, or Lumploon, near the village of Cloghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County], "where there were killed on the sudden Sir William de la Rochelle, Knight, with many others, with Morrogh mac Cormack O'Connor, and divers of the chiefest of the said Theobald's army slain, besides many Captives that were taken, as Sir Hobert Dunn mac William Burke, Knight, with four other principall Englishmen with him.

"Theobald Buttler died at Beerehaven.

"Mac Gerald Genville and Bremyngham made up a great army with the forces of Meath,

Henry Mac Gillafinnen^e died.

Manus O'Connor defeated Adam Cusack and the English of West Connaught at Easdara [Ballysadare], where many persons were killed, and Colin Cusack, the brother of Adam, was taken prisoner.

Philip Mac Costello defeated the people of Manus O'Connor on Slieve Gamh^d, where many of Manus's people were slain^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1286.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-six.

A great army was led by the Earl of Ulster into Connaught; and many monasteries and churches throughout the province were destroyed by him. He obtained sway^f in every place through which he passed, and took the hos-

and marched to the contrey of Affalie" [Of-faly], "where they seized upon a great prey of Cowes, whereupon the inhabitants of the said contrey assembled together their forces, and went on the strengths and passages of the contrey to offend" [resist] "them, and said to Carbreay O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, Clyn-colman, and Irishrie of Meath, to come to aid them against the said armie, their adversaries, who came with a well appointed army of Soldiers, and mett the Englishmen in the field; the Irishrie of Meath and Inhabitants of Affalie striking stiffly to their head, and chief man Carbreay O'Melaghlin made fiercely and courageously towards the battle of the English, and gave a great overthrow to them, took Mac Gerald prisoner, and Sir Adam Pettitt Knight, and above three score knights and freeholders, with a great slaughter of the inferiour sort.

"There was great snow this year, which from Christmas to Saint Bridgett's day continued.

"Gille Issa Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallagh Donnogha, died."

^f Obtained sway, po gaib neapτ.—The word

neapτ, when thus applied, signifies power, strength, or sway. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster this passage is rendered as follows: "A. D. 1282 (*rectius* 1286). A great army by the Earle of Ulster into Connaght, and" [he] "spoiled many churches and abbyes and was strong" [po gaib neapτ] "in all places, as hee went and took the pledges of Connells and Owens; and deposed Donnell O'Neill, and made Nell Culanagh O'Neill King." It is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1286. The Earle of Ulster repaired with great forces to Connought, committed great outrages in that Province, and especially in the abbeys and church lands, and, notwithstanding their unruliness, the Earle had the victory of his enemies every where in that journey, and took hostages of O'Neale and O'Donnell, deposed Donnell mac Bryen O'Neale of his principallity, and gave the rule, government, and chief name of Ulster to Neale Culanagh O'Neale." The latter Annals contain the following passages under this year (1286), which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

conair dár gáb, 7 nò gáb bpaighde Connaict uile. Rug iarann Connachtaig lair gur nò gáb bpaighde Conaill 7 fogain. Ro aitéig domnall mac brian uí néill, 7 tug cigearnur do mall éulánac.

Pilib mac goirdealbhaig do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1287.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, da chéid, ochttemoccat, a reacht.

Floipent ó gbelláin aipéideochain oilepinn peallram togaide do écc.

Giolla na nócc ó mannachain ciglína na ttrí ttuat do écc.

Diaarmaite múdeach mac diaarmada mic Muirgiura mic cathail meic diaarmada, cigearna píl maóilruain, píl ba pílir, ba rine, 7 ba huairle da chinead do écc.

Maolreachnaill mac tomaltai 7 me 7 oipectai 7 do mairbad la toirp-dealbac mac eogain uí concobair i ndiogal a athar do tpegead don Tomoltac nempáite.

Adam ciomrócc, bean muman ingin uí chaatáin, 7 Domnall ó hánlixe taoíreac cenel dobtha do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1288.

Aoir Crioirt, míle, da chéid, ochttemoccat a hocht.

Stephan aipdeaprob tuama do gualann décc.

Michael mac an tsaoir eppcop clochar do écc.

Maghnur mac Concobair ruad uí Concobair (imaille pe na bpuair do Chonnaictaib, do uib bpuuin, 7 do Conmaicnib) do éocht co hát Slípean du

"Finola Ny-Melaghlyn, archabbesse of Meath, died.

"Cahall O'Madden, Prince of Silanmchie, died.

"There was such scarcitie of victuals and corn in the Spring time and Summer of this year, that a Hoope or Cronnocke was sold for four shillings, and there was also a great morren of Cowes the said Spring."

* *Sil-Mailruain*.—This is a mistake for Clann-

Mailruanaidh, or Clann-Mulrony, which was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon. Sil-Mailruain was the tribe name of the O'Flynn's of Ballinlough, in the same county. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Donnell Midheach Mac Dermot is called "Chief of the O'Mulronies, the eldest and worthyest man of his own name," which is more

tages of all Connaught. He then brought the Connacians with him, and took the hostages of the Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen. He deposed Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the lordship to Niall Culanagh.

Philip Mac Costello died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1287.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-seven.

Florence O'Gibellan, Archdeacon of Elphin, a distinguished philosopher, died.

Gilla-na-nóg O'Monahan, Lord of the Three Tuathas [in the county of Roscommon], died.

Dermot Midheach [i. e. the Meathian], son of Dermot, who was son of Maurice Mac Dermot, Lord of Sil-Mailruain^g, the best, oldest, and noblest man of his tribe, died.

Melaghlin, son of Tomaltagh Mageraghty, was slain by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, to avenge the desertion of his [Turlough's] father by the aforementioned Tomaltagh.

Adam Cusack, Bennumhan, daughter of O'Kane, and Donnell O'Hanly, Chief of Kenel-Dofa [in the county of Roscommon], died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1288.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-eight.

Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam^h, died.

Michael Mac-an-t-Sairⁱ, Bishop of Clogher, died.

Manus, the son of Conor Roe O'Connor, with as many as he was able to muster of the Connacians and of the Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne^k, proceeded to

correct than the text of the Four Masters.

^h *Stephen, Archbishop of Tuam.*—His name was Stephen de Fulburn, or of Fulburn. He succeeded in 1286.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 607.

ⁱ *Michael Mac-an-t-Sair.*—See Harris's edition

of Ware's Bishops, p. 182, where it is stated that he succeeded in 1268, and died in 1285. The family name *Mac an t-earrair*, meaning son of the carpenter, is now sometimes anglicised Mac Intire, and sometimes translated Carpenter.

^k *The Hy-Briuin and Conmaicne.*—These were

Ath-Slisean¹, where his brother [Cathal], the King of Connaught, was stationed with his troops. A battle was fought between them, in which Cathal was taken prisoner, and his people were defeated. Manus then took forcible possession of the sovereignty of Connaught, and deposed his brother. A house was [forcibly] taken from the same Manus by Turlough, the son of Owen O'Connor, at Rossmore^m, where Manus and Niall Gealbhuide O'Connor were wounded. Ranall Mac Ranall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain on this occasion by one shot of an arrowⁿ. An army was led by Manus O'Connor, after his wounds were healed, against the Sil-Murray; and he obtained sway over them, and took their hostages.

An army was led by the Red Earl^o, Richard, son of Walter Earl of Ulster, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror^p, against Connaught; and he arrived at Roscommon, where Manus, the son of Conor Roe, King of Connaught, Fitzgerald, and the people of the king, then were, all of whom assembled together, and openly defied the Earl to pass beyond that place; so that the Earl adopted the resolution of quitting that country, and he then dispersed his forces.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1289.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred eighty-nine.

Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne^q, that is, the English bishop, and Simon O'Finaghty, Erenagh of Elphin, died.

that county, sheet 132.

ⁿ *One shot of an arrow*, doen upcúu poigbe.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this is rendered “by one shot of an arrow.”

^o *The Red Earl*.—He was the second Earl of Ulster, and from his great possessions was esteemed the most powerful subject in Ireland. He died in the year 1326, and was succeeded by his grandson, William, the third and last Earl of Ulster of this family, who was murdered in the year 1333.—See Lodge's Peerage, and also the pedigree of De Burgo, as given by Duald Mac Firbis, and in the *Historia Familiæ De Burgo* already referred to.

^p *William the Conqueror*.—This was William Fitz Adelm de Burgo, who was called the Conqueror, because he was said to have conquered the province of Connaught.

^q *Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne*, i. e. of Conmaicne Moy-Rein and Annaly. The Conmaicne were the O'Farrells and Mac Rannalls, whose territories are comprised in the diocese of Ardagh. This bishop is called Milo de Dunstable by Ware, who states that he took that name from a town in Bedfordshire, where he seems to have been born.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 251.

Maṡa ó Seccingín aipṡ Shíneáid Ėrínṡ do écc.

Taṡcc ó plannagáin taoipeacṡ cloinne caṡail do écc.

Sloiccheṡ la Ríocapṡ duiṡ, la gallaibṡ na miṡe ṡ la maṡnur ua cconcobair Rí Connacṡ do ṡaighiṡ uí maṡilpeacṡloinn. Ó maṡilpeacṡlainn do ṡionol ina naṡhaidṡ co ṡainicc cṡoir Shliabṡ cona muinntir ṡ ccomṡóeṡaibṡ doibṡriom. Fṡṡear iomaipeacc ṡorṡa. Ro maṡbaṡ ṡiocapṡ duiṡ ann ṡ. an baṡún moṡ cona bṡaiṡribṡ ṡ Siēcṡ ṡ ceallaṡ.

Fiaṡa ṡ ṡloinn taoipeacṡ ṡil maṡilpuain, ṡṡi ba ṡṡir eneacṡ ṡ ṡṡnaim do ṡoipeachaibṡ Connacṡ do dṡl do ṡṡnaim cṡínnupa le gallaibṡ ṡ a maṡbaṡ ṡ meabail la mac ṡiocaidṡ ṡinn bṡie, la mac uilliam ṡ la mac ṡeopairṡ.

Sloiccheaṡ moṡ la mac ṡeopair ṡ la gallaibṡ illaṡṡribṡ docum an cṡalbaiṡ uí Concobair. Ro ṡeachaṡ caṡ ṡorṡa. Maṡṡear ṡor ṡallaié. Maṡilṡ dexeṡra do maṡbaṡ don dṡl ṡin ṡ Sochaṡe oile do ṡallaibṡ imaille le hiomat eacṡ ṡ ébala do buain dṡibṡ.

^r *Matthew O'Sgingin*.—The family of O'Sgingin were originally seated at Ardearne, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. A branch of them afterwards passed into Tircconnell, where they became chroniclers to the O'Donnells. This branch became extinct about the year 1382, and were succeeded by the O'Clerys.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 76, 77, 78.

^s *Clann-Chathail*.—According to the tradition in the county of Roscommon, this territory, of which O'Flanagan was the chief, extended from Belanagare to Elphin; and the O'Flanagan resided at Mointeach, now refined to Mantua. This tradition agrees with the position of O'Flanagan on "Ortelius Improved," and is corroborated by a passage in these Annals under the year 1601, in which Elphin is mentioned as on the confines of Moylurg, Tir-Briuin, Clann Chathail, and Moy-Nai. The Abbe Mageoghegan makes this territory extend all the way from Elphin to Lough Arrow, which is a silly blunder, for Moylurg, Mac Dermot's country, lay between them. From various evidences derived

from tradition and ancient documents it appears that Clann-Chathail, O'Flanagan's country, comprised the parishes of Kilmaeumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin. The following places were in it: 1st, Seor-mor, in the parish of Kilmaeumshy, and in the very centre of the district, now called the Lathach riabhach, the present traditional name for O'Flanagan's country; 2nd, Loch-na-ngasan, which cannot be identified; 3rd, Kilnegoone, in O'Flanagan's country "did belong unto the Dominican abbey of Elphin," Inquis. 27, Eliz.; 4th, Caldragh, in the parish of Shankill,—Inquisition *tempore* Jac. I, finds "that Cormac O'Flenegan of Caldragh is seised of fee of the Cartrons of Caldragh and Cloneboyoge;" 5th, Ballroddy, said by tradition to have been one of the seats of O'Flanagan, the *maer* or steward of the King of Connaught. In the fourteenth century O'Conor Roe crippled the power and circumscribed the territory of O'Flanagan, so that his territory was found to be very insignificant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Matthew O'Sgingin', chief historian of Ireland, died.

Teige O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Chathail*, died.

An army was led by Richard Tuite, the English of Meath, and Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, against O'Melaghlin, who assembled his people to oppose them, and marched to Crois-Shliabh[†], in their vicinity. A battle was fought between them, in which Richard Tuite, i. e. the Great Baron, with his kinsmen, and Siecus [Jacques] O'Kelly were slain.

Fiachra O'Flynn, Chief of Sil-Maelruain, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the chiefs of Connaught, went to form an alliance with the English by marriage, but was treacherously slain by the son of Richard Finn [the Fair] Burke, Mac William, and Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

An army was led by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the English, into Leinster, against Calvagh O'Connor[‡]; and a battle was fought between them, in which the English were defeated, and Meyler de Exeter and many others of the English were slain; they were also deprived of many horses and other spoils[§].

Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1288. There were fifteen ecclesiastical men, both Abbots and Priours, drowned this year coming from Rome, upon the coasts of Ireland.

"Donnell Breaghagh O'Melaghlyn was killed, with the privie of Carbregh O'Melaghlyn, by Melaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."

[†] *Crois-Shliabh*.—This name, which signifies cross-mountain, is now obsolete in Westmeath, and it is useless to conjecture what mountain it was the name of until some distinct evidence of its situation be discovered. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which would probably give us the exact situation and modern name of this place, are defective at this period, the manuscript having lost ten years, i. e. from 1289 to 1299, before Connell Mageoghegan had translated it in 1627.

[‡] *Calvagh O'Connor*.—He was O'Connor Faly,

Chief of Offaly in Leinster. The name Calvagh is now anglicised Charles.

[§] The entries placed under this year in the Annals of the Four Masters are given under the year 1285, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which is decidedly incorrect; but the two dates are given in the old translation, in which they are rendered as follows:

"A. D. 1285, *al.* 1289. Teig O'Flanagan, Chief of Clancathal, died."

"Mathew O'Skingin, Arch-chronicler of all Ireland, died.

"Miles, Bishop of Conmaicne, i. e. the English Bishop, died.

"Symon O'Fynaghta, Airchinech of Olfín, *quievit*.

"An army by Richard Tuit, and Galls of Meath, and Manus O'Conner, King of Conaght, with him, to O'Melaghlin, who gave them a great overthrow, and Richard Tuit, the great Baron, was killed there, and his brothers, and Jaques [Secur] Kelly, the Bishop's son.

"Fieghra O'Flin, chief of the Mulronies"

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1290.

Αοιρ Κριορθ, mile, δα céττ, nóχαττ.

Ο Σέδακάιν εppucc cille mic duairch do écc.

Γαιpppi ó μαοιλεάcloinn Rí miðe an macaom bo moirgmiomaiße in Erinna ina aimir do marbað la mað cochlán.

Slóiccfb la domnall mac brian uí nell i ccenel neoßain gur chuip mall culánac ó nell an eccin epde 7 ticchßnyur cénél neoßain do gabáil dó pen a lop a lam.

Αοð mac domnaill dícc uí domnaill daiépioßað δα dßßbraßair pén Toirp-dealbac ua domnaill tpe cúmaßtaib éimð a maßor, .i. cloinni domnaill 7 ghallócclaic iomða ele 7 ticchßnyur do gabáil do pén an éccin.

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΘ, 1291.

Αοιρ Κριορθ, mile, δά céð, nochatt, a haon.

Εοpu maccpaß abb mainpðpeac na tpinoidε pop loß cé do écc.

Τοιρp-dealbac mac Εοßain ui Concoßair aomßßi ba mó eneaß, ßngnam 7 copccar pe a linn in Erinna do marbað la mall ngealbuidε ó cconcoßair.

[*Sil mailpuanaig*], "the only man" [*recte* the most distinguished man] "in liberality and feats, and Comrick that was in Connaght" [in *taen oume* po bpepp emec 7 enßnom 7 comaipece do ßi i connaßtaib], "went to marry one of the Galls, that he [was] killed by Makrickard Fin Bourk, Mac William, and Makoruis, by murther.

"A great army by Makoruis to Cellagh O'Conner, and the nobility of Leinster, but they were much discomfited, and Meiler de Setra, and many other Galls, and many horses, lost by him."

* *Mac Coghlan*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, under the year 1289: "A. D. 1289. Carbrey mac Art O'Melaghlyn, King of the

Irishrie of Meath, was slain by David Mac Coghlan, prince of Delvin Mac Coghlan. David himself was the first that strocke him; his brother Gille-Koewgin mac Coghlan, with sixteen others of the Familie of the Mac Coghlands, did, in like manner, strike him, the said David being a Gossipp of the said Carbrey before; for which cause the Earle of Ulster spoyled and destroyed the said Mac Coghlan and his Contrey, tho' O'Melaghlyn was in the wrong at first.

"Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, son of the said Carbrey, succeeded him in his place."

On this David Mac Coghlan Mageoghegan has the following note:

"This David Mac Coghlan (as I take him to be) was the ancestor of Sleight Donnell, who was son of Donnell himself, and father of Ffy-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1290.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety.

O'Sedaghan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

Carbry O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth in Ireland in his time, was slain by Mac Coghlan*.

An army was led by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, into Kinel-Owen, whence he expelled Niall Culanagh O'Neill, and he himself then assumed the lordship of Kinel-Owen by force of arms.

Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was deposed by his own brother, Turlough O'Donnell, aided by his mother's tribe, i. e. the Clann-Donnell [Mac Donnells of Scotland], and many other gallowglasses; and he himself assumed the lordship by force†.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1291.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-one.

Edru Magrath, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Trinity in Lough Key, died.

Turlough, the son of Owen O'Conor, the most hospitable, most expert at arms, and most victorious man of his time in Ireland, was slain by Niall Gealbuidhe O'Conor.

nine and Donnough, of whom the two septs of Slight Ffynine and Slight Donnough descended. His brother, Gillecowgin, is the ancestor of the sept of Leackagh. His other brother, Rosse, was the ancestor of the sept of Clondownie, and his nephew, Mac Rosse, of the sept of Boynean."

† The transactions of this year are incorrectly given under the year 1286, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. The old translation gives both dates as follows:

"A. D. 1286, *al.* 1290. William Brimingham made Archbishop." He was Archbishop of Tuam, to which dignity he succeeded in 1289, and died 1311. See Harris's edition of Ware's

Bishops, pp. 608, 609.

"The Bishop O'Shedagan, Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Carbre O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, the Roiallest actor that was in Ireland in his tyme, killed.

"An army by Donnell mac Brian O'Neale to kindred Owen, and put Nel O'Nele out of the contry by force, and made himself king by strength of armes.

"Hugh O'Donel deposed by his brother, Tirlagh, by the force of his mother's kindred, viz., Clan Donell, and many other Gallowglasses."

Concóbair ó Dubda (i. concobair conallach) ticchfina ua ppiacác do baatá ar an pionainn.

Congalac mac eochaccain taoipec cénél ppiacác do écc.

Sloicchfó la Riocardó bupe iapla ulaó da ngoirei an tiapla Ruaó i tír neoğain dári aithríğ pé doinnall mac brian uí nell, 7 mall culánac ó nell doiríoneaó dó iar pfacbáil na tíre iarrin don iapla Marbtoir mall culánac la doinnall ua nell. 7ídeao níri íoinnéac do doinnall an ġnoim rin, uair do hoiríoneaó brian mac aóda buide uí nell a hucht an iapla cédna le mac mairtin 7 le mac Eóin, 7 po dioćuireaó epioim a tír eoğain.

Sluacéfo lar an iapla i tír conaill do chum toirpdealbair mic doinnall óig, ġur aippe an tír eoir cill 7 tuait. Raimcc iarrin ġo hoil finn i cconnachdaib 7 tuccrat Connachdaig i mbraiğde do.

Comtocebaíl do ófnaim do caatal ó Concobair, do mall ġelbuide 7 do lućt a ccommbaóda eoir ġallaib 7 ġaoidealaib daćpnoğao mağnur. Iomairceacc do taóairt doib dia poile i ccuíl maile. Caatal do lot, mupcaó mac taioğ do marbaó 7 Sochaioi nac aipimćfir. Maioim por mağnur dāna 7 é péni do dul [ar] fo laim iar mbén moráin dia eachaib de. Cpeaca mópa do ófnaim i ccaiprii do muinntir caatal uí concobair 7 nell ġealbuide iar ġuain caatal. Dala mağnur uí Choncobair tra iar ttocht do Shiol muircaó-aig dia aor ġraóda buóén 7 do ġallaib Rora cominain ina íoiriain apabaiać iarran maioim do cuaoi maipćir na cpeac ġo tiapla na ccfin é ar ppaith an íepáin 7 ar an aonac. Na cpeaca do buain díob ann rin 7 mall do dul ar a moip a ġaircaó 7 a epioimail. Tomár mac ġoirdealbair do marbaó, a bpaćair daup mac ġoirdealbair do ġabail 7 a marbaó ina bpaig-ófnur. Moran oile don tpluacch béor eoir ġallaib 7 ġaoidealaib do marbaó 7 do muóuğao. Tochť do mall ip in tír iarrin ar pić 7 a ífrian péni do taóairt dó. Do ponaó íapćopaoio mor 7 ionnlach aóbal ítoppa do míoip ġo po íóbaip mall an tír ópacbáil.

brian ó ploinn ticchfina ua tuiptepe do écc.

* *Cuil-Maile*.—In O'Flaherty's account of West Connaught, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1845, it is stated that this is Killoony, in the county of Sligo, by which he meant the present village of Coloony, in the barony of Tir-

ernil, not far to the south of Ballysadare; and it appears from several passages in these Annals that he is right.—See note at the year 1598.

^a *Between them*, ítoppa, i. e. between the parties of Cathal and Manus O'Conor.

Conor O'Dowda (i. e. Conor Conallagh), Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.

Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

An army was led by Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, usually called the Red Earl, into Kinel-Owen, where he deposed Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, and installed Niall Culanagh O'Neill in his place; but after the Earl had left the country, Niall Culanagh was slain. This deed, however, was not a fortunate one for Donnell; for Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, was inaugurated, by the influence of the said Earl, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin, and the other [Donnell] was banished from Tyrone.

An army was led by the Earl into Tirconnell against Turlough, son of Donnell Oge, and plundered the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property. He then proceeded to Elphin in Connaught, and the Connacians rendered him their hostages.

An insurrection [was raised] by Cathal O'Conor, Niall Gealbhuide O'Conor, and their English and Irish adherents, to dethrone Manus [O'Conor]. They gave battle to each other at Cuil-Maile^a, where Cathal was wounded; and Murrough, son of Teige [O'Conor], and many others not enumerated here, were killed. Manus was defeated, and secretly effected his escape, after having been deprived of many of his horses. After Cathal had been wounded, his people, and those of Niall Gealbhuide, committed great depredations in Carbury. As to Manus O'Conor, being aided by the Sil-Murray, his own servants of trust, and the English of Roscommon, who came to his assistance on the day after his defeat, he went in pursuit of the preys, and came up with them at Srath-an-fherain, and at Aenach, where he deprived them of the prey; but Niall made his escape by dint of valour and prowess. Thomas Mac Costello was slain, and his brother, David Mac Costello, taken prisoner, and [afterwards] killed while in captivity. Many others of the army, both English and Irish, were slain or disabled. Niall afterwards returned to the country on terms of peace, and his own lands were restored to him; but great complaints and dissensions occurring between them^a, Niall thought fit to leave the country.

Brian O'Flynn [O'Lyn], Lord of Hy-Tuirtre^b died.

^a *Hy-Tuirtre*.—This was the ancient name of a territory in the present county of Antrim, lying to the east of Lough Neagh. See note ^a under the year 1176, p. 25, where the parish of Kil-

Creach mór do denam do maghur ó concobair an niall gealbuide.
Aodh ó pollamhain do marbadh no do ecc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΘ, 1292.

Αοιρ Cριορθ, mile, da céo, nochatt, abó.

Αινδλςρρ ó dochartag ταιορεαó αρβα μοδαρρ, ρεαρ ενιγ coitcinn γ donn-
caó mac Eogain ui Choncobair do ecc.

Somairle ua garmlaadhag do marbad la hua nell.

Niall gealbuide ó Concobair do marbad do tadg mac ainbriara ui
Concobair γ do tuatal mac muircsrtaig.

Mag cochlain ticchsrna dealbna moipe do marbad do Shipin' mac ρeo-
pair tpe ρupailsm an lapia.

Congalach ó ceallagh ticcsrna bpfgh [do ecc].

lead is inadvertently said to be a part of this territory. It should be the church of Kill-gad, which stood on the townland now corruptly called Gilgad, and situated in the parish of Connor.

^b The events recorded under this year by the Four Masters are given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under 1287, but both dates appear in the old translation, the words of which are here inserted, that the reader may be enabled to compare the translations:

"Anno 1287, *al.* 1291. Tirlagh mac Owen O'Conner, the" [largest] "most beautifull and best of liberality and otherwise in Ireland of his tyme, killed by Nell Galvoi O'Conner.

"An army by Richard Bourk, Earle of Ulster, into Tyrone, and deposed Donnell mac Brian O'Neale, and made Nell Culanagh king; and when the Earle left the country, Nell Culanagh was killed by Donel O'Neale, and Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neale, was made king after by consent of the Earle aforesaid, by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin mac Hugh Boy O'Neale; and Donell left the contrey.

"An army by the Earle into Tirconell, upon

Tirlagh" [O'Donnell], "and preyed the contry spirituall and temporall, and came into Conaght to Olfen, and Conaght made him the feast of St. Briget" [tucaður conaóca fclbpaigbe do, i. e. the Connacians gave him treacherous hostages].

"Conor O'Duvda, King of Offieghragh, drowned upon the Shannon.

"A rising-out gathered by Cathal O'Coner and Nel Gelvoy, and all that they could procure of Galls and Irish, to depose Magnus, and were interrupted at Cara Culin" [*alias* Cul Maile], "where Cathal was wounded, and Morrough mac Teige O'Conor killed, and other men, and many horses taken from Manus his men and" [Manus himself] "was put to flight, and escaped under hand; and great preys were made by Cathal O'Conor and Nel Gelvoy" [after] "Cathal being wounded at Carbry; and Manus O'Coner,—when Syl-Mureah, i. e. (Sept-Mureah) came to him and his own loving friends" [α αερα γραόα ρειν], "with the Galls of Roscomon to assist him on the morrow after the breach,—came to meete the prayes, and

A great depredation was committed by Manus O'Conor upon Niall Gealbhuide.

Hugh O'Fallon was killed (or died^b).

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1292.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-two.

Aindiles O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, a man of universal hospitality, and Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, died.

Sorley O'Gormly was slain by O'Neill.

Niall Gealbhuide O'Conor was slain by Teige, son of Andreas O'Conor, and Tuathal^c, son of Murtough.

Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin More^d, was slain, by order of the Earl, by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham].

Congalagh O'Kelly^e, Lord of Bregia, died.

overtooke them at Srath in Ferain and Inagh, tooke all the prayes from them, and Nell himself escaped hardly" [i. e. with difficulty]; "Thomas O'Gosteloy" [was] "killed there, and his brother David taken and killed in the same captivity, and many more of that army, both English and Irish. And Neale made peace, came into the country, and had his own land given him.

"Hugh O'Fallon *quievit in Christo*.

"Congalach Mageoghegan, chief of Kindred Fiegh, *mortuus est*."

^c *Tuathal*.—This name, which is now generally anglicised Toole, is rendered Tully in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster. Thus: "Anno 1288, *al.* 1292. Nell Galvoy O'Coner killed by Teig, mac Anrias O'Coner, and by Tully mac Murtagh."

^d *Delvin More*.—This is a mistake, it should be Delvin-Eathra, or Delvin simply. The entry is thus given in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1288. Mac coclan n̄ delvna do marbað oð n̄ f̄in mac feorair tpe forpoll an

iapla." And thus rendered in the old translation: "Anno 1288, *al.* 1292. Mac Coghlan, King of Delvin, killed by Seffin Brimingham, at the Earle's request."

^e *Congalagh O'Kelly*.—Though he is here styled Lord of Bregia, it is highly probable that he retained but a small portion of his principality, as the English were at this period firmly established in Dublin and Meath. This once great family, who descended from Hugh Slainé, son of Dermot Mac Kervell, monarch of Ireland, have been since so dispersed that they cannot now be distinguished from the O'Kellys of other races and districts. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the year 1627, has the following curious remarks upon this family and their territory of Bregia or Moybrea, under the year 778: "To the end that the reader may not be ignorant of Moybrea and the inhabitants thereof, I will, in a few words, shew the bounds thereof, and to whom it was allotted. Dermott mac Kervell, King of Ireland, of whom mention was made in this History, had

Sloicchead laí an laípla Ruad for maghnur ua cconcobair go painice go Rorí comáin, 7 po iméigh gan bráigde gan neart don turur rín, go po lán Maghnur an tialla go Miliuc go tairb a oigéirí nód.

AOIS CRIOST, 1293.

AOIS CRIOST, míle, da ced, nochat, a tairí.

Ploint o cñballáin eppoc doire décc.

Tairí Patraic, Colum cille, 7 bríge do foillruccad do Niocol mac

issue Hugh Slane, Colman More, and Colman Begg. To the race of Hugh was allotted this Moyvrey, extending from Dublín to Bealagh-brick, westerlie of Kells, and from the hill of Houthe to the mount of Sliew Fwayde [Sluaí fuad] in Ulster. There reigned of King Hugh his race as monarchs of this kingdom nine kings, as shall be shewed when I come to the place where remembrance ought to be made of them.

“There were many other princes of Moyvrey besides the said kings, and behaved themselves as becomed them, and because they were neerer the invasions of the land than other Septs, they were sooner banished and brought low than others. The O’Kelly of Brey was the chief name of that race, though it hath many other names of by-septs, which, for brevity’s sake, I omit to particulate. They are brought so low now-a-days that the best Chronicles in the kingdom are ignorant of their Discents, though the O’Kelly’s are so common every where that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties in Ireland of them be of the Family of O’Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same Family knoweth not [*sic*] the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meer churles, and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys; I mean of Brey.”

[†] *The relics of Patrick, Columbkille, and Brid-*

get.—This passage is given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster under the year 1289, but in the old translation both dates are given, thus: “Anno 1289 al. 1293. The bones of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget, [were] revealed to Nichol Mac Moilisa, coarb of Patrick, to be in Patrick’s Saval, and [he] digged them up, and after they were digged many miracles were sayd to be made [*sic*] and he did save them up in a saving Shryne honourably.” The original Irish runs as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 1289.—Tairí Patraic 7 Colum cille 7 bríge do foillruccad do nicol mac Mailíru, do comarba Patraic, do beir i Sabull Patraic, 7 a togbail do, 7 iar no togbail fepa mopa 7 mairbuileada do denum, 7 a cup doíun a íepín cumdaig co honórad.” It is very strange that no reference has been made to this passage in any of the discussions about the real place of St. Patrick’s sepulture. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topographia Hibernica*, Dist. iii. c. 18, the relics of these saints were found in the year in which the Earl John (John Earl of Morton, afterwards King John) first came to Ireland, which was 1185. In the Office of the Translation of the Relics of SS. Patrick, Columba, and Brigida, printed at Paris in 1620, and reprinted by Colgan, Messingham, and Ussher, a minute account of their discovery

An army was led by the Red Earl against Manus O'Connor; and he arrived at Roscommon, but departed without obtaining hostages or acquiring any power by this expedition. Manus, however, followed the Earl to Meelick, and gave him his full demands.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1293.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-three.

Florence O'Carolan, Bishop of Derry, died.

It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa (Coarb of St. Patrick) that the relics

in 1185 is given, and which has been abstracted by Dr. Lanigan in his Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iv. p. 274, *et sequen.* The substance of it is as follows: It being generally believed that the bodies of the three great patron saints of Ireland were in Down, Malachy its bishop used to pray fervently to God that he would vouchsafe to point out to him the particular place in which they were buried. On a certain night, while fervently praying in the cathedral church of Down, he saw a light like a sunbeam traversing the church: on seeing this he prayed more intensely that it might move to and stop at the spot where the bodies were interred. [De visione prædictâ Episcopus multum exultans intensius orabat ne radius ille discederet, quousque reliquias absconditas inveniret]. The light soon moved to the spot. Immediately procuring the necessary implements, Malachy dug that irradiated spot and found the bones of the three bodies, which he deposited in distinct boxes or coffins, and placed again under the ground. Having communicated his discovery to John de Courcy, then Lord of Down, they determined on sending messengers to Pope Urban III. for the purpose of procuring the translation of these relics to a more dignified part of the church. The Pope, agreeing with their request, sent as his legate on this occasion Vivian, cardinal priest of St. Stephen in Monte Caelio, who had been at

Down about nine years before, and who had been acquainted with Sir John de Courcy and the Bishop Malachy. On his arrival the relics were removed to a more respectable part of the church, and deposited in the one monument, on the 9th of June, the festival of St. Columba.

It is a very strange fact that the body of St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, was said to have been pointed out by an angel at Glastonbury the year before. See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 892. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with the history of the relics of the Trias Thaumaturgæ is, that the Irish annalists, that is, such as wrote in the Irish language, do not appear to have ever heard of the discovery of them by Malachy in 1185, and hence it is but fair to conclude that Malachy's dream at Down was got up by the English party in order to add dignity to Down, then in the possession of Sir John de Courcy. It is quite evident that the mere Irish never heard, or at least never believed this story of their discovery at Down, in 1185; for, if they had been deposited in a costly shrine at Down in 1185, as stated by Giraldus, it is hard to believe that they would have been lost in the course of the next century, so as to make another revelation necessary for their discovery in 1293, when it would appear they were under the earth at Saul, in a spot unknown to all except Nicholas Mac Maelisa, the Archbishop of Armagh,

μαοιλιρυ (comarba Pátricc) do bñt i Saball, a tóccbail lair, Pñta móra 7 miopbaile do denam dób iarain 7 a ccup i Scéin ian na cumdaé go honopach ar a haíle.

Murcáð o Maileclainn Rí miðe decc.

Μαγναρ ó concóbaip Rí connacht, pñ cogtaé congalaé bá moa gráim gaircceað, 7 pñn oimé do gaoidealaib Epeann ina aimprip décc, iar mbñt páithe i ngalar dó, 7 Aoð mac eoḡain do rigað ina ionað tria neart an lurtip, 7 an deachmað lá iar na oipneac, po gabað eipide la Mac gearailt, 7 po marbað .l. dia muintip, 7 po cpeacáð apoile díob.

Catal ó concóbaip do marbað do Ruaidrí mac donnchaíð riabaiḡ.

Catal puac ó Concobaip do gabail righe Connacht iar ngabail Aoða mic Eoḡain. A marbað a ccionn paite iarpin la Ruaidrí mac donnchaíð riabaiḡ uí concóbaip. Aoð mac Eoḡain do léccac ar a bpaigónar iarain, 7 rigi Connac̃t do gabail dó tre nñt an lurtip 7 muintipe an righe. A gabail do mac ḡsraile i meabail an díchmað lá iar na rigað. Cpeacha móra do dénam aip, 7 caocca da muintip do marbað.

Pñgal ua Raigillig ticcñna muintipe maolmópa decc.

Mon ingñ pñolmíð m concóbaip décc.

to whom it was pointed out in a vision. It seems therefore quite clear that the discovery of them at Down in 1185 was, like the prophecy of Merlin, already alluded to under the year 1177, a scheme of Sir John De Courcy and his writers, and that their discovery at Saul in 1293 was a counter-scheme of Nicholas Mac Maelisa, who was one of the greatest opposers of the English that ever governed the see of Armagh. It may, however, have happened that both bishops had dreamed of bones, and that bones were found at both places.

^a *Sabhall*, now Saul, a small village situated about two miles to the east of Downpatrick, in the county of Down. The name of this place is usually written in Irish *Sáball Pháorpaig*, which the monastic Latin writers rendered *Zabulum vel Horreum Patricii*, i. e., Patrick's barn. See Ussher's *Primodia*, p. 847. The reason assigned by these writers for the church erected

here by St. Patrick having received the appellation of *paðall* or barn is, that it was built after the form and position of the barn of Dichu, St. Patrick's first convert; but Dr. Lannigan thinks that it was originally nothing else than a real barn belonging to Dichu, in which St. Patrick celebrated divine worship, "in the same manner," he adds, "as even in our own time barns have been used in Ireland for the same purpose."—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 212, 213.

^b *Manus O'Conor, King of Connaught*.—The language of this and the subsequent entries is nearly the same in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, as in the text of the Four Masters, and are thus rendered in the old translation: "*Anno* 1289, *al.* 1293. Manus O'Conor, king of Conaght for the time of five years and a half, the best maker of peace and war, most

of Patrick, Columbkille, and Bridget were at Sabhall^g; they were taken up by him, and great virtues and miracles were afterwards wrought by [means of] them, and, after having been honourably covered, they were deposited in a shrine.

Murrough O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, died.

Manus O'Connor^h, King of Connaught, a warlike and valiant man, the most victorious, puissant, and hospitable of the Irish of his time, died, having been ill a quarter of a year; and Hugh, son of Owen, was inaugurated his successor, through the influence of the Lord Justice; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, and some of his people were slain, and others plundered.

Cathal O'Connor was slain by Rory, son of Donough Reagh.

Cathal Roe O'Connor, having made a prisoner of Hugh, son of Owen, assumed the kingdom of Connaught, but was killed a quarter of a year afterwards by Rory, son of Donough Reagh O'Connor. Hugh, son of Owen, afterwards received his liberty, and, aided by the power of the Lord Justiceⁱ and the people of the king [of England] took possession of the kingdom of Connaught; but on the tenth day after his election, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald^k, when great spoils were taken from him, and fifty of his people slain.

Farrell O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, died.

More, daughter of Felim O'Connor, died.

friend[ly] and warlike, most liberal and venturesome in his time of the Irish, sick a whole quarter of a year, died.

"Cathal O'Connor [was] killed by Rory mac Donogh Rievagh.

"Cathal Roe O'Connor taking the kingdom of Connaught, having taken Hugh mac Owen, and the same Cathal [was] killed after one quarter by Roary mac Donogh Rievagh O'Connor, and Hugh mac Owen set at liberty and took the kingdom of Connaught by the power of the Deputy.

"The castle of Sligo, made by John Fitz Thomas, and [he] went over to the King of England's house [Cairten Sligig do denum do Seon Fitzomar, 7 a buí cairn co teó níg Saxon].

"Hugh mac Owen O'Connor took the kingdom of Connaught through the power of the

Justice, and the King's army, and the tenth day of his reign was treacherously made captive by Mac Geralt, and 50 of his men killed, and great prayers made upon him.

"Ferall O'Rely, King of Muintir Mulmora, died.

"More, daughter to Felim O'Connor, *quievit*.

"Murtagh O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann Cathal, *quievit*.

"Tully mac Murtagh [O'Connor] killed by Munter Egra."

ⁱ *Lord Justice*.—He was William de Vesey who is celebrated in English-Irish history for his dissensions with John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, Baron of Offaley.

^k *Taken prisoner by Fitzgerald*.—This is another version of the second last entry.

Μυρσίρταχ ο πλανακκαϊν τῖγῖρνα, νο ταιορεαῖ, κλοιννε κατὰιλ δέεε.
 Τυατὰλ mac Μυρσίρταῖγ υἱ Concoβαῖρ το μαρβαῖο λα μυντιρ Εῖγνα.
 Καῖρλεν Σλιεεῖγ το ἑαβαῖρ το Seon πῖτζthomar, γ Seon buððḡn το ὅοι
 γο Sαγoιbh.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1294.

Αοῖρ Cριoρτ, mile, δα céo, nochat a cḡthair.

Cρεacha mópa το δenoḡ la haḡḡ mac eoḡain ap κλοινν Μυρσίρταῖγ.
 Μυρσίρταχ mac μαḡnapa υἱ ἑoncoβαῖρ αὐβαῖρ coicḡḡḡḡḡ το bρεapp
 δα ἑἡḡḡ το μαρβαῖο το ταḡḡ (i. ταḡḡ ua concoβαῖρ) γ το doḡḡḡḡḡ mac
 ταḡḡḡ.

Μαοῖleaḡḡḡḡ ὁ πλανακκαϊν ταιορεαῖ κλοιννε κατὰιλ το μαρβαῖο λα
 κατὰλ mac ταḡḡḡ meic διαρματα ap Spáḡḡ πḡεεῖγ. Κατὰλ mac ταḡḡḡ meic
 διαρματα τῖγεapna μοῖγε λῡρce decc iap pḡn, γ Μαοῖpuaḡḡḡḡ mac γḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 cḡpḡτ meic διαρματα το ḡabḡail α ἡonḡḡ.

Donnchaḡḡ mac Conpnaḡḡ ταιορεαῖ μυντιρε cḡḡḡḡḡ, Duapcán mac
 τῖγεapḡḡḡḡ τῖγῖρνα, νο ταιορεαῖ ḡeallaiḡ dúḡḡḡḡḡ, γ Deapḡḡḡḡḡ ἡḡḡḡ ταḡḡḡ
 meic κατὰιλ meic διαρματα δέεε.

Καῖρλέν Σλιεεῖγ το leccaḡḡ la hAḡḡ mac Eoḡain υἱ concoβαῖρ.

Riocaḡḡ a buḡc i. an τῡapla puaḡḡ το ḡabail το mac ḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Duḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 Eḡeann το ḡeacḡτ τḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

¹ *Went to England.*—It is said that he was summoned to England on this occasion, to answer to certain charges tendered against him by William de Vescy, Lord of Kildare. See Grace's Annals at the year 1294. The feud between these noblemen would appear to have originated in a dispute about their estates, as Vescy, in right of his mother Agnes, one of the daughters of Sibilla, Countess of Ferrers (to whom, as one of the sisters of the Earl Marshal, the county of Kildare was assigned), became entitled to a seventh part of Kildare. Being both admitted to plead their cause before the King, in council, they there showered upon each other speeches full of vulgar abuse and recrimination, of which

a report professing to be faithful is preserved by Holingshed; but it is to be suspected that the speeches put into their mouths by that rude chronicler, were pure inventions of his own, or founded on very slender materials. For example, the following replication of De Vescy: "A gentleman!" quoth the Lord Justice, 'thou bald Baron, I tell thee, the Vescies were gentlemen before the Giraldins were Barons of Ophaly; yea, and before that Welsh bankrupt thine ancestor feathered his nest in Leinster!' The pleadings ended in a combat which was offered by the Baron of Offaley, and which his antagonist accepted; but when the day approached for the battle, De Vescy, "turning his great boast to small roast,

Murtough O'Flanagan, Lord, or Chieftain of Clann-Cathail, died.

Tuathal, son of Murtough O'Conor, was slain by the O'Haras.

The castle of Sligo was given to John Fitz-Thomas, and John himself went to England¹.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1294.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-four.

Great depredations were committed by Hugh, son of Owen (O'Conor); upon the Clann-Murtough.

Murtough, the son of Manus O'Conor, the best materies of a provincial king of all his tribe, was slain by Teige (i. e. Teige O'Conor) and Donnell, the son of Teige.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot; in the street of Sligo. Cathal, son of Teige Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, died [shortly] afterwards; and Mulrony, the son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, assumed his place.

Donogh Mac Consnava^m, Chief of Muintir-Kenny; Duarcán Mac-Tiernan, Lord, or Chieftain, of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dervilia, daughter of Teige; the son of Cathal Mac Dermot, died.

The castle of Sligo was razed by Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which all Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance.

began to cry creak" [craven] "and secretly sailed into France." It is added that "King Edward being advertised thereof, bestowed De Vescy's lordships of Kildare and Rathangan on the Baron of Offaley; saying, that albeit De Vescy conveyed his person to France, yet he left his lands behind him in Ireland." See Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 84, and Moore's History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 39. These stories of Holingshed should not, however, be regarded as true history without being supported by contemporaneous writers, for he is by no means a trustworthy authority. In 1297, William De Vescy surrendered to King Edward the castle, manor,

and county of Kildare, to wit, every thing he had or could have in Ireland, and the King directed his Justiciary, John Wogan, to take possession of them. *Rot. Canc. Antiq.* 45, 46. Kildare remained in the King's hands until the 14th of May, 1316, when Edward II., by Letters Patent, declared that he had granted to John Fitz-Thomas "castrum et villam de Kildare, cum terris, redditibus, et aliis pertinentiis, sub honore et nomine Comitum de Kildare, ipsumque præfuisse in comitem ejusdem loci."—See Lodge's Peerage, by Archdall—KILDARE.

^m *Mac Consnava*.—Now anglicised Mac Kinaw, and often incorrectly Forde.

Μοιρπερσλ meabla do denam do mac gearailt 7 do mac fíorair ar connactaib. Aod mac Eogain do samluccaó daipeioghaó doib. An tír do millsoh, 7 gíóó nócar cúirre do nít uirpe aét a combuaíopeaó amlaíó.

Dauid mac gíolla áppaíé do marbaó do macaib doinnall duib uí Eagra. Doinnall ua hígra tíccína luigne do écc.

An tiarla do gabáil la mac gearailt, 7 buaíopeaó Eireann uile do teét tpep an ngabáil rin.

Διαρμαιτε ó casmáin do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1295.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, da céo, nochat, a cúg.

An tiarla ruá do líccín ar a bpaigónuir do mac Gearailt tpe nít Ríð Saxan, 7 bpaigóe maíte da cinó fín do gabáil app.

brían mac Aóda buíde uí neill tíccína émel eogain do marbaó do doinnall mac bríain uí neill, 7 ár móir do cor ar gallaib 7 ar gáoióealaib amaille pír.

Coimeirge cóccaíó i tír conaill eioir Aod mac doinnall óicc, 7 toirpóealbá a órpbacáir imon tígínuir sup milleaó móran don tír stoppa etir ecclair 7 thuaíé. Toirpóealbá daipeioghaó iappin, 7 a ácor a tír conaill, i ccín cenél eogain 7 cloinne doinnall.

Doinnall ua ceallaig tígína ua maine, aon ba glioca comairle ina aimpír décc in aibío manaið, 7 a aónacal i mainpír énuic muaióe.

Mac branáin (.i. cónn) taoirrech corc achlann décc. Tomaltaó mac branáin an taoípeaó do ponaó ina ionaó do marbaó la muinipir conalláin. a nóioðal a natap do marbaó laipium peacétpiamh.

ⁿ *A state of disturbance.*—This general disturbance, “propter capcionem Ricardi de Burgo Comitis Ultonie per Johannem filium Thome,” is mentioned in an entry in Rot. Pat. 13 Ed. II. 80.—See Grace’s *Annals of Ireland*, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, p. 43, note ^m.

^o *O’Caomhain.*—See note ^l under the year 1208, p. 160.

^p *The Red Earl.*—According to Pembroke’s

Annals, Richard Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner “*cito post festum S. Nicolai*” (Dec. 6) and detained in the castle of Lca, “*ad festum S. Gregorii Pape*” (March 12). It is stated in Grace’s *Annals of Ireland* that the Earl of Ulster was set at liberty on this occasion by the King’s Parliament at Kilkenny, and that John Fitz-Thomas, as a penalty, lost the castle of Sligo and all his possessions in the province of Connaught, and also the castle of Kildare.

A great depredation was treacherously committed upon the Connacians by Fitzgerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham]. Hugh, son of Owen, was attempted to be deposed by them. The country was desolated; yet, though they thus disturbed the province, they acquired no power over it.

David Mac Giolla-Arraith was slain by the sons of Donnell Duv O'Hara.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died.

The Earl was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, in consequence of which capture Ireland was thrown into a state of disturbance^a.

Dermot O'Caomhain^o died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1295.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-five.

The Red Earl^p was let out of prison by Fitzgerald, through the power of the King of England; and good hostages of his own tribe were received in his stead.

Brian, the son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, was slain by Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, and a great slaughter made of the English and Irish [who were] along with him.

Hostilities broke out in Tirconnell between Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, and Turlough, his brother, concerning the lordship, so that a great part of the country was destroyed between them, both lay and ecclesiastical property. Turlough was afterwards deposed, and banished from Tirconnell to the Kinel-Owen and the Clann-Donnell.

Donnell O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, one of the most judicious men in counsel of his time, died in the habit of a monk, and was interred in the monastery of Knockmoy.

Mac Branan (i. e. Con), Chief of Corcachlann, died; and Tomaltagh Mac Branan, who was elected his successor, was slain by the Muintir-Conallan^a, in revenge of their father, who had been killed by him some time before.

^a *Muintir-Conallan*, i. e., the family of the O'Conallan's, who were located in the Plain of Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corcachlann. This family are to be distinguished

from the O'Quinlans of Iveleary near Trim, in Meath, and from the O'Coinghiollains, or Connellans, who are now numerous in the county of Sligo.

Caírlén an baile nuí, ⁊ Caírlén moighe breapoiḡe do leccadh la Seap-paið o bfrḡail, ⁊ caírlen muighe duma do lḡadh lair mar an ccltna.

ΑΟΙΣ ΕΡΙΟΣΤ, 1296.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, míle, da éed, nochac, aré.

Ḣiolla iopa mac an liaḡánaig eaprucc oilipinn ⁊ Maolpḡair o duibḡn-nain aipḡeoḡain na bpeirne o ḡruimcliað go cñannur decc.

Αοð mac Eoḡain uí Concoḡair daiḡpioḡað lá a oipeḡt fñn. Clann Mhuir-cñitaiḡ do ḡabairt ina ionað. Α cclannur do ḡabairt doib do cñocoḡair puað mac caḡail, ⁊ a mbraiḡde. An típ uile eirip cill ⁊ tuaiḡ do milleað tpep an aicḡioḡhað pñ. Moḡpluaicḡeað do ḡionol im Αοð ó cconcoḡair do ḡallaib ⁊ ḡaoiḡelaib im Uilliam búpc, ⁊ im tpeóio a búpc go tuucc don típ iatc go mbátaḡ cñitpe laiḡe cona noiḡcib ḡa milleað ⁊ ḡa móp apccain eirip cpoð ⁊ apḡair. Teccait taoipḡ na típe ina cñn iap pñ, ⁊ pucc lñp iad do laḡair an iapla do denam píte piú. Ḣala cloinne Muirpcñitaiḡ tpa po loipcepiotc ⁊ po millpiotc epioḡ Cairpḡe uile, ⁊ do éuaiḡpiotc fó a tñm-plaib. Ḣiðð po ḡioḡail dia, Muirpe, ⁊ colum cille pa tñmpail po pápaigh-piotc pñ oppa go haḡḡoiḡitc ap a haḡḡe.

Imḡúra na ttaoipeaḡ pempáite iap nḡeallað doib oiḡpñir Αοða do denam po ḡillpiotc dia ttiḡib, ⁊ níḡ anpaḡ a mbun a ptoḡcána o Αοð uap do

^p *Baile-nui*, i. e. Newtown.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, which contain more copious and more authentic information respecting Leinster than the Annals of the Four Masters, this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan.

^q *Magh-Breacruighe*.—There is no place in the county of Longford now called by this name, unless Barry be a corruption of it. Barry is a village in the parish of Taghshinny, near Ballymahon, where the ruins of a castle are now to be seen.

^r *Magh-Dumha*.—Now Moydoe, or Moydow, the name of a parish and barony in the county of Longford. The castle of Moydoe, now in

ruins, lies in the townland of Bawn and parish of Moydoe; it is surrounded by a fosse. There are two ruins of castles in the parish of Moydoe in this county, one called Bawn and the other Castlereagh, each giving its name to a townland; but it is not easy now to decide which of them is the one here referred to as demolished in the year 1295. A great part of Castlereagh is yet standing in tolerable preservation.

^s *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of Murtough or Muirheartach Muimhneach, son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland.

^t *Conor Roe*.—He was Conor Roe, the son of Cathal, who was son of Hugh Breifneach, who

The castle of Baile-nui^p and the castle of Magh-Breacruighe^a were razed to the ground by Jeffrey O'Ferrall; and the castle of Magh-Dumha^r was also demolished by him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1296.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-six.

Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Bishop of Elphin, and Maelpeter O'Duigenan, Archdeacon of Breifny, from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Hugh, the son of Owen O'Conor, was deposed by his own tribe, and the Clann-Murtough^s were brought in his place. The chieftainship was conferred by them on Conor Roe^t, the son of Cathal, and their hostages were given up to him. In consequence of this dethronement, all the country, as well ecclesiastical as lay property, was spoiled. A great force was mustered to aid Hugh O'Conor, consisting of the English and Irish, among whom were William Burke and Theobald Burke; these he brought into the country, and for four days and four nights they continued destroying it and plundering it of its corn and cattle. The chieftains of the country then came to him [Hugh O'Conor], and he led them to the Earl, in order to conclude a peace with them. As to the Clann-Murtough, they burned and destroyed the whole territory of Carbury, and attacked its churches; but God, [the Virgin] Mary, and Columbkille, whose churches they had profaned, took revenge of them for this shortly afterwards.

As for the aforementioned chieftains, after they had promised submission to Hugh, they returned to their [respective] homes; but they did not remain long

was son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, who was son of Conor Roe, who was son of Murtough Muimhneach, who was son of Turlough More O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland. This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster as follows: "*Anno* 1292, *al.* 1296. Hugh mac Owen O'Conner deposed by his own subjects, and Clan Murtagh brought into the contry in his place. Pledges given to Conner Roemac Cathall, and all the country, both spirituall and temporall, spoyled through that

deposing. All Crich Carbre burnt and spoyled by Clan Murtagh, and [they] rifled the churches of the contry; and God and Columb-Kill, and our Lady Mary, whose churches they rob'd, were revenged on them. Conor Roe mac Cathall killed by Mac Dermott prosecuting a pray, and Loughlin mac Conner taken. Manus mac Tomalti taken, and other men killed. This was done at the end of Keda" [now Keadew in the barony of Boyle], "in Tyrtollah. Hugh O'Conner, Mac Dermot, O'Ferrall, and these men made

gabrat le cloinn muiréscitais doiridiri. Aod mac eogain do téct ir na tuataib annrin, ó físgail 7 macc Rágnail cona nimreib do tabairt leir dó, téct do cóir uaid do íaraid meic diarmata 7 uí flannagáin, iadroni diompóid ar cloinn muiréscitais tar na hoipectuib oile annrin, 7 gabáil doib le hAodh. Iar na clor rin do concobair ruad tucc ionnraigib ar mac ndiarmata go nderna fíin 7 a combraithe císch fair. Mac diarmata do dol do éirisect a cneiche, pechar iomairscé scorpá, go ttorcáir concobair ruad, 7 gur gabad lochlann mac Concobair, 7 Maígnur mac tomaltais iar marbad Socraitte uata léc for léth, 7 a tabairt do mac diarmata lair go haod. Aod (.i. ó concobair), ó físgail, mac diarmata, Maígnail, 7 na hoipectá pempáite do denaím cneice díogla ar muinntir cloinne muiréscitais an la cedna. Uolclann mac concobair do ballad iarrin 7 a écc ina ochar.

Sluaichead la Rígh Saxan i nalbain go po gabh níte móir ar an cecich rin. Do battar maíthe gall Eireann ar an sluaichead rin, .i. Riocard a bunc iarla ulaid, 7 gíraile mac gearaile, 7 Seon Fitzthomas, 7 po gabrat for millead alban eirir tuait 7 eacclair. Ro millead leo dana Maíneirir bratar baof ir in cecich, 7 po tpargairíse go talmaim conar pagairíse cloic for cloic for a háit iar marbad dpuinge dia haor graid, do mnaib, 7 do daoimib nar do himechta ir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1297.

Aoir Crioist, míle, da céo, nócat, a reachte.

Maílechlann mac briain abb na buille do éoga do cum eppuccoide ailepinn, 7 Maírian ó donnaibair doirí .S. domnuc do éoga pia Maílechlann 7 a ndol arason don Roim, 7 Maílechlann décc.

great prayes upon Clann Murtagh the same day."

"*An army.*—This passage is given in the old translation of the Annals of Uster as follows: "*Anno 1292, al. 1296.* "A forcible army by the King of England into Scotland, that he bare sway of all the country, and spoyled countries, and destroyed subjects and churches, especially an Abby of Friers, that he left no stone upon a

stone of it, and killed many *savenrits* [*sic*] and women. And the best men of Ireland were at that army, viz., Richard Bourke, Earle of Ulster, [and] Mac Gerald, viz., John Fitz-Thomas."

"*Ecclesiastics*, aor graid.—This term, when applied to laymen, denotes servants of trust, or officers; but when applied to ecclesiastics it means friars, priests, &c."

"*Not able to bear arms.*—*Daoine nar bo*

at peace with him, for they [soon afterwards] again sided with the Clann-Murtough. Hugh, the son of Owen, then came into the Tuathas, bringing O'Farrell and Mac Rannall, with their troops, along with him, and sent messengers to Mac Dermot and O'Flanagan, upon which these turned out against the Clann-Murtough, in opposition to the other tribes, and sided with Hugh. When Conor Roe had heard of this, he made an attack upon Mac Dermot, and, in conjunction with his kinsmen, committed a depredation upon him. Mac Dermot went in pursuit of the prey; and a battle was fought between them, in which Conor Roe was slain, and Loughlin, his son, and Manus, son of Tomaltagh, were taken prisoners, after the loss of many on both sides. Mac Dermot brought the prisoners to Hugh. On the same day Hugh (i. e. the O'Conor), O'Farrell, Mac Dermot, Mac Rannall, and the abovementioned tribes, committed a retaliatory depredation on the people [followers] of the Clann-Murtough. Loughlin, the son of Conor, was afterwards blinded, in consequence of which he died.

An army^u was led by the king of England into Scotland, and he acquired great power in that country. The chiefs of the English of Ireland, i. e. Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitzgerald, and John Fitzthomas, were on this expedition. They commenced ravaging Scotland, both territories and churches. A monastery of friars in that country was plundered by them, and they prostrated it to the ground, so that they left not one stone of it above another on its site, and this after they had killed many of its ecclesiastics^v, besides women and persons not able to bear arms^w.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1297.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-seven.

Melaghlin Mac Brian, Abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin; and Marian O'Donnaver, a friar of the order of St. Dominic, who had been elected [to the same see] before Melaghlin^x, repaired both to Rome, where Melaghlin died.

h-meacra, i. e. persons not fitted for action; to be done; mēcōma, capable of doing a manly action; mēcra, fitted for action; m, in compound words, action; mēpm, fitted to bear arms, &c.
signifies meet, fit, or proper, as mbēacra, fit

^x Before Melaghlin.—This entry is better

Εηνι macc oipechtaiḡ earpucc Condepe décc, 7 a adnacal i mainprip
opoielit átha. Manach epithe.

Uilliam ó dubtoigh erpucc cluana fearra do éuitim dia eac, 7 a ecc
dia biém.

Concobar mac tairhlighe meic diarmata tigfina moige luircc 7 aipciḡ,
pér roba pérp tpoio, 7 tachap, goil, 7 gairccead, ionnpaiḡið, 7 anad, díon, 7
teapimonn, pípinne 7 plaitfínur ina comaimprip décc, 7 a adnacal i mainprip
tiḡ na búille.

Maḡnur ó hanligi toiḡeac éenel doḡta décc.

Cuulað ó hanluain ticcfina oipciḡ, Congur mág maḡgaimna, 7 mopán
oile do maiéib a muinrippe do marbað la gallaib dúm dealeccan acc iompuð
dia tciḡib doib (.i. do na gallaibh) on iarla.

given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, thus: "A. D. 1293 [1297]. Maeleclainn mac Briain, ab na búille, do éoga cum erpocoibe Oilpinn, 7 Marian O Donnobur, bratáir ppeciur do éoga peime 7 a noul don Roim in imcopnam na heppucoibe cedna 7 [Maeleclainn] a eg don turur fin."

"A. D. 1293 [1297]. Melaghlin Mac Brian, abbot of Boyle, was elected to the bishopric of Elphin, and Marian O'Donnover, a Friar Preacher, who had been elected before him, went to Rome in contention for the same bishopric, and [Melaghlin] died on that journey."

This entry is not in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum.

¹ *Henry Mageraghty*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his death is thus entered under the year 1293: "*Anno Domini* 1293. henri Maḡoipeḡtaḡ erpucc Connipe, manac liaḡ, quieuit in Chpircio, 7 a adlucub i mainprip opochaid aca."

"*Anno Domini* 1293. Henry Mageraghty, Bishop of Connor, a grey monk, *quievit in Christo*, and was buried in the monastery of Drogheda." But in the old translation of the Ulster Annals it is entered as follows:

"*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Henry Mac Oreght, Bishop of Aghaconair, a grey monk, *quievit*."

In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 659, Henry Mac Oreghty, a Cistercian monk, is mentioned as Bishop of Achonry, and his death placed in the year 1297. In the same work, p. 288, mention is made of a Henry Mac Oreghty, Bishop of Derry, commonly called Henry of Ardagh, whose death is also placed in 1297. The fact would appear to be that he was Bishop of Derry (Ooipe) only, and that acað Conaipe and Condepe are mere mistakes of transcribers. We know from the public records that he was really Bishop of Derry, for he received the royal assent on the 3rd of March, 1294; but there seems to be no authority for making him Bishop of Achonry, except the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, which Ware and Harris seem to have used.—See note ¹, *infra*.

² *Airtech*.—The text of the Annals of Ulster is very nearly the same as that of the Four Masters, but the old translator does not attempt a close version of it. He shortens it thus: "*Anno* 1293 (*al.* 1297). Conor mac Tachly mac Dermot, king of Moilurg and Arty, the elder, and lord of all Munter-Mulrony, a man [the most] praysable in all respects of all his own time,

Henry Mageraghty^y, Bishop of Conor, died, and was interred in the monastery of Drogheda. He was a monk.

William O'Duffy, Bishop of Clonfert, fell from his horse, and died in consequence.

Conor, the son of Taichleach Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg and Airteach^z, the best man of his time for combat and contest, valour and prowess, incursion and wealth, protection and refuge, veracity and governing authority, died, and was interred in the monastery of Boyle.

Manus O'Hanly, Chief of Kinel-Dofa, died.

Cu-Uladh^a O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, Aengus^b Mac Mahon, and many others of the chiefs of his people, were slain by the English of Dundalk, on their return home from the Earl [of Ulster].

quievit." The original text is a remarkable example of the alliteration and tautology of the inflated prose style of the Irish writers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The territory of Airteach extends from the western extremity of the parish of Tibohine, in the county of Roscommon, where it joins the county of Mayo, to the bog of Belanagare, which divides it from Machaire-Chonnacht, and from the northern boundary of Clann-Cheithearnaigh to Lough O'Gara. It comprised the parishes of Tibohine and Kilnamanagh in the west of the county of Roscommon, and was in ancient times the country of Mac Dermot Gall.—See notices of this territory at the years 1381, 1416, and 1415.

A stream called *Abhainn na Foraoise*, rising in the bog of Belanagare, and falling into the Breedoge River, divides Airteach from Machaire Chonnacht; and the River Breedoge which rises in Lough Bealaigh, in the parish of Kilcolagh, and falls into Lough O'Gara, is the boundary between it and Moylurg. Airteach lies between the Rivers Lung and Breedoge, and is bounded on the south by the parish of Kilkeevin, and on the east by the parish of Kilcorkey.

There were three Mac Dermots in the county of Roscommon, two of whom sprang up about

the middle of the fourteenth century: 1st, the Mac Dermot himself, who was Chief of Moylurg, Airteach, and Tir-Tuathail; 2nd, Mac Dermot Gall, or the Anglicised, who possessed Airteach, but was tributary to the chief Mac Dermot; and, 3rd, Mac Dermot Roe, who was Chief of Tir-Tuathail, and tributary generally to the Mac Dermot of Moylurg, but sometimes to Mac Donough of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who was another offshoot from the same family.

The family of Mac Dermot Gall, are interred in the church-yard of Cloonard, in the parish of Tibohine, where they have a separate square enclosure to themselves, in which they would allow no one to be buried but a Mac Dermot Gall, not even their wives when of a different family.

^a *Cu-Uladh*.—This name, which is very common in the families of O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, is translated *Canis Ultonice*, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, and anglicised Cooley by Fynes Morrison, and other writers of the reign of Elizabeth; and Cowley by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^b *Aengus*.—This name is still in use, but lati-

Aois Críost, 1298.

Aois Críost, míle, dá céad, nochad, a hochad.

Tomár ó hairpectaigh abb earra ruaid décc.

Sáob inígn Aoda buide úí neill bñ taidg mic ainbriara uí concobair décc.

Brián breagach mac Samradáin tairneac teallaig echdach do marbad la hAod mbreirneac ó cconcobair, 7 lá cloinn muircsirtaig aréna.

Donnchad mac doinnail uí eagra an tsonnac tairnig ba fearr oinec, 7 lam acc cornamh a tíne do marbad dá bratair, brián carnac ó héggra.

Tomar Fízmuirir barun do ghaltaicib fíur a nabartai on tairne cam do écc.

Aois Críost, 1299.

Aois Críost, míle, da céad, nochad, a naoí.

Niocol mac maóliora Airdeppcop Ardámacha an tairn clepac no ba diaha craibdege bai in Erin na aimir décc.

Feargal ua fírgil erpucc Ratha both do écc. Da heirde fearra ecclairi no ba mo ainm dírice, 7 daonnaéta, crabad, 7 caoíníomí baof na aimir.

Alexandair macc doinnail, aoin fear ba fíur enec, 7 engnam da raibe dia éiníoh in Erin, 7 in albam do marbad la halexandair mac dubgaill, 7 ár díríne dia muirir amaille rir.

nised to Æneas. It is made Enos by Mageoghgan, which is not far from its Irish pronunciation, which is Ennees in Connaught, Ennais in Munster, and Ennoos in Ulster.

° *O'Heraghty*.—This name is to be distinguished from Mageraghty, or Geraghty, which is that of a family of royal extraction in Connaught. The O'Heraghtys, who were never a family of any distinction, were located in the present county of Donegal, where they are still numerous; some of them are also on the island of Inishmurray, off the coast of Sligo, where they are beginning to change the name to Ge-

raghty, while others of the same race and name, who have migrated to Leinster, have changed it to Harrington! The Mageraghtys, who are of the same race as the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, were originally located in the district of Muin-tir-Rodiv, in the plain of Connaught, and are now very numerous in the counties of Roscommon, Galway, and Mayo, and even in Leinster, where they generally reject the Mac and shorten the name to Geraghty, and even to Gearty and Gerty, which latter forms are not to be approved of. O'Heraghty is as different from Mageraghty as O'Donnell is from Mac Don-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1298.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-eight.

Thomas O'Heraghty^c, Abbot of Assaroe, died.

Sabia, daughter of Hugh Boy O'Neill, and wife of Teige, son of Andreas O'Conor, died.

Brian Breaghach [the Bregian] Magauran, Chief of Teallach-Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], was slain by Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and the Clann-Murtough.

Donough, the son of Donnell O'Hara, a chieftain's son, of best hospitality and hand in defence of his country, was slain by his own kinsman, Brian Carragh O'Hara.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, a Baron of the Geraldines, usually called the Crooked Heir^d, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1299.

The Age of Christ, one thousand two hundred ninety-nine.

Nicholas Mac Maelisa, Archbishop of Armagh, the most godly and devout ecclesiastic of his time in Ireland, died.

Farrell O'Firghil, Bishop of Raphoe, died. He was the most celebrated man of his time for charity, humanity, piety, and benevolent actions.

Alexander Mac Donnell, the best man of his tribe in Ireland and Scotland for hospitality and prowess, was slain by Alexander Mac Dowell^e, together with a countless number of his people who were slaughtered.

nell, or O'Neill from Mac Neill. They differ in name, in descent, and in locality; the pedigree and history of the former is unknown, those of the latter are recorded with considerable minuteness till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when they sunk into comparative poverty and obscurity, though in 1585 there was a recognized chief of the name, and the Editor is informed that his lineal descendant is still living near Moylough, in the county of Galway.

^d *Crooked heir.*—This passage is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster:

“Anno Domini 1294 [1298]. Tomas Fimuir, bapún mór do cloinn gearla nri nabairce in teigín cam, quieuit in Chpírto.” And thus rendered in the old translation: “Anno 1294, al. 1298. Thomas Fitz Moris, Baron of the Fitzgeralds, that was called the Crooked heire, quievit.”

^e *Mac Dowell.*—This surname is generally written Mac Dugald by the Scotch. This passage is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: “Anno 1295, al. 1299. Alexander Mac Donell, one of the best of Ireland

AOIS CRİOST, 1300.

Aoir Crioŕt, míle, tŕí chétz.

Conġalach ua lochlainn eppucc corcomoruad, raof eniġ 7 cŕabað décc.
 Fŕiðlimið máġ cáŕtaiz aðbar tiġŕna ðŕmuman décc.
 Cairlén átha cliað an ðorainn, .i. baile an móta do ðionnŕgnadh lár an
 lapla.

Seon Þŕinnðŕecar do maŕbað la mac ŕiaðŕa uí ŕloinn.
 Tŕoitt buitelep ŕo bað barún oirðŕŕc décc.
 Adam Stónðun barun mór ele eŕiðe do écc.
 Seoinn ócc mac muirŕ do maŕbað la Concobar ua ŕŕloinn go ndaoimib
 ele amalle ŕŕŕ.

AOIS CRİOST, 1301.

Aoir Crioŕt, míle, ða céð, a haon.

Þionnġuala inġŕn fŕiðlimið ui concobar banab cille cŕaðnaŕŕ décc.
 Cairþŕe mac corbmaic uí maðileclainn do maŕbað tŕe aŕlað mic aŕŕ
 ui maðileachlainn a þŕathar.

and Scotland, was killed by Alexander Mac Dubgall, with a great slaughter of his people."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Sir John Delamare this year in the following words:

"Sir John Delamare, knight, the best, worthiest, powerfulest, and bountifulest knight of all Meath, was killed by Geffrie O'Ferrall in pursuit and defence of his own prey."

"The families of Delamares, Ledwitches, Frenies, and Cabies, are of the remnant of the Danes that remaine in this kingdom."

^f *Congalach O'Loughlin*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 629, he is set down as Bishop of Kilfenora, which is perfectly correct, for the original country of the people, or tribe, called Corcomroe, was exactly coextensive with the diocese of Kilfenora. In after ages, how-

ever, this territory was divided into two parts between the rival chiefs O'Conor and O'Loughlin, and the eastern division, which was allotted to O'Loughlin, was called East Corcomroe, while the western, which fell to the share of O'Conor, was called West Corcomroe.—See the Irish work, called *Caitheim Thoirdeabbhaigh*, at the year 1311, where the present barony of Burren, in the north of the county of Clare, is called East Corcomroe. But in process of time, East Corcomroe began to be more generally called Burren, i. e. the rocky district, and O'Loughlin, its chief, who previously to the fourteenth century, had been styled Chief of Corcomroe, was called O'Loughlin Burren. The extent of the western division of Corcomroe is now preserved in the barony of Corcomroe, while that of East Corcomroe is preserved in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1300.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred.

Congalagh O'Loughlin^f, Bishop of Corcomroe, a man of learning, hospitality, and piety, died.

Felim Mac Carthy^g, heir-apparent to the lordship of Desmond, died.

The castle of Ath-Cliath-an-Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote) was commenced by the Earl^h.

John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Flynn.

Theobald Butler, an illustrious baron, died.

Adam Stauntonⁱ, another great baron, died.

Seoinin Oge Mac Maurice was slain by Conor O'Flynn, with many others along with him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1301.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred one.

Finola, daughter of Felim O'Conor, Abbess of Cill-Craebhnatt^j, died.

Carbry, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin^k, was slain at the instigation of the son of Art O'Melaghlin, his kinsman.

the barony of Burren. Thus we see the reason why the great abbey of Burren is, even to this day, called the abbey of Corcomroe. O'Loughlin retained all his division of Corcomroe (namely Burren) till the time of Cromwell, but the entire of O'Conor's portion of it was granted to Sir Donnell O'Brien, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, except Ennistimon, which was left to O'Conor himself; but he lost it soon after.

^g *Felim Mac Carthy*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Felym Mac Carrlie, young prince of Desmond."

^h *The Earl*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: "A. D. 1300. The castle of Athkle-an-Corran, *alias* Ballenmote, was founded

by the Reade Earle this year."

ⁱ *Adam Staunton*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Addam Stontan, Lord of Keera, died."

^j *Cill Craebhnatt*, Cill Craobhnatt.—This nunnery, which is called Killcreunata by Ware and Archdall, is now called Kilcreevanty. It is situated in the county of Galway, about three miles to the north-west of Tuam. Extensive ruins of this nunnery still remain, but its architectural features are all destroyed, except one window which shews that the architecture was extremely beautiful. The situation of this nunnery was unknown to Archdall and even to Dr. Lanigan.

^k *O'Melaghlin*.—Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise contains the two

Uilliam mácc flanncheađ coipeacđ darptraige do marbađ la hualgarcc mac doinnail·mıc airt uí ruairc.

Cpeach mór do dénañ dAod mac caatıl·uí concobair, 7 do cloinn muir-cfirtaigh ar éađg mac ainbriara i moig cceðne.

Sluaiccheađ la Righ Saxan in Albain, 7 mac ġfraitc, 7 mac fforair, 7 maıthe barún Epeann uile cenmotá iarla ulađ do dol leir ar an pluaiġeađ rin, 7 a bñt doib o éaicéioir rıa luġnarađ ġo Samain in Albain, 7 ġan a lain-ñit do ġabail doib in airtc rin.

AOIS CRİOST, 1302.

AOIR CPİORT, mıle, tpi céo, ađó.

Sciamna ó braccáin airtdearpucc cairıl [decc].

Mılr erpucc luımmġ, mac meic eipioñ don iarla laighech, 7 erpucc cop-caigc décc. ba manach epiuñ rına oirtneacđ ina erpuccóide.

passages following which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "Cormack Mac Cormack O'Melaghlyn was killed by the son of Art O'Melaghlyn, who was his own Cossen German, his father's brother's son."

"Gille Issie Mac Firvisse, chief chronicler of Tyrefiaghragh, wonderfull well skilled in histories, poetry, computation, and many other sciences, died.

¹ *Teige, the son of Andreas.*—This Andreas was the son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor, Sligo.—See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

ⁱⁿ *Moy-g-Cedne.*—Maġ ġ-ceðne, a plain situate between the rivers Drowes and Eirne (Erne), in the county of Donegal. The name and extent of this plain are still well known. In an Inquisition, 13 Jac. I. it is called Moygh, *alias* Moygene, and described as "inter flumina de Earne et Drohes [Drowes] in com' Donigall, Letrym, et Slygoe, vel eorum altero." For very early references to this plain, see

O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 14; and Duaid Mac Firis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 15.

^a *Except the Earl of Ulster, Cenmotá iarla Ulađ.*—This would also bear to be translated "besides the Earl of Ulster," for the Irish cenmotá, like the Latin *præter*, sometimes means *besides*, and sometimes *except*. The phrase used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster is, a nıngnar iarla Ulađ, i. e. "in the absence of the Earl of Ulster;" and yet in the old translation of these annals it is rendered "besides the Earle of Ulster." Thus: "*Anno* 1297, *al.* 1301. An army by the King of England into Scotland, and Mac Geralt and Mac Korus, and the best of the Barons of Ireland, *besides* the Earle of Ulster, with him in that journey, and were there from a fortnight before Lammas untill Allhallowtide, and made noe great hand there." It is rendered in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows: "A. D. 1301. The King of England, with Mac Gerald, the Lord Bremynghani, with all the

William Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry, was slain by Ualgarg, the son of Donnell, son of Art O'Rourke.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and the Clann Murtough, upon Teige, the son of Andreas¹, in Magh g-Cedne^m.

An army was led by the King of England into Scotland. Fitzgerald, Mac Feorais [Bermingham], and all the other noble barons of Ireland, except the Earl of Ulsterⁿ, accompanied him on this expedition. They remained in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas^o until Allhallowtide^p, but were not able to effect the total conquest of the country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1302.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred two.

Stephen O'Bragan, Archbishop of Cashel [died].

Miles, Bishop of Limerick^q, grandson of the Leinster Earl, and the Bishop of Cork^r, died. The latter had been a monk before he was consecrated Bishop.

forces of the English of Ireland, *save only* the Earle of Ulster, went to Scotland to conquer the said kingdome, where they continued from a fortnight before Lammas untill Hollantide, and made no intire conquest thereof."

The probability is that the Earl of Ulster was not on this expedition, and that he did not go to assist King Edward into Scotland until the year 1303. The Editor, therefore, has translated *cennot* by *except*.

^o *Lammas*. — *Úgnaṛa*, called in English Lammas, is the name by which the first of August is still known. The word is thus explained in Cormac's Glossary: *lughnassadh .i. nassadh no auptac loḡa mic Eithlond .i. oenac no fepṛa laṛ im ṛaibe fogamair in ceḡ bliadhain. Cluice no oenac no auptac ip do ipamm nassadh*, i.e. "Lughnassadh, i.e. the games or festival of Lughaidh, the son of Eithlond. There was a fair held by him each year in the beginning of harvest. Nassadh signifies game, fair, or festival."

^p *Allhallowtide*.—*Samuin*, is yet the name of the first of November: it is explained in O'Clery's glossary as follows: "*Samuin q. d. samṫuin .i. fṫin an ṫamṫaio. fṫin .i. epioḡnuḡaio*." *Samhuin* q. d. *Samh-fhuin*, i. e. the end of summer; *fṫin*, i. e. end."

^q *Miles, Bishop of Limerick*.—The surname of this Miles, Bishop of Limerick, is not given in any of the Irish annals; but the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise agree in calling him the grandchild [i. e. son of the son] of the Earl of Leinster. The person called the Earl of Leinster, by the Irish annalists, was evidently no other than the Earl William Marshall; and it is highly probable that this Miles was his (perhaps illegitimate) grandson. He would appear to be the Bishop of Limerick, called by Ware *Gerald le Marescall*, who died in 1301 (*English style*). The Fitzgeralds were not styled Earls of Leinster, or even of Kildare, till the year 1316.

^r *The Bishop of Cork*.—His name was Robert

Domnall puas mas captaiz tighina d'sp'muinan, Donn cappach mág uidiu céo tighina fil uidiu. i p'sp'aið manach, 7 Ruaid'ri mac domnaill uí eágra aubap tigherna luigne décc.

Cpreach mór do dénamh d'Áod mac catail ar éadg mac briain, 7 ar Shircpucc mac an éairnigh még plannchaíð i moigh cceitne.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1303.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρι céo, ατρί.

Maoilechloinn mac briain eppucc oile fínn décc, 7 Donnchað ó plannac-cain abb na buille do gabáil na hearpuccóide dia eip.

Τοιρρδεαλβác mac domnaill oicc uí domnaill da ngoip'ei τοιρρδεαλβác enuic an maðma tigherna tipe conaill, tuir cocctach cat'ach copnamác, Cúculainn cloinne dálaiz ar gairceas, do marbað la a d'sibpa'tair Áod mac domnaill óicc iar ccoccað im'cian, 7 iar milleas mo'áin dia t'p'p' f'etop'pa da gach taoib, go nár aubal himaille p'p' do cenél eo'gáin, do ma'itib gall an tuairceip't, 7 do Conalléaib búdén. ba uib'p'ide Muirce'stác mág plannchaíð taoir'eac d'ap'tp'aiz'e. Donn ó catáin tigherna p'ear' na ep'aoib'e, 7 cianachta, donnchað mac m'shman, Áod mac m'sanman, da mac mic an p'p' l'iginn uí domnaill, mall mac neill uí baioigill aubap taoir'iz na t'p'p' t'puath, mac hugop'ra, a mac 7 a d'sibpa'tair, Ádam Sandál, goill, 7 gaoib'il iom'ða ap' é'na. Áod mac domnaill oicc do b'st'ch i t'p'p'p'nu'p t'p'e conaill iarp'p' go p'odanác p'óinmech an ccéin do ma'p.

Mac Donogh. He had been a Cistercian monk, and succeeded to this dignity in the year 1277.— See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 559.

^s *The Sil-Uidhir*.—The Sil-Uidhir are the Maguires, Mac Awleys, Mac Caffrys, Mac Manuses, and their correlatives in Fermanagh. In Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notice occurs of this first of the Maguires who acquired the chieftainship of Fermanagh: "A. D. 1302. Donn Magwyre, prince of Fermanagh, the best of all Ireland for hospitality, liberality, and prowess,

died. Great comparisons have been made between this Donn Magwyre and Donnell Roe Mac Carthy (before mentioned) for their bountys and hospitalities, which Donn Magwyre, by the judgment of a certain learned Irish poet (which remained for a long space in the houses of the said Donn and Donnell covertly, and in the habitt of a karrogh, or common gamester, to know which of them surpassed the other) was counted to excell Donnell in all good parts, as by this Irish verse, made by the said poet, you may know :

Donnell Roe Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond; Donn Carragh Maguire, the first lord of the Sil-Uidhir^s in Fermanagh; and Rory, the son of Donnell O'Hara, heir-presumptive to the lordship of Leyny, died.

A great depredation was committed by Hugh, son of Cathal, in Magh g-Ceidne, upon Teige, son of Brian, and Sitric, son of Cairneach Mac Clancy.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1303.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred three.

Melaghlin Mac Brian^t, Bishop of Elphin, died; and Donough O'Flanagan took the bishopric after him.

Turlough, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, usually called Turlough of Cnoc-an-Madhma^u, Lord of Tirconnell, a warlike tower of protection in battle, and the Cuchullin of the Clann-Daly in valour, was slain by his brother, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, after a long war, during which much of their country was spoiled between them in every direction; and great numbers of the Kinel-Owen, of the chiefs of the English of the North, and of the Kinel-Connell themselves, were slaughtered along with him. Among these were Murtough Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry; Donn O'Kane, Lord of Firnacreeva and Kienaghta; Donough Mac Menman, and Hugh Mac Menman; two grandsons of the Ferleighin [Lector] O'Donnell; Niall, son of Niall O'Boyle, heir presumptive to the Three Tuathas^v; Mac Hugossa, his son, and brother; Adam Sandal; and many others, as well English as Irish. After this, Hugh, son of Donnell Oge, enjoyed the lordship of Tirconnell in happiness and prosperity as long as he lived.

“Donn Maguoir na máe re rin,
Mó Dearmúmain 'ná duéaio
Mó pa dó doiaio Duinn
Ác cío mo doían Doínnall.”

“which is as much to say in English, as notwithstanding Desmond, and the lands of Donnell Mac Carthie, be far greater than the lands of Donn Magwyre, yet Donn retaineth in his house twice as many as Donnell doth.”

^t *Melaghlin Mac Brian*.—See a notice of his going to Rome in 1297, to contest the bishopric

of Elphin with Marian O'Donnaver. According to Ware he died at Rome about the close of the year 1302.

^u *Cnoc-an-Madhma*, i. e. hill of the defeat. The Editor is not aware that any place retaining this name is now to be found in Tirconnell.

^v *The Three Tuathas*.—These were three districts in the barony of Kilmacrenan, in the north-west of the county of Donegal, which afterwards belonged to a branch of the Mac

Domnall ócc maḡ cáptaigh ticcḡna dḡmumán décc.

Διαρματ ὁ πλανακκάιν ταιορεαὶ τυαίτε πατα, α ὀά mac, ἡ ροχαῖδε
imaille riú do marbað lá dḡuing do luct tige domnall mic ταιḡ uí conco-
baír 1 mbun duibhe 1 τῶραιγεῖτ cpeice boí do bḡit lair a moig ccéidne.

Maḡnar macc ramḡaðain ταιορεαὶ τεallaig echðac, ἡ Níall mac gille-
pinnéin, décc.

Ἐπειὸ Mac Ἐρίαιε décc.

Cpeach mór do denam la cloinn Muircḡrtaiḡ ar muintir cionait, ἡ
Muircḡartaic mac Conḡnama aḡbar ταιοrig muintire cionait do marbað don
cúρ pin.

Sluaigeað mop la Ríḡ Saḡan in Albain, ἡ an τιαḡla, ḡoill ἡ ḡaoiðil
iomða do ðol coblac mór α ḡḡinn do conḡnam lair. Caiḡpeca iomða do
bḡin amac doibh, ἡ nḡr Albain do ḡabaíl leó don cúρ pin. Τεποιετ α
bupc deapḡatair an iaḡla decc (α. aḡhaiḡ noblac) hi ccappaic pḡḡura iaḡ
ττοιðeῖτ ὀό don τḡluaigeað pin.

Sweenys, called from them Mac Suibne na
o-*tuath*, i. e. Mac Sweeny of the *tuaths*, or dis-
tricts.

^w *Donnell Oge Mac Carthy*.—He was the son
of Donnell Roe, Prince of Desmond, who died in
1302; who was the son of Cormac Finn, Prince
of Desmond, who was the son of Donnell More
na Curra, who was the fourth in descent from
Carthach, the progenitor after whom the Mac
Carthys have taken their surname. The silver seal
of this Prince is in the possession of Mr. Petrie,
and is in its style very similar to that of his
cotemporary Felim O'Connor, which was found
during the government of Lord Strafford, and
given by that nobleman to King Charles I. Donnell
is represented on horseback charging
with sword in hand. The legend “*ḡ. Dove-
naldi og fili D. Rogh Mac Arthy.*”

^x *Bun Duibhe*, i. e. the mouth of the River
Dubh, now Bunduff, a village in the barony of
Carbery, in the county of Sligo. The names of
many villages, townlands, &c. situated at the
mouths of rivers, are compounded of *bun*, *foot*,

mouth, and the name of the river, as *bun*
ḡroðaoire, i. e. the mouth of the River Drowes,
q. d. *Drowes-foot*, *bun-na Maighe*, now Bon-
margy, in the county of Antrim; *bun na Finne*,
the mouth of the River Fin.

^y *Garrett Fitzgerald*.—He was the eldest son
of John Fitz-Thomas, Baron of Offaly.—See
Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87, A. D. 1304.

^z *Mac Consnava*, Mac Conḡnama. — This
name is generally written Mac Conáma in the
Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. It is
now sometimes correctly anglicised Mac Kin-
naw, and very incorrectly translated *Forde*. The
territory of Muintir Cionaoith, which still re-
tains its ancient name, lies in the county of
Leitrim, to the west and north-west of Lough
Allen, and is nearly co-extensive with the ba-
rony of Dromahaire.

^a *Into Scotland*.—This passage is rendered as
follows in the old translation of the Annals of
Ulster: “*Anno 1299, al. 1303. A great army
by the King of England into Scotland; many
cities taken by them; and the Earle and Eng-*

Donnell Oge Mac Carthy^w, Lord of Desmond, died.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, his two sons, and many others along with them, were slain at Bun Duibhe^x, by some of the household of Donnell, son of Teige O'Conor, who had pursued them, to deprive them of a prey which they were carrying off from Magh-g-Cedne.

Manus Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw, in the county of Cavan], and Niall Mac Gillafinnen, died.

Garrett Fitzgerald^y died.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in Muintir-Kenny, on which occasion Murtough Mac Consnava^z, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was slain.

A great army was led by the King of England into Scotland^a; and the [Red] Earl and many of the Irish and English went with a large fleet from Ireland to his assistance. On this occasion they took many cities, and gained sway^b over Scotland. Theobald Burke^c, the Earl's brother, died after his return from this expedition, on Christmas night, at Carrickfergus^d.

lish and Irish went out of Ireland, a great navy, and conquered much there. Tibot Bourk, brother to the Earle, died after returning from that journey, at Carrigfergus, on Christmas eve."

Sir Richard Cox has the following remarks upon the Red Earl, in his *Hibernia Anglicana*, p. 87: "A. D. 1303. *Richard Burk*, Earl of Ulster, accompanied with *Eustace le Poer*, and a good Army, went to aid the King in *Scotland*; and the Earl made thirty-three knights in the castle of *Dublin* before he set out; and it is observable that in all commissions, and even in the Parliament Rolls, this Earl is always named before the Lord Justice."—See also Leland's History of Ireland, book ii. c. 2, vol. i. p. 258, where this historian has the following remark on the state of Ireland in the absence of these great lords:

"The absence of such powerful lords produced its natural effect in Ireland, in encouraging a licentious spirit of insurrection, and giving free course to the treachery and turbulence both of

the English and Irish inhabitants. Several feuds broke out with new violence, and petty wars were carried on, to the utter desolation of the finest and most valuable of the English settlements. The disorder extended even to the seat of government; and the utmost efforts of the chief governour and the well-affected lords were scarcely sufficient to defend the province of Leinster."

^b *Gained sway*, neapt alban do gaðail leó, i. e. the strength, power, or sway of Scotland was obtained by them. Neapt do gaðail signifies to obtain power, or to effect a conquest.

^c *Christmas night*, aðuig noðlac.—The Irish word aðuig, *night*, is now always written ouðce, and the word seems to have lost an initial n, as it is evidently cognate with the Latin *nox*, *noctis*, and the English *night*.

^d Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record the death of Morrishe mac William Gallda Mageoghegan, on the fourth of the Ides of June."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1304

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a cétaiρ.

Concobair mac Aoða uí concobair do marbhad la hoibíρ na pflaitbearraig iar ndenam mebla dórom ar donnachad ua pflaitébsraig, 7 hoibíρ do tuirim inn focedóir.

An contaoir bhí Riocair do buirc iarla ulao, .i. an iarla Ruao, 7 Uatép a buirc oigre an iarla éfona do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1305.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι céo, a cúg.

O Concobair failge, .i. Muiréstraó, Maolmoróa, a bratáir, 7 an calbac ó concobair amaille ppi naonbar ar fíct do maiteib a muintire do marbhad do Shíρ piarur mac pforair tpe feill 7 meabail i ccairlen meic feorair.

Cairlen nua inri heocáin do dénam lar an iarla ruao.

Maíom la hAoð mac catáil uí concobair, 7 la cloinn Mhuiréstrair ar éfnae ar muinntir raigillig da ttorcáir pílíp ó Raigillig, 7 oigre cloinne ruibne, 7 mácc buirpche cfhn na ngallócclach imaille ppi cétpacat apcéo ina pparpao.

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entry, which is omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1304. William Oge mac William Gallda Mageoghegan died, the prides of the Ides of October this year."

^f *Mac Feorais's own castle.*—This is Castle-carbury in Birmingham's country, which comprised the present barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. Extensive ruins of this castle are still to be seen.

^g *Deceit.*—This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in nearly the same words as in the text of the Four Masters, except that, by some unaccountable mistake, the latter annals repre-

sent the massacre as having taken place in the castle of Carrickfergus, instead of Carrick-Carbury. According to Grace's Annals of Ireland this massacre was perpetrated by Jordan Comin and his comrades, at the court of Peter Brimingham at Carrick in Carberia. It is referred to as an instance of the treachery of the English to their Irish neighbours in the Remonstrance sent by the Irish Chieftains to Pope John XXII. in 1315. It is stated in this document that Mauricius O'Conor and Peter Brumicheame were fellow-sponsors; that Peter, who was called the treacherous Baron, invited Mauritius and his brother, Calvacus, to an entertainment on the feast day of the Holy Trinity; and that the instant they stood up from the table, he cruelly

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1304.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred four.

Conor, son of Hugh O'Connor, was slain by Hubert O'Flaherty, after he had acted treacherously towards Donough O'Flaherty. Hubert was killed in retaliation immediately after this.

The Countess, wife of Richard Burke, Earl of Ulster, i. e. the Red Earl, and Walter de Burgo, heir of the same Earl, died^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1305.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred five.

O'Connor Faly (Murtough), Maelmora, his kinsman, and Calvagh O'Connor, with twenty-nine of the chiefs of his people, were slain by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Bermingham] in Mac Feorais's own castle^f, by means of treachery and deceit^g.

The new castle of Inishowen^h was erected by the Red Earl.

A victory was gained by Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, and the Clann-Murtoughⁱ, over the O'Reillys, in a contest in which Philip O'Reilly, the heir of Clann-Sweeny, and Mac Buirche, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty others, were slain.

massacred them, with twenty-four of their followers, and sold their heads at a dear price to their enemies; and that, when he was arraigned before the King of England, no justice could be obtained against such a nefarious and treacherous offender."—See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare*, p. 74, and also Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, edited for the Irish Archæological Society in 1842, by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 58, note ^a.

^b *The new castle of Inishowen*.—Green Castle, near the western margin of Lough Foyle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, is, even at the present day, called *Carrlean nua*, i. e. *New Castle*, in Irish by

the natives. The magnificent ruins of this castle sufficiently shew that it was a fortress of great strength and importance, and in every respect worthy of the princely Earl by whom it was erected in so important a situation, to subdue the O'Neills and O'Donnells, and check the incursions of the Scots.—See note under the year 1555. This castle is shewn on Mercator's Map of Ireland, under the name of Newcastle. According to Hanmer's Chronicle, and Grace's *Annals of Ireland*, Arx Viridis in Ultonia was thrown down in 1260; but the *Annals of Ulster* and *Clonmacnoise* agree in placing its first erection in the year 1305.

ⁱ *Clann-Murtough*, *Clann Muirceartaigh*.—

Ματα όcc ό παιγίλιγ do μαρβαό do έελλαό nouncacha.
 Τοιρρδεαλβαό mac néill ruaid uí brian décc.
 Αέδη όg ό φρίγαλ do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1306.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι έέδ, α πέ.

Donnchaó ó πλατέβριταich eppucc cille halaid paóí epábaó na nγaoídeal
 décc i ndún búinne ag dol go hath eliaht óó, γ α aónacal go honópacó ipn
 mulionn éfir i ττιγh muiré.

Πετρur ó τυατάλαm biocaipe cille eppucc όpom, γ Μαγίρτιρ Τομάρ
 ó náan aipcióeochain Ráta boé, γ τογα eappucc na heccelaiρi cίττα décc.

Τοιρρδεαλβαό ua brian τιγίνα τυαómuman, φρί ba hoipéga, γ ba
 φρίρ epabaó, γ caóimófir, ág, γ engnam boí m Erin na aimipir ddec, γ
 donnchaó a mac doirpneaó na ionaó.

Domnall tuirpéc ó néill do μαρβαό m iompaíte la lucht τιγε uí neill.

Φρίγαλ mag paínaill ταιορεαó muintipe heolair do μαρβαό la a ófr-
 bpaítepib γ la dpuing dia oipeacht péin.

Coccaó móp etip Aoó mac eoγain uí concobair Rí Connaéτ go maéib
 iρl Muiródaig imaille ipr, γ Aoó mac caéail uí concobair go nopím do
 macaib ταιορεαó Connaéτ, γ go τταοιρεchaib γ oipeéταib na bpeirne na
 pappáó. óátop da gach let m an Sionainn ppi pé cίíteopa míp. Do gniat
 opem do muintip Aoóa meic caéail pópbaip ip na τυαταib go nófrpat cpe-

These were the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland.

^k *Dunbuinne*, now Dunboyne, a small village in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Meath.

^l *Mullingar*.—This is the first mention of Mullingar in these Annals. According to tradition the place took its name from a mill which stood on the River Brosna. It is said that Kilbixy was originally the head town of Westmeath.

^m *O'Tuathalain*.—This name is now anglicised

Toland, in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, the original locality of the family; but in the Island of Achill, in the west of the county of Mayo, where some of the family settled with the O'Donnells, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, it is less correctly anglicised Thulis.

ⁿ *Killaspugbrone*, cill eappucc όpom, i. e. the church of Bishop Bronus; a very ancient church, now in ruins and nearly covered with sands, in the south-west of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. For some account of the origin of this church the reader is re-

Matthew Oge O'Reilly was slain by the inhabitants of Teallach-Dunchadha. Turlough, son of Niall Roe O'Brien, died.

Hugh Oge O'Farrell died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1306.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred six.

Donough O'Flaherty, Bishop of Killala, the most eminent of the Irish for piety, died at Dunbuinne^k, on his way to Dublin, and was interred with honour at Mullingar^l, in the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Petrus O'Tuathalain^m, Vicar of Killaspugbroneⁿ, and Professor Thomas O'Naan, Archdeacon of Raphoe, and bishop-elect of the same church, died.

Turlough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, a man the most illustrious, most pious, most humanely charitable, most prosperous, and most expert at arms, that was in Ireland in his time, died; and his son Donough was elected in his place.

Donnell Tuirtreach^o O'Neill was slain through mistake by the household of O'Neill.

Farrell Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was slain by his brothers and a party of his own people.

A great war [broke out] between Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, assisted by the chiefs of the Sil-Murray and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Connor, joined by some of the sons of the chieftains of Connaught, and the chieftains and tribes of Breifny. They [the two armies] were for the space of four months encamped^p at both sides of the Shannon. Some of Hugh's people encamped in the Tuathas, where they committed great depredations. Flann,

ferred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 346.

^o *Tuirtreach*, i. e. of Hy-Tuirtre, a territory in the south of the county of Antrim, for the extent of which see note ^a under the year 1176, p. 25.

^p *Encamped*.—The Irish word *forbair*, as

appears from various examples of its use in ancient and modern manuscripts, signifies a siege, or encampment, as, *Forbair. Droma Damhghaire*, the encampment of Drom Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick, which is made the subject of an ancient Irish story, by which the meaning of the word *forbair* is fully established.

son of Fiachra O'Flynn, heir presumptive of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donough Reagh O'Conor, together with many others, were slain by the O'Hanlys, who were in pursuit of them for their prey. The most distinguished of those who made this incursion were Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor; Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, the son of Farrell [Mac Dermot], heir presumptive to the lordship of Moylurg, by reason of his prosperity and hospitality up to that day. Howbeit, these chieftains marched on with their spoil, and as many of their people as had survived, until they arrived at O'Conor's fortress. They then burned the palace of the King of Connaught^a. Hugh, the son of Owen, overtook them after they had burned the royal residence, and immediately deprived them of the prey, killed Donough, son of Conor of the Cup, and some of his people around him.

A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor] in the territory of Carbury. David O'Caomhain, Chief of *that tract of country extending* from Tuaim-da-Bhodar^r to Gleóir, a rich and affluent brughaidh [farmer], Donough Mac Buidheachain, and many others, were slain on this predatory incursion.

O'Flanagan was slain by Brian Carragh O'Hara^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1307.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seven.

Laurence O'Laghtnan^r (i. e. a Grey Friar), Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and Donough O'Flanagan, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Four Masters, though they are in the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1306. Robert Bruise was crowned King of Scotland, against the King of England's will.

"Sir William Prendergrass, a noble and worthy knight, died.

"Nicholl O'Dorchie [*recte* O'Donchie], a priest and a virgin from his birth, was killed by the Black Horse [ḡeappán dub] of the Barretts, without any occasion; and whosoever sayeth onc *Pater Noster* and *Ave Maria* for his soule, he shall have plenary indulgence of his

sinns as often as he sayeth it." It is thus given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "Anno 1302 (*al.* 1306). Nichol O'Dunacha, a young priest that was in Drumkiew, killed by Gerran Duf of the Barretts, without any cause, but martirised him; and whosoever saith a *Pater Noster* for his soule, he hath 26 dayes forgivnes of his sins as often as he sayth it."

^a *Laurence O'Laghtnan and Donough O'Flanagan.*—O'Lachtnain is now generally anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes, incorrectly,

Domnall mac taidg mic brian mic aindriara mic brian luighigh mic toirpdealbais moir tanairi Connaet, fñr lán dñghnam, 7 denech, 7 saoi coitcñnn compoñnac do marbað la hAod mbreipnech mac caitail ruad uí concobair.

Tadcc mac maileclainn mic donnchaio mic domnaill mic maghara mic toirpdealbais, saoi nñmiz do marbað la caitail mac domnaill mic taidcc.

Urmór gall Ropra commain do marbað la donnchaio muinneac ó cceal-lais tighna ó maine acc at earccpac cuan, dú 1 topcair pilip muinder, reaan muinder, 7 maiú dñu imaille pe rocaidhib nach ainmiztñ. Ro gabað ann diarmaite gall mac diarmata, cõpbmac mac cñterpaiiz, 7 Sirmam Ropra comáin, ac̃ do lñgõñ iad iap tñpioll, 7 do ponpat pñ ar ron an baile do lopcað le hemann buitler. An donnchaio po ó ceallais dẽcc iapna gñomaið pñ, 7 nñ bõ bar iap miodhlachar pñ ac̃ ba hecc iap nñmõmaið gaile, 7 gairccio, iap tñioðnacal pñd 7 mañne.

Ailbe inññ taidcc uí concobair dẽcc.

Maileachlainn ó gairmlñchais tairpac cenel moáin, 7 maghur macc oipeac̃taz dẽcc.

Loftus. The notices of these ecclesiastics are more fully given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and it would appear from these and various other entries that the Four Masters have not fully copied the original of these Annals. In Mageoghegan's translation these entries run as follows: "Laurence O'Laghtnan, abbot of Easroe, abbot of the Boyle for a time, afterwards abbot of Cnockmoy, and at last Bishop of Kilmacduagh, died.

"Donough O'Flanagan, abbot of Boyle for the space of five years, and Bushopp of Olfyn for three years and a half; a man famous for hospitalitie, devotion, and other good parts belonging to his function throughout all Europe. One that never refused any one whatsoever, neighter for meat or cloathes: one that maintained, protected, and made peace between the inhabitants of the province of Connaught: one full of wisdom and good delivery to maintain any thing he took in hand; one charitable and

free-hearted towards all men, died penitently, of 5 weeks sicknesse, the 10th of the Kallends of June."

The probability, however, is, that the manuscript from which Mageoghegan made his translation had lost some folios from Mageoghegan's time, 1627, till 1636, when the Four Masters compiled their Annals.

"Donnell, son of Teige.—This Donnell is the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. According to the pedigree of the Conors, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72-74, he (Donnell) had seven sons, of whom Cathal, King of Connaught, was the most illustrious.

"A man distinguished for hospitality, saoi nñmiz.—The Irish word saoi means a gentleman, a worthy, generous man, and sometimes a learned man. It is the opposite of daoi, a clown.

"Ath-easgrach-Cuan, i. e., the ford of St. Cuan's esker or ridge, now Ahascragh, a small town

Donnell", son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, who was son of Turlough More [O'Connor], Tanist of Connaught, a man of great prowess and hospitality, who was universally esteemed, was slain by Hugh Breifneach, the son of Cathal Roe O'Connor.

Teige, the son of Melaghlín, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Manus, son of Turlough [O'Connor], a man distinguished for his hospitality", was slain by Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Teige [O'Connor].

The greater number of the English of Roscommon were slain by Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, at Ath-easgrach-Cuan', where Philip Muinder, John Muinder, and Main Drew, with many others whose names are not mentioned, were killed. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Kaherny, and the sheriff of Roscommon, were taken prisoners; but they were afterwards set at liberty, and they made peace [*recte* restitution] for the burning of the town by Edmund Butler". Donough O'Kelly, after he had performed these exploits, died; and his was not the death of one who had lived a life of cowardice, but the death of a man who had displayed prowess and bravery, and bestowed jewels and riches.

Alvy, daughter of Teige O'Connor, died.

Melaghlín O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, and Manus Mageraghty, died.

on the Clonbrock river, in a parish of the same name, in the east of the county of Galway, where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration. See Ordnance Map of the county of Galway, sheet 61.

^w *Edmond Butler*.—This passage, which is so very rudely given by the Four Masters, is thus rendered by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1307. The Englishmen of Roscommon were all killed by Donnogh Moyneagh O'Kelly, before his death at Athaskragh, where Phillip Montyre, John Montyre, and Mathew Drew, with 70 other persons, were taken and killed. Also the sheriff of Roscommon, Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, and Cormack Mac Kehernie, were by him sett at libertie, and concluded peace with him for the burning of the town by Edmond Butler, then

Deputie of Ireland."

It is thus less correctly rendered in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster: "*Anno* 1303 (*al.* 1307). The Galls of Roscomon all killed by Donogh O'Kelly, King of Omane, at Atheskragh, where Philip Munder, Magiu Drew, with many more, were killed and taken. Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Cormac Mac Ketherny, and the sheriff of Roscomon, were taken, and were enlarged after a while, making peace for the towne."

It would appear that the town of Ahascragh had been burned by Edmond Butler (who became Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1312), and that O'Kelly had detained in captivity the sheriff of Roscommon, and his accomplices, Dermot Gall Mac Dermot and Cormac Mac Keherny, until they made restitution for the loss sustained

Concobaṛ mac fiaḁpaḁ uí floinn duine óg ba fearṛ oineac ṽ gaircceaḁ baosí dia cénél do écc.

An dapa heḁuapḁ do ríogaḁh op raxaib, ṽ Iulij.

AOIS CRIOST, 1308.

Áoir Crioṛt, mile, tṛi céḁ, a hocht.

Saighen teinḁtṛge do tuitim i mainiṛtṛ na mbratḁr i Rḁr comain go rḁr bṛiṛ an mainiṛtṛ.

Cṛeaḁ mḁr do denam la Maolṛuanaib mac diaṛmata ap cloinn domnaill uí concobaṛ i ccrich coirṛpe, ṽ cṛsch oile beḁr do cloinn muiṛcṛtaig opṛa iar ndenam ríḁḁ riu ríḁme, ṽ iar tṛabairt bṛaigḁe doib. Áet ro fellṛatṛ opṛa iartṛain. Gluaṛit clainn domnaill uí concobaṛ iarrin go rliab da én, ṽ noḁa ruccrat leḁ áet a nṛic, a nṛiḁb, ṽ a nṛoiḁge. Iar na clḁr do gallaib ua fṛiaḁpaḁ ṽ luighe, tṛionilitṛ cúca, ṽ lṛnaitṛ iad go mullach pleḁe da én. Iompaibḁ mṛic domnaill ríú. Feachair rccainṛ ṛḁrṛa, maiḁtear fḁr gallaib, ṽ baosí maiḁm opṛa go pangattar lṛc eapa dapa. Tḁrḁair tomar mac ualtair conṛtaṛla buin fṛinne, a ḁṛṛḁraṛair, ṽ roḁaibḁ maille ríú.

by O'Kelly in the burning of his town of Ahas-cragh. Mac Dermot Gall, i. e. the Englishman, was so called for speaking the English language, and joining the English against his own countrymen.

* *Was made king*, do ríogaḁh, literally *was kinged*.—This term is applied by the Irish annalists to the inauguration of their own kings and chieftains, but not to the crowning of the kings of England, as is quite evident from the dates. Edward II., styled of Caernarvon, the place of his birth, began his reign on the 7th of July, 1307, and was crowned at Westminster on the 24th of February following. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following notice of the death of Edward I.: “A. D. 1307. Edward the Great, King of England, Wales, and Scotland, Duke

of Gascoigne, and Lord of Ireland, died in the 35th year of his reign, and in the 66th year of his age. After whose death the crown of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, was given to Edward, surnamed Edward of Carnarvan.”

† Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passage, which has been omitted by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1307. Carolus Mac Anliahanye was elected to the Bishoprick of Alfyn, of the one part (and was abbott of Loghke, who received his orders at Ardmach, and enjoyed the profits of the Bishoprick for the space of three years and a half); William Bremyngham did ellect Molassy Magooge [Mac Hugo, or Mac Aedha] of the other side, to be Bishopp of the said place, who resided in Rome for three years, and at last came” [home].—See

Conor, son of Fiachra O'Flynn, the most hospitable and valiant youth of his tribe, died.

Edward II. was made king^x of England on the 7th of July^y.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1308.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eight.

Lightning^z fell upon the monastery of the friars of Roscommon, and destroyed it.

A great depredation was committed by Mulrony Mac Dermot upon the sons of Donnell O'Connor, in the territory of Carbury; and another depredation was committed upon them by the Clann-Murtough, who had concluded a peace with them, and given them hostages, but afterwards acted treacherously towards them. The sons of Donnell O'Connor after this proceeded to Slieve-da-én, taking nothing with them but their steeds, horses, and accoutrements. As soon as the English of Tireragh and Leyny had heard of this, they assembled, and pursued them to the summit of Slieve-da-én^a. Here the sons of Donnell turned on them, and a battle ensued, in which the English were routed and pursued as far as Leac-Easa-dara^b. Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of Bunfinne^c, his brother, and many others, were slain^d.

also Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631. This is the last year in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum. The Dublin Irish copy extends to the year 1504.

^z *Lightning*.—Mageoghegan gives a strictly literal translation of this in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A thunderbolt came from heaven and lighted upon the abbey of the Fryers of Roscommon, and broke down the said abbey on St. Stephen's night, in Christmas holy days."

^a *Slieve-da-en*.—On an old map preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, this mountain is shewn as situated a few miles south of Sligo, between Lough Gill and Colloony.

^b *Leac-Easa-dara*, i. e. the flat rock of Bal-lysadare. This was applied to a flat rock in the river.

^c *Bunfinne* is now anglicised Buniuna, which is the name of a townland in the parish of Drumard, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. It is so called from its situation at the mouth of a small stream called the Finn.

^d *Many others were slain*.—This passage is somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "A. D. 1308. Moyleronie Mac Dermoda tooke a great prey from the sonns of Donnell O'Connor in the land of Kriche Carbrej, in Connaught.

"Bryan O'Dowdic, and the English of

Creach díogalta do dénorí d'Áod mac cathail ar a dearbhrathair ar Ruaidrí mac cathail, dia ro marbáð Magnur mac Magnura nóruiug ele imaille fíur.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1309.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί céð, αναοί.

Áod mac eogain mic Ruaidrí mic aóda mic catáil epíobóircc, Rí Con-nacht, 7 d'fáðbar aiporíg Epienn, aon fíoríel ba fíur eíneé 7 íngnam táimic ina fíurí do marbáð la h'Áod mbreirneac mac catáil uí cóncoðair i ccoill in clochain, 7 moran do maíeib a muíntipe imme. Óa díbríde cóncoðar mac díarmata, díarmait ruad mac taíðg uí cóncoðair, díarmait mac catáil carraíð meic díarmata, Áod mac muiréírtaið meic taíðcc mic maolpuanaíð,

Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, tooke another prey from the said parts.

“Clann-Mortagh also tooke another prey from the said sons of Donnell O'Connor, after that they had agreed and delivered hostages for security of the peace before. After all which preys and spoiles taken the sons of Donnell aforesaid came to the Mount of Sleiw-da-ene, and took with them thither but their horses, armor and stood [stud]. The said Englishmen of the lands of Lwynie and Tyrefiaghragh, hearing of their being there, assembled their forces and followed them to the said Mount. The sons of Donnell and Mac Donnogh retrayted upon them, where they gave them an overthrow, and put them to flight, and pursued them to a place called Leack-casa-dara, where they killed Thomas Mac Walter, Constable of the Castle of Bonnafinne, with his brother, and divers others.”

* Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the two passages following, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: “A. D. 1308. Piers Gaveston, a great favourite of the King of England, came to this kingdome this year, and

soone after his coming killed O'Dempsie. The Easter of this year was in the month of March, and there was a great morren of cattle therein.” Under this year Grace's Annals of Ireland record the death of Peter Bermingham, the *noble tamer* of the Irish. He is the Piarus or Feorus who was commonly called the treacherous Baron by the Irish, and from whom the Berminghams seem to have taken the surname of Mac Feorais. See note under the year 1305.

† *Slain by Hugh Breifneach.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, *manu recentiori inter lineas*, that he was slain with a hatchet by Dael O'Sochlachan, a clown of a tanner: “7 in Dael ua Sochlačan do fín laín do da marbáð le tuiaríg .i. boðac pudair.”

‡ *Coill an Clochain*, i. e. the wood of the clochan, or ford of the stepping stoues. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this place is situated in the territory of the Brenie (i. e. Breifny). It is probably the place now called Kilclogha, situated in the parish of Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. The whole passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows: “A. D. 1309. Hugh mac Owen mac Rowrie mac Hugh mac

A retaliatory depredation was committed by Hugh, the son of Cathal [O'Connor], upon his brother Rory, son of Cathal, on which occasion Manus Mac Manus [O'Connor], and others, were killed^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1309.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nine.

Hugh, the son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Crovderg, King of Connaught, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland, the most hospitable and expert at arms of all the Irish born in his time, was slain by Hugh Breifneach^f, the son of Cathal O'Connor, at Coill-an-clochain^g, together with many of the chiefs of his people about him. Among these were Conor Mac Dermot; Dermot Roe, son of Teige O'Connor; Dermot, son of Cathal Car-

Cahall Crovderg O'Connor, King of Connaught, one for birth, prowess, liberality, and many other parts, worthy to be king of a [*recte* the] kingdom, was killed by Hugh Breifneagh mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, in Kileloaghan, in the territory of the Brenie, with these ensuing persons that were killed at the said place with him, viz.: Connor Mac Dermoda, Dermot Roe mac Teig mac Andryas, Dermott mac Cahall Carragh mac Dermoda, Hugh mac Mortagh mac Teig mac Moyllronie, [and] Dermott Oge O'Helie, who was a modest, liberal, and great housekeeper; Moyledownie the Galloweglass, Gillernew, chief Brehon of Conaught, Fogartagh O'Dowailgie of the household men of Tomaltagh Mac Dermott, with many others, with the loss of a hundred more of them. After which deed Hugh Brenagh came to his house, where the three Thawthlies, that is to say, the three thirds of the Provence [No, but the Three Tuathas in the east of the present county of Roscommon. Ed.] came to congratulate him.

"In the mean time Moyleronie Mac Dermoda, prince of Moylorge, with the assemblies and forces of his allies and friends of all parts, came

to the midst of Sile Moriegh, to maintain the principalitie, and name of King of Connaught, for his own fosterson.

"Felym O'Connor sent his messengers to all his friends and allies of the English and Irish that they should come to him, to assist him in that enterprize; and William Burke, with his brothers and kinsmen came accordingly, and there encamped in the midst of the Provence, with their said many forces, fearing the inhabitants should join with Hugh Breifnagh (the aforesaid king-killer), to make him king of the Provence. The said Moyleronie took to himself the revenues and proffitts belonging to the King of Connaught, together with such Jewells and principalls as belonged to the place, and made the Inhabitants to take their oaths never to yeald to any other but to Felym, the said Mullronie's fosterson, whereupon William Burke returned to Olfyn.

"Hugh Brenagh went to Meath to meet with the Earle, and in his absence the Inhabitants of the Provence came upon the land of Ogther Tyrie, took a great prey which they consumed in their camp of Ogtherhiric aforesaid."

γ διαρματ ό heligi πλατβρυccάθ do bφrri na αιμριρ. Τορccαιρ don let αραιλ, ziolla na naom mac aodaccain ollam Connacht i mbrictlamnar, γ aoin fφr do dφrrenat do bφictφmnaibh na hαιμριρε i mbaof. Paφarac ua dobailen, γ daoine oile nac αιριmφr. Siol mupicφhaiγ do tabairt ciφφnair do Ruaiφri mac catail uφ concobair. Ruaiφri ό concobair iarrii, γ ό φloinn go mbuidin marφrluaiγ do tφct ar an macaire, γ mac meic φφorair do marbaφ doib.

Coinne do denam duilliam bupc γ do connactatb (.i. don mφb boi na pann doib) pe Ruaiφri mac catail im at φlirφ. Dφrφb coinne doib φop apoile. Iomairφcc do cφr φecopria. Maiφb φop Ruaiφri, γ dφrφ da mupir do marbaφ. Uilliam dφrc do dol go mairirφr na buille, γ clann mupicφtaiγ do dol go rir noilella. Arbanna iomφa do milleat doib, γ loirccε do denam. Mac uilliam do tφct rap coirφrliab anuar iarrii. Ruaiφri mac Catail do cφr ar a longpopt dφ, γ donnachat ua φionnacra do marbaφ dφ tφrach φloigh meic uilliam, γ daoine iomφa oile.

Cpeach do dφnom do Mac uilliam i clonn φφmaige, γ cpeach oile go beinn φulban.

Concobair mac bφain ruat uφ bφain do marbaφ.

^h *Brughaidh*, i. e., a farmer.

ⁱ *Chief Brehon*.—Ollam Connact i mbrictlamnar, i. e. chief ollav of Connaught in law; ollam signifies a chief professor of any science. In Cormac's Glossary it is derived from oll, great, and dām, a learned man.

^j *Lordship*, ciφφnup.—This is not a very correct term used by the Four Masters; for although the territory of the O'Conors was at this time much circumscribed, the O'Conor was still inaugurated King of the Irish of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish ceremonies.

^k *The Plain*.—An macaire, i. e. Macaire Connact, i. e. the plain of Connaught. It is the level part of the county of Roscommon, and lies between Castlereagh and Strokestown.

^l *Ath Slisean*.—This is still the name of a ford on the Abhainn Uar, a short distance to the

south of the town of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note at the year 1288.

^m *Clann-Murtough*.—These were the descendants of the celebrated Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor. They were at this time moving from territory to territory without any fixed possessions; but in the year 1342 they became so powerful that their chief leader, Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, became King of Connaught in despite of the O'Conors of Sligo, or race of Brian Luighneach, and of the race of Cathal Crovderg: but in the succeeding century they sunk into obscurity, and disappeared from history. The pedigree of this tribe of the O'Conors is given as follows in the Book of Leccan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*: 1. Murtough Muimhneach, the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, had four sons, namely, 1, Manus (the father of Donnell of Erris); 2, Conor Roe; 3, Donough

ragh Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Murtough, son of Teige, son of Mulrony; and Dermot O'Healy, a princely brughaidh, the best of his time^a. On the other side fell Gilla-na-naev Mac Egan, Chief Brehonⁱ of Connaught, and the most illustrious of the Brehons of his time; Faghartach O'Devlin, and others not mentioned. The Sil-Murray then conferred the lordship^j upon Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor. Rory O'Connor and O'Flynn afterwards led a troop of cavalry to the Plain^k, and slew Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

A conference was held by William Burke and the Connacians (i. e. as many of them as were on his side) with Rory, son of Cathal, at Ath-Sliscan^l. They violated, however, the rules of a conference, and a battle was fought between them, in which Rory was defeated, and some of his people were slain. William Burke went to the abbey of Boyle, and the Clann-Murtough^m went to Tirerrill, where they destroyed much corn, and made many conflagrations. Mac William then proceeded northwards, across the Curliou Mountains, and drove Rory, the son of Cathal, from his fortressⁿ. On this occasion Donough O'Finnaghty and many others were slain by the van of Mac William's army.

A depredation was committed by Mac William in Clan-Fearmaighe, and another at Binn-Gulban^o.

Conor, the son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was slain.

Reagh; and 4, Conor Gearr. II. Conor Roe, the second son of Murtough Muimhneach, had two sons, Cathal and Manus, who were both kings of Connaught. III. Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, had two sons, 1, Rory (the father of Teige, who was the father of Murtough Balbh); and 2, Hugh Breifneach, a warrior of great prowess and celebrity. IV. Hugh Breifneach had two sons, 1, Hugh, King of Connaught in 1342, and Cathal. V. Hugh, King of Connaught, the fifth in descent from the monarch Turlough More, had one son, Dermot, who is the last generation of this line given in the Book of Lecan; and his brother Cathal had seven sons, namely, 1, Owen; 2, Hugh; 3, Rory; 4, Manus; 5, Conor Roe; 6, Cathal Roe; 7, Murtough; of whose descendants no further account is given. They were afterwards thrown into the shade by

the upspringing vigour and power of the descendants of Cathal Crowderg, and the O'Conors of Sligo.

^a *His fortress*, longpórt, i. e., his fortified camp.

^o *Binn-Gulban*.—This was the ancient name of a conspicuous mountain in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. The name is now corrupted to Binbulbin. The language of this passage is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster: "A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1309]. Cpeç òo òenam le Mac Uilliam i cloino fepmúige; Cpeç eile leir co beinn gulban 7 nír faide rír. A. D. 1305 [*recte* 1310]. A depredation was made by Mac William in Clann Fermuighe; another depredation by him as far as Benn Gulban, and further down" [i. e. northwards]. The meaning

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1310.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, επί céo, aδεich.

Concobair ua brian rioḡdamna do bfeir ina aimir do marbad dona gallaib dubha i meabail.

Moirpsecha dioḡla do denam la hAod mbreirneac ḡ le cloinn muir-cseirteigh apcna, ap maspuanaid mac diarmata. Donnchaod mac donnchaod dargain doib. E rin ḡ dpong do maicib a muirteir do gabail. Driem oile do marbad, ḡ do lorccad doib, a bñ inḡñ uí flannaccain do marbadh.

Fseirgal mácc dorpaidh décc.

Fionnguala inḡñ Maḡnair uí concobair, ḡ Una inḡean Aoda mic Fñólmuid décc.

Sloiccead la Seppaid ó bfeirgal ḡo dún uabair, dú inar marbad domnall mac Aoda óicc uí fseirgal, Aod mac maslioru, ḡ ḡoppaid mac muir-cseirteigh.

Carlen bona finne do lorccad ḡ darpccain do Ruaidri mac catail, daod mac maḡnura, ḡ do muirteir Aoda breirneigh eirir cnuachaid ḡ tighib.

Aod breirneach ó concobair dḡadobar Ríḡ Connact do marbad la Mac

intended to be conveyed is, that Mac William plundered the territory of Clann Fermaighe, in the county of Leitrim, and made another plundering excursion as far as the mountain of Binnbulbin, and beyond it to the north.

^p *Roydamna*.—*Rioḡdamna*, signifies a king *in fieri*; a prince designed or fit to be a king. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he is called the best son of a king in Leath Mogha, i. e. the southern half of Ireland. O'Flaherty thus explains this word: "Quisque e reliquis familie candidatus *Rioḡdamna* dictus est; quod est regia materies; nimirum materies apta ad recipiendum regiam formam suae familie. Si vero liberae, aut Mechanicae artis alumnus fuerit, adbar tantum, quod materiem etiam denotat vocatur; quippe materies disposita, ut tali professione informetur."—*Ogygia*, p. 58. Charles O'Connor, in his Dissertations on the History of

Ireland, p. 61, objects to this definition, and says that *Roydamna* was the king elect, or prince appointed to succeed the reigning monarch of the whole island, or of one of the provinces. But it is quite evident from the many examples of the use of the terms throughout these and the older annals that O'Flaherty's definition is correct. *Aodbar* is indeed applied to kings and chieftains, as well as to professors of arts and sciences, but not so often.

^q *By the black English*.—*Do na gallaib duba*. The Editor does not know the meaning of *duba* in this passage. It is probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the Irish-English. The term is also used in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster.

^r *Retaliatory depredations*, *moirpseaca dioḡla*, literally "great preys of revenge," i. e., preys

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1310.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred ten.

Conor O'Brien, the best roydamna^p of his time, was treacherously slain by the black English^q.

Great retaliatory depredations^r were committed by Hugh Breifneach and the Clann-Murtough upon Mulrony Mac Dermot. Donough Mac Donough was plundered by them, and many of the chiefs of his people were taken prisoners; others were killed and burned by them, and his [Mac Donough's] wife, the daughter of O'Flanagan, was killed.

Farrell Mac Dorcy died^s.

Finola, daughter of Manus O'Connor, and Una, daughter of Hugh, the son of Felim, died.

An army was led by Geoffrey O'Farrell to Dun-Uabhair,^t where Donnell, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, Hugh, son of Maelisa, and Godfrey, son of Murtough, were slain.

The castle of Bunfinne^u, including both its houses and corn stacks, was burned and plundered by Rory, son of Cathal, Hugh, son of Manus, and the people of Hugh Breifneach.

Hugh Breifneach O'Connor, the worthy heir^v to the kingdom of Connaught,

taken in reprisal for others, that had been taken by Mac Dermot from the Clann-Murtough.

^s *Mac Dorcy*.—This family was located in the territory of Kinel Luachain, comprising the parish of Oughteragh, in the east of the county of Leitrim.

^t *Dun Uabhair*.—This is described in other annals as in Mageoghegan's country of Kyneleagh, or Kinel-Fiachach, from which it is quite certain that it is the present Donore, near Ard-nurcher, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Geoffrey O'Ferall, with the forces of the Analie, came to Donover, in Kyneleagh, to take the spoyles and prey^s of that

country, but the natives and inhabitants of the country so well behaved themselves against them in the defence of their countrey and goods, that they killed Donnell Mac Hugh Oge O'Ferall, Hugh Mac Moylissa, and Geoffry Mac Mortagh."

^u *The castle of Bunfinne*, near Tanrego, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, in Connaught.

^v *Worthy heir*.—Οἰγαῶθαρ Ρῖξ Κομμαῶτ, literally, "a good materies of a king of Connaught," that is, one who, from his descent and personal qualifications, might be elected King of Connaught, according to the ancient Irish custom. The βασις αἰθαρ, or worthy heir, was no always the eldest son of the last chief.

was, by treachery and deceit, slain by Mac Quillin^w (i. e. Johnnock), who was on bonaght with him. It was for a bribe^x that Mac Quillin did this.

Twenty tuns of wine were washed ashore in Magh-Cedne^y.

The castle of Sligo was erected^z by the Red Earl.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, assumed the place of his father^a.

Cormac O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuathratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gilla-finnen, Chief of Muintir Feódacháin^b.

Magrath Maguire, Tanist of Fermanagh, and Donn Mac Gilla-Michil, Chief of Clann-Conghaile, were burned by Roolv^c Mac Mahon^d.

followers and people that belonged to Hugh Brenagh. William Burk himself came to the midst of the country, and seized Mac Vuellen, with his rowte of 200 men upon them, so as there was not a towne in Silemorrey without a continual Bawnie, nor no parish without oppression, nor no good man without great wrong done him during the reign and government of William Burk, after the death of Hugh Brenagh.

“When Molronie Mac Dermott saw his foster-son Felym was sett naught by, and the revenews which of right belong'd to him taken by William Burk, and that the Englishmen exercised their captivities and imprisonments upon the Irishmen, to weaken and bring them lowe, who conjectured that if Molronie were cutt off, that there would be no resistance in Connaught, and that the whole provence shou'd be theirs without contradiction, he determined with himself to promote the said Felym to be King of Connaught, and thus he resolved to do, whether they would or no; whereupon he brought the said Felym with him to Carnefroigh (where they then used to create their kings), and there made him King of Connaught after the manner used before in his predecessors' tymes; he was installed King with as great solemnity, ceremonies, and other the customs

theretofore practized, as any one of his ancestors since the time of his ancestor Bryan Mac Eaghy Moymeone, sometime King of Counaught: also the said Mollronie made a magnificent feast in honour thereof, with the assembly and presence of all the nobility of Connaught, such as none of his ancestors predecessors Kings of Connaught ever before him was heard or read in books to have made.”

From this passage it is quite clear that the Four Masters did not fully copy the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^y *Magh-Cedne*, a plain in the south of the county of Donegal, lying between the rivers Drowes and Erne.

^z *Was erected*, so ófnaím.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage is thus rendered: “A. D. 1310. The Castle of Sleigeagh was repeared and made by the Earle this year.”

^a *Assumed the place of his futher*, i. e. became King of the Irish of Connaught.

^b *Muintir Feódacháin*.—A territory in the barony of Magheraboy, in the county of Fermanagh, extending from the Arney river to the western extremity of Belmore mountain.

^c *Roolv*.—This is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

^d Under this year the Annals of Clonmac-

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1311.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, μίλε, τpί cέδ αβειχ, α háον.

Domnall ó puairc ticéfhina bñifpne décc.

Cpeac aóbal do óénam^{la} cloinn muircefhitaiḡ i cconnaéctaiḡ, ḡ giolla-cpiorc mac muirḡfha meic donnchaíḡ mic diarmata, Aoó mac corbmaic, donnchaíḡ mac tomaltaiḡ, uilliam mac giolla arpháit, ḡ rocaíde cén moḡáo do marbáiḡ leo.

Sloicéacáḡ mór la huilliam búpc ipin muḡain in aḡhaiḡ an clapaiḡ, Cath do taḡairt doib, maíḡhteap póp an cclapaíḡ. ḡaoi uilliam búpc póp dápacḡt aḡ leanmain an maḡma. Iaḡaiḡ muḡcip an clapaiḡ uime ḡ ḡabḡar leo é, apa aoí aré ba corccpaíḡ ip in ccath.

Taócc ó háimlḡi do marbáiḡ do Shiurpán deḡetpa.

Coccaíḡ mór i ttauádmuḡain. Cat do taḡairt do donnchaíḡ mac Conmapa, ḡ ba oipeacḡ (.i. cpioáat céd ó ccapipin) dua bñiaíḡ ḡ offhaiḡ muḡain. Maíḡhteap póp mac Conmapa, marbḡar éféin, ḡ domnall ó ḡráva ticéfhina cinel dungaile ap an laḡoir pin, ḡ ár dípime don tḡluaḡ cḡḡarḡa.

Donnchaíḡ ua bñiaíḡ Rí muḡain, ḡ aḡḡar piḡ Eieann ap einecḡ ḡ ḡmóm-arḡoiḡ do marbáiḡ la Murchaíḡ mac maḡḡamíḡa uí bñiaíḡ i meabail iar pin, ḡ Muircefhitacḡ ua bñiaíḡ do oipḡneacḡ in ionaíḡ.

Loclainn piabacḡ ó deaḡaíḡ do Marbáiḡ la Maḡḡamíḡain mac domnall cónnachtaíḡh uí bñiaíḡ.

noise, as translated by Mageoghegan, have the following entries, which have been entirely omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 1310. Tanaye More O'Mullconrie, chief Chronicler of Silemorrey, died in the Spring of this year.

"Joan, daughter of O'Connor of Affailie, and wife to Mortagh Mageoghegan, chieftain of Kyneleagh, died.

"Feral mac Mortagh More Mageoghegan was killed by these of the Analie."

* *A great army.*—Upon this disseusion between Clarus and De Burgo, Mageoghegan writes the following remark, in his translation

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"But by the way this much I gather out of this Historian, whom I take to be an authentic and worthy prelate of the Church, that would tell nothing but truth, that there reigned more dissensions, strife, warrs, and debates between the Englishmen themselves in the beginning of the conquest of this kingdome, than between the Irishmen, as by perusing the warrs between the Lacies of Meath, John Coursey, Earle of Ulster, William Marshall, and the English of Meath and Munster, Mac Gerald, the Burks, Butler, and Cogan, may appear."

^f *Hy-Caisin.*—This is the name of the origi-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1311.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eleven.

Donnell O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, died.

A great depredation was committed in Connaught by the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], on which occasion Gilchreest, son of Maurice, who was son of Donough Mac Dermot; Hugh, son of Cormac, son of Donough, son of Tomal-tagh [Mac Dermot]; William Mac Giolla-Arraith; and many others besides, were slain by them.

A great army^e was led by William Burke into Munster, against Clarus [De Clare], and a battle was fought, in which Clarus was defeated. William Burke pursued the routed enemy with great bravery, until the people of Clarus closed around him, and took him prisoner. He was, however, victorious in the battle.

Teige O'Hanly was slain by Jordan de Exeter.

A great war [broke out] in Thomond. Donough Mac Namara and his adherents (i. e. the inhabitants of the cantred^d of Hy-Caisin^f) gave battle to O'Brien and the men of Munster; but Mac Namara was defeated, and he himself and Donnell O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaile^g, were slain on the battle field; and both armies suffered immense slaughter.

Donough O'Brien, King of Munster, and a materies for a monarch of Ireland for his hospitality and achievements, was treacherously slain by Murrough, son of Mahon O'Brien; and Murtough was elected in his place.

Loughlin Reagh O'Dea was slain by Mahon, the son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien.

nal territory of the Mac Namaras, in the county of Clare, and is only their original tribe name transferred to their territory. The exact extent of it is preserved in the ecclesiastical division called the deanery of Ogashin, which contains the parishes of Quin, Tulla, Cloney, Dowry, Kilraghtis, Templemaley, Inchicronan, and Kil-murry-na-Gall; but after the year 1318, when the Hy-Blويد, who had inhabited the eastern part of the now county of Clare, were defeated by the descendants of Turlough O'Brien, aided

by the Mac Namaras, the latter got possession of nearly the entire of that part of the county of Clare lying between the rivers Fergus and Shannon.

^g *Kinel-Dungaile*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Gradys, and became, as usual, attached to their country. Since the year 1318, this district comprised the parishes of Tomgraney, Mayno, Inishcaltra, and Clonrush, of which the two latter parishes are now included in the county of Galway, though sixty years ago the

Seonacc mac uíóilín do marbhad an ghrúdelaiḡ i mbaile topair bpiḡde, ἡ ἔρλιν do marbhad inn focéóóir, ἡ ba don ḡḡrpaḡtaíḡ leḡ marbḡrom Aóó bpeirnech poime rin do marbhad é buóólin.

Cpeac do óéanā la félim ó cconcobair Rí Connaét ar clonm muirceḡtaíḡ ar boḡo moíḡe ccéóne, ἡ Maoleclainn mac Concobair nḡr a paḡttí cñó an meóil do marbhad ann, ἡ poḡaíde oile.

Διαρματ cleipec ó bḡiam décc.

Domnall ó bḡrḡ ταιοḡeac tḡpe bḡuim, ἡ ḡiolla íoḡu ó dálaíḡ ollamh le dān décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1312.

Αοιρ Cḡiort, míle, tḡi chéó, a dech a dó.

Uilliam mac fḡoḡair aḡḡdearpucc tuama, ἡ óenidicht ó bḡaccāim eḡpucc luíḡne décc.

Maoleacclonm niacc aóḡa eḡpucc oileḡim do toḡa in aḡḡdearpuccóó-eacht tuama íapaḡ.

parish of Inishealtra was accounted a part of the county of Clare. Both, however, still belong to the diocese of Killaloe, and are a part of the deanery of O m-Bluid.

^b *Ballytoberbride*.—Óaile tobaḡ bpiḡde, now Ballintober, a small village which gives name to a barony in the county of Roscommon. The ruins of O'Conor Don's extensive castle are still to be seen here in tolerable preservation. It was a square bawne, defended at each of the four angles by a tower of considerable strength and size. The number of rooms in the four towers was about sixteen, and some of them were of good size. The north-west tower was rebuilt in 1627, as appears from a stone in the wall exhibiting that date and the name Rury. The other three towers were, according to tradition, built as early as the reign of King John. St. Bridget's well, from which the place took its name, is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well. Charles O'Conor of Bal-

linagare, and his grandson, the late Dr. Charles O'Conor, the translator of the first part of the Annals of the Four Masters, are interred in the church of Ballintober, in the tomb of O'Conor Don, which is inscribed with the date 1636; but no epitaph appears for either.

ⁱ *Short axe*, ḡeáḡḡḡaḡtaíḡ.—This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1311. Seonag or John Oge Mac Vuellin was killed in a fray at Ballentober-Bryde, by the same Galloweglasse" [axe] "wherewithall he" [had] "killed Hugh Brenagh before: Mine author prayeth God to reward him that killed him for murdering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

^k *Cean-an-Medhil*.—This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307, as follows:

"A. D. 1307. Cpec do oenuḡ le Féólimió ó concobair nḡ connacé ar clonm muirceḡ-

Johnock Mac Quillin slew Gruidelach at Ballytoberbride^b, where he himself was immediately after killed, in revenge of it; and it was with the same short axeⁱ with which he had killed Hugh Breifneach [O'Connor] that he was killed himself.

A depredation was committed by Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh-Cedne, where Melaghlin, son of Conor, popularly called Ceann-an-Medhil^k, and many others, were slain.

Dermot Cleireach O'Brien died^l.

Donnell O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin^m, and Gilla-Isa O'Daly, an ollav in poetry, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1312.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twelve.

William Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Archbishop of Tuam, and Benedict O'Bragan, Bishop of Leyny [Achonry], died.

Melaghlin Mac Aedhaⁿ, Bishop of Elphin, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Tuam^o.

ταῖς ἀνὸς βορὸς μὴ γὰρ αἰετὶ 7 μαλπεδλαινν mac concobuir puatō niri parrea ceann in meiril eo marbad ann 7 daíne eile."

"A. D. 1307. A depredation was committed by Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, upon the Clann-Murtough, on the border of Magh Ceitni, and Melaghlin, the son of Conor Roe, usually called Ceann-an-Meighil, and other persons, were killed there.

ⁱ *Dermot Cleireach O'Brien*.—His death is recorded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1307: but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, Dermot Klereagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, is said to have been deposed in 1311, when Mortagh O'Bryen was constituted in his place, and the death of Dermott Klereagh is recorded under the year 1313.

^m *Of Tir-Briuin*, i. e. of the territory of Tir-

Briuin-na-Sinna, lying on the west side of the Shannon between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon.

ⁿ *Mac Aedha*, μαζ αοδα. — This name is sometimes anglicised Magee and sometimes Mac Hugh.

^o Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, contain the following passages, which have been omitted by the Four Masters: "A. D. 1312. The Temples were destroyed thro' out all Christendom this year.

"Pyers Gaveston was killed, the King's mynion.

"Dervorgill, daughter of Manus O'Connor, King of Connaught, died.

"The feast of Easter this year was in the month of March. 26 *Martii Dominica Paschalis*."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1313.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, ατρι décc.

Ταδέcc mac aindriapa mic brian luigmig, γ Catál mac Murchaid cap-raigh uí físgail decc.

Σιolla iopa mag dorchaid do marbad la Concobair ccarrach mac diarmata.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1314.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, α dech, acsthair.

Matha macc uibne erpucc na bpeirne décc.

Níall (.i. mall bícc) mac maoleaclainn mic toirpdelbairg enuic an maðma uí domnaill do marbad dAod mac Aoda uí domnaill.

Ματα μάγ τιεέσρηάν do marbad do catál ó ruairc.

Roolb μάγ ματγαίνα do marbad dá bráirib fín.

Μαídm for muintirraigillig ag dpuim lcthan la Ruaidrí mac cathail uí concobair.

Níall mac brian uí néill, pioðarína cenél neogain fíri raetmar po conaig eiríde do écc.

Μαghnar mac domnaill í eaghra do marbad la Μαghnar mac uilliam uí eaghra.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOΣΤ, 1315.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι ched, α dech, α cúicc.

Loingíir mór do éect a halbain go heinn la úrbratair Ríg alban la heduard go po gabrat i ccpiocairb ulað. Cpscha mora do dénam doib ar muintir an iarla γ ar gallairb na míde. Sluaig mór do tíonól don iarla i nacchaid na nalbanaich. Fíðlimíð mac aoda uí concobair co ndpuing mór

^p *Maguibne*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 227, he is called Matthew Mac Duibne, and said to have been a man of great account in his country.

^q *By his own kinsmen*, δα bráirib fín.— Mageoghegan translates this: "Rohalve Mac Mahon was killed by his own brothers." The Irish word bráirib originally signified a bro-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1313.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirteen.

Teige, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Connor], and Cathal, son of Murrough Carragh O'Farrell, died.

Gilla-Isa Mac Dorcy was slain by Cathal Carragh Mac Dermot.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1314.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fourteen.

Mathew Maguibne^p, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Niall [i. e. Niall Beg], the son of Melaghlin, son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma O'Donnell, was slain by Hugh, the son of Hugh O'Donnell.

Matthew Mac Tiernan was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon was slain by his own kinsmen^a.

The O'Reillys were defeated at Drumlahan by Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor.

Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, heir presumptive of Kinel-Owen, a prosperous and very wealthy man, died.

Manus, son of Donnell O'Hara, was slain by Manus, son of William O'Hara.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1315.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifteen.

A great fleet arrived in Ireland^r from Scotland, commanded by Edward, the King of Scotland's brother, and landed in Ulster. They committed great depredations on the Earl's people and the English of Meath. The Earl mustered a great army to oppose the Scots, and was joined by Felim, son of Hugh

ther; but it is now generally used to denote a relative.

^r *Arrived in Ireland.*—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Edward Bruce landed at Glondonne, i. e. the Glendun River, in the ba-

rony of Lower Glenarm, in the county of Antrim. Lodge (Peerage, Athenry) says that he landed at Oldfleet, which was the old name of Larne Lough, in the same county.

do éannaictaib do ùl lair an iarla. Sluaḡ mór ele do éionól la Ruaidrí mac catail hī cconnaictaib co ro loircead ḡ go ro bhríead cairleim iomda lair iar ffracdbail na tíre dfeidlimid.

Adó (.i. afó ballac) mac maḡnara uí concobair do marbad la catail mac domnaill uí concobair.

Maḡnar mac Maḡnara uí concobair an tairnéir ba mó allad ḡ oirdearcur do rioḡdaínnaiḃ Connaict mun am rin, ḡ a dfeibíraḃair Domnaill do marbad beór lair an ccatal ccéona arnaḃárach.

Cat do tabairt don iarla ruad ḡ deuaru abríur cona rloḡaibh dia roile, ḡor rairmíuḃ for an iarla. Gabtar ann uilliam búrc, ḡ dá mac míc an mliḃ.

Maḡamain maḡ raḡnaill tairíead muintire heolair, ó maolmíadaḡ tairíead muintire cfeiballain, ḡ rocaide dá muintir imaille ríu do marbad la Maolruanaid mac ndiarmata ticeḃrna moḡe luirc. Concobair ruad mac Adóa bpeirníḡ do marbad ro baóí do lfríe míc diarmata an la rin.

O Domnaill, .i. Adó mac domnaill dícc do éocht im cairlén Shicciḡ go morrluaḡ imaille-rir, An baile do gabáil dó, ḡ móran do millfoh na éimceal.

Ruaidrí mac domnaill uí concobair do marbad la cfeitir gallócclac ar rupalín dfeibíoraḡaili ingine maḡnara uí concobair tucc turpócraic doibh aipe.

Amíaoib ó rfríḡail do écc.

Tadhḡ ó huiginn rai i ndán do écc.

^s *Mac Anveely*.—This was the Irish name assumed by the Stauntons of Carra, in the now county of Mayo.

^t *Muintir-Cearbhallain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mulveys and their correlatives in the west of the county of Leitrim. Their country was otherwise called Magh Nisi.—See note at the year 1243 and 1270.

^u As the events of this year are so very briefly and imperfectly treated of in the Annals of the Four Masters, the Editor deems it necessary to supply the deficiency by inserting here the account of the transactions of Edward Bruce,

from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it being the most copious Irish account of his proceedings in Ireland yet discovered. It agrees very closely with the Irish of the Annals of Connaught :

"1315. Edward mac Robert Bruise, Earle of Carrick, and Brother of King Robert, King of Scotland, Landed with a fleet of 300 shippis in the north of Ulster, at whose coming all the Inhabitants of the Kingdom, both English and Irish, were stricken with great terrour, that it made the Lands and Inhabitants of Ireland to shake for fear; Immediately after his arrivall

O'Conor, and a great number of the Connacians. Rory, son of Cathal, mustered another great army in Connaught, and many castles were burned and broken down by him after Felim had left the country [province].

Hugh (i.e. Hugh Ballagh), the son of Manus O'Conor, was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus, the son of Manus O'Conor, the most famous and illustrious of the princes of Connaught at this time, and Donnell, his brother, were on the next day also slain by the same Cathal.

The Red Earl and Edward Bruce, with their armies, came to a battle with each other, in which the Earl was defeated, and William Burke and the two sons of Mac Anveely^o were taken prisoners.

Mahon Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Cearbhallain^p, and many of their people, were slain by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg. Conor Roe, son of Hugh Breifneach, who fought on Mac Dermot's side on that day, was [also] slain.

O'Donnell (Hugh, son of Donnell Oge) came with a great army to the castle of Sligo, took the town, and destroyed much around it.

Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by a band of gallowglasses, at the instigation of Dervorgilla, daughter of Manus O'Conor, who gave them a reward for the deed.

Auliffe O'Farrell died

Teige O'Higgin, a learned poet, died^a.

he burnt the townes of Downedalgan, Athfirdia, and Rathmore" [i.e. Rathmore-Moylinny. —*Ann. Connaught*], "harried and spoyle'd all Ulster in generall, tooke their hostages, collected the revenews of that province to himself, and made the Ulstermen to consent and acknowledge him as their King, delivered him the Regalities belonging to the King, and gave him the name of King of Ireland.

"When Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster, heard that Edward Bruise was thus arrived, and that he usurped the name of King, and exercised the before recited tyrannies, he out of all parts gathered a great army with him to Ros-

common, from thence he marched on to Athlone, thro' the borders of Meath and Moyebrey, accompanied with ffelym O'Connor, King of Connaught; their army consisted of twenty Cohortes.

"The English army never spared neighter spirituall nor Temporall Land, in every place where they came, without respect of Saint or Shrine, or sacred place, from the river of Synen of the South, to Cowlerayne of the North, and Innis Owen. As this great army was thus marching on, spoyleing and destroyeing all places in their way, they saw Edmond Butler, then Deputy of Ireland, likewise marching on to-

Aois Críost, 1316.

Aois Críost, míle, trí chéad, aitech, a sé.

Mórphlóncheas do éinéal la Feilim ó Connaught, le Mac Flópaire, 7 le gallaib iapéar Connaught. Tóit doib go cócár mona Connaughta. Ruairí

wards them with 30 Cohorts of well-appointed Soldiers, armed at all points, at whose sight the Earle was somewhat angry, alledging that himself was of sufficient power to expel Bruise and his Scottishmen out of all the Kingdoms, and desired and advised the Deputie not to joyn with himself, and that he needed not his assistance.

—The Earle encamped that night at Athfirdia near the mountain called *Sleibrey* [ne *sléib* pleibhe *bryey*—*Ann. Connaught*], and Edward Bruise, with his Scottish and Ulstermen, at Innis-Keege; the Earle the next day followed him, and encamped at the town of Louth. William Burke, to take some advantage of Bruise, skyrnished with him, where there were a few killed at either side.

—As for Edward Bruise, and his army, by the procurement of O'Neale and Ulstermen, he took his journey to Conleryne of the North and to the borders of Innisbrenn, and fell downe and broke the Bridge of Conleryne, to stopp the Earle's passage over the River of Bann, whom the Earle followed untill he came to the same river, and from thence thro' Ulster, where he marched holding on their course of spoyleing and destroying all places where they came, not sparing Church or Chappel [*rebell*—*Ann. Conn.*], in such that they did not leave neither field of Corn undestroyed, nor towne unransacked, nor unfrequented place (were it never so desert) unsearched and unburnt, and consumed to mere ashes, the very churches that lay in their way into the bear stones. The encounter of which armies of both sides of the river of Bann was so inconvenient, that neither

party cou'd bender or offend the other, for they were severed from each other by the said deep, spacious, smooth running river; nevertheless they had daily some shooting of arrowes of both sides of the river.

—Edward Bruise hearing of the great fame of Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught, y^e then was with the red Earle, he sent him privie message y^e he would give him y^e province of Connaught at his disposition, and to adhere to himself, and also to returne from the Earle to defend his own province, to w^{ch} offer the said Felym listened and acknowledged to accept of him. In the mean time Rowrie m^r Cahall roe O'Connor seeing himself to have his opportunity in the absence of Felym and his nobles that went with him in the journey of Ulster, he also made his repair towards Edward Bruise, with whom he had secrett communications, and promised the said Earle to banish all Englishmen from out of all Connaught, if Edward would be pleased to accept of his own service. Edward authorized him to warre against Englishmen, and not to meddle with the lands of Ffelym. But Rowrie having rec^d that favour of Bruise he did not only war upon Englishmen, but also upon Ffelym and his partakers, and sought all means to gett the Kingdom of Connaught into his own hands, and immediately assembled together Brenymen, and great companies of Gallowglasses and Connaughtmen, and made towards the middle parts of Slennorrey, where, first of all, he burnt the street town of Sligeagh, Athkle an Coran, the castle of Killealman, the towne of Tobber-bridge,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1316.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixteen.

A great army was mustered by Felim O'Connor, by Mac Fearais [Birmingham], and the English of West Connaught. They marched to Tochar-mona-

Downeman, with the Castles of Roscomon, Ryndoyne, als Teacyn, and Athkna, together with all the houses that lay in his way between these places.

"After committing of wth great exploitcs, he desired Mac Dermota to give him the dutys due upon him belonging to the King of Connaught, and also to yeald him obedience, which Mac Dermott absolutely denied, and withall refused to give him hostages, but he rec^d hostages and pledges of the rest of the whole provence, incontinently went to Carne fraigh, where he was invested King of Connaught by the 12 chieftaines of Silemorie, 12 Coworbs, and other spiritualls that were accustomed to use the Ceremonies usuall at the time of the Investure of the King: remained for a time among Silemorrey, preying and destroying such of that country as he supposed to stick to Felym O'Connor, and that wou^d yeald him allegiance, and also the chieft cause of his residence there, was tarrying for the return of Felym and his forces from the North. In the mean time Felym O'Connor thought with himself that Rowrie wou^d usurp the rule of Connaught, in his absence he spoke to the Read Earle, and told him how Rowrie would warr against him in Connaught, and seek to gett the whole government and rule of that Provence into his own hands, by this opportunity he had in their absence. Whereupon he intended to depart from the Earle, to defend his Lands in Connaught, who in journeying thro' Ulster and Uriell had not one day of rest, but continuall assaults and skyrmishes untill he came to Granard, and to a

place called Killmenawas [coll^d no name, Ann. Oms.] and to the people of his Uncle, his Mother's Brother, Shane Offerall, after great slaughter and losses of his people, and flight of some of them with their Goods. After his return he advised with his princes and Chieftains that were with him in that tumultuous journey, and in whose places Rory O'Connor did constitute others of his own side, that they and every of them shou^d returne to their places, and take and hold them of Rory during the time they should contend together for the prebeminence, with condition that if he had overcome Rorye, they should hold of him as they did before; and as for his own foster father, M^r Dermott, of Moylorge, seeing it is thought that Rorye would not agree with him for any reasonable conditions of peace, he was content he should remaine with himself during his warres, untill he had seen the end and issue thereof.

"The read Earle and Englishmen seeing Felim and his Connaughtmen gave them no assistance against their enemies, and saw them also departe in that manner, they returned backe again from Cowlerayne to the castle of Cougre, [condoupe, Ann. Oms.], when the Scottish and Ulstermen followed them, and as they were att the point to meete and give battle, at the first onsett William Burke, with some of his knights, were taken, with the two sonnes of Mac an Miles, the read Earle himself took his flight, and was chased from thence to Connaught, after whose coming into the provence his allies and friends, both of the English and Irish, flocked to his house, in hope to be relieved by him from the

Υα concobair Rí Connacht do dul ina naghaid líon a ródraitte, Iomaircecc do còp lètorra, òrreacá for Ruaidrí, E fín do marbaid, 7 na maite rí ele

oppression of Rory O'Connor. These ensuing persons were the chiefest men of note that had recourse to him: Felym O'Connor, King of Connaught; Mortagh O'Bryen, prince of Thomond; Mullronye Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorge; Gilbert O'Kelly, prince of Imanye; who all were banished out of their lands and possessions.

"When they were thus mett, and that Mullronye Mac Dermott saw so manie exiled Noblemen together in one house, he recounted with himselfe, was abashed, and said, that he would never after be reckoned amongst so many, or that number of deposed Chieftains, but would repayre to Teige O'Kelly, by whose intercession he thought to come in favour and credit of Rorye and get his own again, which accordingly was done, upon yielding of hostages by the said Mullronie to Rory O'Connor for keeping his allegiance and Fidelity with him.

"Hugh Ballagh O'Connor was treacherously killed by Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor; Hugh m^c Art, and Dermot m^c Symon ne Traye, were, in like manner, killed by him in revenge of his Father, that before was killed by the said Dermott.

"Donell the next day took a great preye from the sonnes of Mortagh, where Magnus m^c Magnus, and Donell his brother, were killed in pursuit thereof, and Tomaltagh m^c Donnogh was taken captive, after committing of which exploite they took parte and partaked with the English for their own defence. When newes came to the eares of Felym O'Connor of these things, hee, with a few of his trustiest friends, went to the sonnes of Donnell O'Connor, vidz^t. to Rorye, Magnus, Cahall, Mortagh, Donnogh, John, and Teige, and after someconference had, they, with the help of their kinsmen, and such

others as joined with them, preyed Bryen O'Dowdye, took another prey from Arteagh of Dermott Gall, killed many of his people, and burnt his haggards and Corne, together with their houses, and alsoe took another prey from the sonnes of Cahall Offlanagan, which they tooke in their way to the weare, called Cara-Cowla-Cwirck, and they could not drive the prey by reason of the greate moisture of the bogge, because the feete of the Cattle waded so deep in the Moore, and also being pursued by a greate company, insomuch that all the forces of the sonnes of Cahall, and that partye did overtake them, with Mahon M^c Granell, chieftain of Moyntireolis, with his kinsmen and followers. Mac Dermot, hearing the clamorous noise of the Drivers, and such as were about the said prey, coming to Cara [Cowla-Cwirck] aforesaid, he followed them to Kowlevaher, and seeyinge the preye stayed, and like to be kept, by the owners, he did not well like it, but had rather their prey should be taken by Felym and his adherents. Whereupon he imediately assisted Phelym, notwithstanding the greate multitudes that were against him, and, upon the suddaine, Connor Roe mac Hugh Breffnye O'Connor was killed, Mahon M^c Granell, chieftaine of Moynterelais O'Mullmyay, chief Moyinuter Kervallan, etc.; and discomfitted these that withheld their prey from Felym, took the preye himself, without restitution to the owners, came that night to the Abbey of Boyle, the next day over Segass North-easterlye from thence to Kowll Offynn, to the Korann, and to the Country of Lwynie, where Ffelym expected his coming. When Rorye O'Connor heard that Mullronye M^c Dermott had done these private exploits, and that he joyned in Companye with his said foster-sonne Felym, he caused to be assembled

Coinneadhá'. Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor, King of Connaught, came against them with all his forces; and a battle was fought between them, in

from all parts his forces, and with them encamped that night at Ballymore O'flyn; made little respect of the reverence due to the churches of Kill-Athraughta and Easse-da-chonna; and preyed the monks of the abbey of Boyle.

"Tomaltagh m^c Morgiessa M^c Donnogh, with all his followers and dependants, went to assist Ffelym; Dermott Gall went to Crwachann, the King's Pallace, and Teig O'Kelly went to assist Rowrie, and there followed his promise of allegiance upon Mullronie Mac Dermott; and being so joined together they pursued Felym and Mullrony to Letter-Long [leatir luigne, *Ann. Conn.*], and to the borders of the mount of Sliewgawe, and also to the valley called Gleanfahrowe, where infinite numbers of Cowes, Gerans, and sheep were killed by them. They strip'd Gentlemen [mna uaple, i. e. gentewomen. *Ann. Conn.*] that could make no resistance of their cloaths to their naked skinns; destroyed and killed without remorse children, and little ones of that Journey. There was not seen so much hurt done in those parts before in any man's memory, without proffit to the doers of the harm. Mullronie Mac Dermott hearing that Dermott Gall sate in the privilege seat of his ancestors at Carrick of Loughke, and with honour conveyed to Craachan [cpuačan], to enjoye the principality belonging to himself as his right, and that he made havouck and killed all his Cowes at Gleanfahrowe (as before is specified), he, with his household, and such other as he had in readiness for the purpose, march'd towards Carrick, turned his back to Kara and Synen, and the three Kerryes, viz^t. the Lower Kerrie, Kerrie Moy-Ie, and Kerrie Arthie, with their Cattle: it is thought that in these days there was not such an assault given, or such a prey taken, by any man whatsoever, for they made all the country to shake for their

fear. The wife of Mac Dermott Gall was taken prisoner at once with the said prey, together with a few of her gentewomen. Dermott Gall, after that day, never enjoyed any happy day; besaught restitution, and, upon refusall, preyed Moylorge; took all the cowes and horses they could meet, notwithstanding Dermott had warning before, which did nothing availe him, although he had a great assembly of people before them, and left Moylorg waste and voyde of cattle. There was no respect of either temporall or Church-land in that country; their cattle, corn, and other things were snatched even from the very altars, and delivered over to the Gallowglasses for their wages.

"The towne of Dunmore was burn't by Rowrie O'Connor.

"Eaghroy m O'Manie (Aughrim), was burnt by the said Rowrie, and the Castles thereof fallen downe.

"The Cantred of Moynmoye was wasted and destroyed by Teig O'Kellie.

"Felym O'Connor, mac Dermod, Tomaltagh mac Donnogh, and the sons of Donnell O'Connor, partaked with the English of Ighter Connaught, and after they accorded peace with them they destroyed Tyrenna Tyrneaghten, Moyntyr Kregghan, and the demense of Dunmore, called Convacknie.

"Richard Burk, Earle of Ulster, called the red Earle, remained this year without force or power in any of the parts of Ireland.

"There reigned many diseases generally thro' out the whole Kingdom a great loss of the inhabitants, great scarcitie of Victualles and slaughter of people, and some ugly and fowle weather.

"Hugh O'Donnell, prince of Tyreconnell, came to the lands of Carbreay in Connaught, and destroyed all that Contrey, by the advice of his

don dul rin, .i. diarmait gall mac diarmata tigfina moige luipce, corbmac mac cfeapnaisg taoireac ciarpaisge, 7 rocaide uile duairib a gallocclaic, 7 a muintire rairfoaigi.

Ríge Connaict do gabáil dfeilm arís. Slóg mór do ecclamaic do dionnraigib áta lfeain, 7 an baile do lorccac lfr. Slemne dextera ticcfina an baile do marbaic leó, 7 an goccánach beór, .i. an barún ba raoíre in Eirinn ina aimpín, 7 iomac gall ele apcheana 7 édaia mora do denam doib.

Sloicceac lánmór do éionól la felimib ó cconcobair inaille re maicib an cúicció. Ba dia maicib ríde Donnchaic ua brian go maicibh munan, O maileachlainn Rí mibe, Ualgarcc ua ruairc tigfina bfeine, O ríghail ticcfina muintire hanğaile, tadg ua ceallaisg tigfina ó maine, Mağnar mac doinnail uí concobair tanairi Connaict, Aric ó hífina tigeapna luighe, 7 brian ó dubda ticcfina ua pfiacraic. Tiağairiide uile go hac na ríog. Ro

wife, the daughter of Magnus O'Connor, and came herself, with a greata route of Gallow-glasses, and took all the spoyles of the churehes of Drunkleiw, without respect to church or churchman of that place.

"The Castle of Sliegeagh was taken and fallen down by O'Donnell of that Journey."

^v *Tochar mona Coinneadh.*—This is the name of a celebrated causeway in the parish of Templetogher, in the barony of Ballimoe (anciently called Clanconway), in the county of Galway. See it referred to at the years 1225, 1255, and 1262.

^w *Ciarraighe.*—A territory in the county of Mayo, comprised in the present barony of Costello.

^x *His own particular friends.*—This passage is repeated in the autograph by a mistake of the transcriber.

^y *Ath leathan,* i. e., Broad ford, now Ballylahan in the barony of Gallen and county of Mayo, formerly the seat of Mac Jordan de Exeter.

^z *A very great army.*—The account of the battle is more fully given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, and is

here inserted as proving the situation of Tochar mona Coinneadh.

"A. D. 1316. Felym O'Connor took a prey from the sonns of Failge, killed Richard himself" [*Ricard Failgech fein.*—*Ann. Conn.*]. "and made a great slaughter of his people.

"After which things Ffelym O'Connor gather'd together a huge armie both of Irish and Englishmen, among whom the Lord Bermingham, Mullronie Mac Dermott, the sons of Donnell O'Connor, and other noblemen (which for brevity's sake I omitt), are not to be forgotten, to give battle to Rowrie mac Cahall Roe O'Connor, which [who] took the kingdom of Connaught before of the said Ffelym. Being so accompanied they marched on towards Silemorey; which being told to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, as then sitting at the topp of Fie Ikie in Clynconveye, watching the proceedings of Ffelym and his partakers, where he encamped, and being so sett, he saw Ffelym and his foster-father, Mullronie Mac Dermotta, with their squadrons well sett in battle arraye, fiercely make towards him, Ffelym himself and his foster-father, Mullronie, in the former" [foremost]

which Rory was defeated, and he himself slain, together with Dermot Gall Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Cormac Mac Keherny, Chief of Ciarraighe^w, and many others of the chiefs of his gallowglasses, and of his own particular friends^x.

Felim again assumed the government of Connaught; he mustered another army, and marched against Ath-leathan^y; he burned the town, and slew Slevin de Exeter, Lord of the town, and also Goganagh [De Cogan], the noblest baron in his time in Ireland, and many others of the English, and acquired much booty.

A very great army^z was mustered by Felim O'Connor and the chiefs of the province [of Connaught]. Among these chiefs were the following, viz. Donough O'Brien, with the chiefs of Munster; O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Malgargy O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; and Brian O'Dowda, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach. They all marched to Athenry^a. The English of West Connaught mustered their forces, to oppose

“rank, together with the most part of the English of Connaught, especially of that part of the Province following them, and drawing to a place in his presence called Togher Mone Konneye. The Connoughtmen, with their King, Rowrie mac Cahall O'Connor, mett them in the same place, where King Rowrie and his army by the multiplicity of hands and arms against him, was quite overthrown and discomfitted; King Rowrie himself (a man of wonderful prowess; a destroyer of foreigners, and an expeller of them out of the Kingdom), was killed: also Dermott Gall Mac Dermott, prince of Moylorg; Cormack Kehearnie, prince of Kerrie; Gillechryste Mac Dermotta, Connegan Mac Cunneagan, Donnell Mac Coneagan, Donnogh Mac Rowrie, with a hundred Gallowglasses, and divers others, were killed: Dermott and Donnell O'Boyle, and also Robock Bremyngham of the other side were hurt. This battle was given the 7th of the Kalends of March in the year of our Lord 1316.

“Felym O'Connor afterwards took all the preyes and spoyles of all that belonged to Rowrie

O'Connor, or that partaked with him before, and took himself the government and name of King of Connought, as before he had, which extends from Easroe in Ulster to Eaghtge; took hostages for the preservation of allegiance of the Breniemmen; constituted Ualgarge O'Rourke as their King: also took the hostages of the O'Kellys, O'Maddens, O'Dermodaes, O'Haras, O'Dowdies, and, after setting himself, prepared an army with whome he went to banish the English of Connought; immediately burnt the town of Athlehan; killed Stephen Dexeter therein, Miles Cogan, William Prendergass, and John Stanton, Knights; and also William Lawless, with a great slaughter of their people. He burnt all the contrey from the place” [called] “Castlecarran to Roba; took all their preyes and spoyles; returned to his house with a ritch booty of his enemies, and a fortunate success in his affairs.”

^a *Athenry*, æt na píḡ. i. *Athenria*, i. e. Regum Vadum.—*Ogygia*, p. 16. It was a borough or corporate town in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway, but now an obscure village

tionoilpiot tpa goill iartair connacht ina naghaid, .i. uilliam búrc, an bapún mac fíorair tigherna áta na ríog, 7 uimíor gall léite cuinn uile. Cú tpa acht ro cuirtead cat croda cupata lectorra lēh for lēh. Spaoimtear for gaoidealāb ro deóid. Marbētar feólmíó ó concobair Rí Connacht ip in ccaitiorghail rin, 7 ba hepióe enghaoidei ar móa pe a paibe ríul ag fearoib Eireann. Ro marbaó bfor tādcc ó ceallaiḡ ticcērna ó maine 7 oētar ar píct duairlīb ríl cceallaiḡ imaille rir, Maḡnur mac doinnail uí Concobair tánairi Connacht, Art ua heaḡna tigherna luḡne, Maoileachlainn carrach ó dubhda, Concobair ócc ó dubhda, Muirceirtach mac Concobair uí dubhda, diarmait mac diarmata adbar ticcērna moḡe luircc, Muircearptac mac taichliḡ meic diarmata, Muircearptac mac diarmata mic fírgail, Maoilpeclainn ócc mac maḡnura, Seaan mac murchaíó uí maḡadáin, doinnall mac Aóda uí concēnainn ticcērna ua ndiarmata, 7 Muirceirtac a ófíbratair, Murchaíó ó maḡadáin, doinnall ó baioḡill, 7 donnchaíó ua maolmuaió cona muintir imaille rir, Murchaíó mac Murchaíó méḡ maḡḡamna go ccéu da muintir ime, Níall ríonnach tigherna fíri tēfēba cona muintir, Fírgail mac Seaan gallda uí fírgail, uilliam mac Aóda óicc uí fírgail, tomar mac amlaoib uí fírgail, coicefí bfor do cloinn ndonnchaíó, .i. tomalpac mac ḡiollacairte, Murchaíó mac donnchaíó, concobair mac tādcc, muirceirtac mac donnchaíó, 7 Maelechlainn mac donnchaíó. Ro marbaó tpa ip in cat céona Eoin mac aóaccáin bpiéfin uí Concobair, ḡiolla na naom mac dáil píe docair uí doḡailén fíri iomcárta 7 iomcōimēda bpataiḡe uí Concobair,

without a market. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, Felim O'Conor mustered this army to banish William Burke out of Connaught. Dr. O'Conor gives a curious account of the battle of Athenry in his suppressed work, *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare*, p. 79. He remarks that the English were well armed and drawn up in regular systematic array, commanded by Sir William de Burgo and Richard de Bermingham; and that the Irish fought without armour. He also gives the speech said to have been delivered to the Irish army by Felim O'Conor before the battle; but it is to be

suspected that it is one drawn from his own imagination, as he does not tell us where it is preserved. However his remarks on it and the result of the battle are amusing, and shall be here laid before the reader :

“ Such was the speech of Felim, and so great was the enthusiasm of his army that 10,000 of his men, and twenty-nine of the subaltern chiefs of Connaught were killed in this decisive engagement. Tradition says that, like the Fabian family, the O'Conors were so completely defeated, that throughout all Connaught not one man remained of the name, Felim's brother excepted, who could be found able to

them, namely, William Burke; the Baron Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry; and the greater part of the English of Leath Chuinn. A fierce and spirited engagement took place between them, in which the Irish were at last defeated. Felim O'Connor, from whom the Irish had expected more than from any other Gael then living, was slain. There were also slain Teige O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the O'Kellys; Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught; Art O'Hara, Lord of Leyny; Melaghlin Carragh O'Dowda; Conor Oge O'Dowda; Murtough, son of Conor O'Dowda; Dermot Mac Dermot, heir apparent to Moylurg; Murtough, son of Taichleach Mac Dermot; Murtough, son of Dermot O'Farrell; Melaghlin Oge Mac Manus; John, son of Murrough O'Madden; Donnell, son of Hugh O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada, and his brother Murtough; Murrough O'Madden; Donnell O'Boyle; Donough O'Molloy, and his people along with him; Murrough, the son of Murrough Mac Mahon, and one hundred of his people; Niall Sinnagh [the Fox], Lord of the men of Tefia, and his people; Farrell, son of John Gallda O'Farrell; William, son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell; Thomas, son of Auliffe O'Farrell; and five of the Clann-Donough^b, namely, Tomaltagh, son of Gilchreest; Murrough, son of Donough; Conor, son of Teige; Murtough, son of Donough; and Melaghlin, son of Donough. In this battle were also slain John Mac Egan, O'Connor's Brehon; Gilla-na-naev, son of Dailredocair O'Devlin,

carry arms. The annals remark that they were defeated by the superiority of the English archers, who swept off everything that opposed them, and that Felim was killed on the field of battle in the twenty-third year of his age, and performed prodigies of valour, which shewed that he was as worthy as Bruce of the monarchy of all Ireland. Had he succeeded at the battle of Athunree it is probable that Ireland would be as independent as any other nation in Europe; nor can it be conjectured at this time how far that independence, with an alliance between the Scots of Ireland and the Scots of Albany, would have contributed to render the English, then at war with the Welch, and detested by all their neighbours, a tributary people, the inhabitants of a province remote from the seat of

government, and the insulted sufferers of all the calamities which her mercantile monopoly has brought upon all three.

"Cox boasts that 'after this battle the Berminghams took a prey of 2000 cows from the O'Conors;' but certain it is that, considering the inferiority of the Irish arms, we find no cause of wonder that 8000 Irish, as Cox has it, or 11,000, as the Irish annals say, were slain at the battle of Athunree; and that the King of England, on receiving the news of this victory, granted to Richard de Bermingham the title of Baron of Athunree, which his descendants have enjoyed ever since.'"

^b *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac-Donoughs of Tirerrill, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

γ Τομάρ ó conallaín. Áét cña m hñoir a fairnñir, nó a innirín gacha ttop-
cpaτταp do maiñib Connaét, munan, γ mibe ip in ceat cédna. Lá péle
.S. labráp do ionnpaó tuccaó an tponcath po. Tlopa bliaðna ap pichit
ba haoíp ofñólimið an tan pín. Ruaiðpí na bpsð mac donnchaíð mic
Eogain mic Ruaiðpí uí Concoðair doirðneaó i ttiげapnup Connaét iapam.

Sloicéaó abbal pe mac uilliam búpc i pñol muipñohaig. O concóair
γ Sñol muipñohaig, γ mopan doipeaét coñnachc, γ dá nuairlib do dénañ
píte píp. Áét cña noðap paom mac diapmata ancpíé do dénom, Mac
uilliam do pñaiğñ moige luipcc iappín, Cpeacha aiðble do dénañ dó im át
an éip γ in uaétap éipe, An típ uile do loyccaó γ do milleaó dó. Acht
cña po iméighpíoc gan cat gan coñaó ap a hañle. Ruaiðpí mac donnchaíð
oañpíoghaó do mac diapmata iap pín.

Deapñopogaiñ ingean Mağnupa uí concóair, bñ Aobha uí domnaill décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1317.

Αοip Cpioct, mñle, tpi chéð, a vech, aSeachc.

Donnchaó ua bpíam, Rí munan do mapñao.

Toipñelbaé mac Aoba mic Eoccan .i. mac Ruaiðpí mic afoha mic cañail
cpoiðbeipγ do pioğað do éonnachcpiobh.

Roibñp a bpíup do ééct in Epinn a halbain imaille pe moppluáigeaó
dopocacé a bpacap Eðbapñ a bpíup, γ do dioçup gall a hEpínn.

Maolip dextepa ticcñpna áca lñcain do mapñao la cañail mac dom-
naill uí concóair, γ domnaill mac caipð mic domnaill ioppap uí concóair

^c *Thomas O'Conallan*.—In the Annals of Clon-
macnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, he is
called "Thomas O'Connolan of the King's
Guard." This family was located in the county
of Galway, but the exact position of their terri-
tory has not been determined. They are to be
distinguished from the O'Coindealbhains or
Quinlans of Tullyard, near Trim, in Meath, as
well as from the O'Caoindealbhains or Quinli-
vans of Munster, and from the O'Coinghiollains
of Sligo.

^d *Na-bhFeadh*, i. e. of the Faes, which was
the name of O'Naghtan's country in the barony
of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^e *Ath-an-chip*.—The name of a ford on the
Shannon, near the town of Carrick-on-Shannon.

^f *Uachtar-tíre*, i. e., the upper part of the
country. The northern part of the barony of
Boyle, containing the small village of Keadew,
is still locally so called.

^g *Donough O'Brien*.—There is a long account
of the battle in which he was slain given in the

O'Connor's standard-bearer; and Thomas O'Conallan^c. In short, it is impossible to enumerate or tell all the chiefs of Connaught, Munster, and Meath, who fell in this battle. This terrible battle was fought on the festival day of St. Lawrence [10th of August]. Felim O'Connor was twenty-three years of age at the time. Rory na-bhFeadh^d, the son of Donough, son of Owen, son of Rory O'Connor was then inaugurated King of Connaught.

A numerous army was led by William Burke into Sil-Murray; and O'Connor and the Sil-Murray, with many of the tribes and chiefs of Connaught, made peace with him. Mac Dermot, however, did not consent to make this peace; and Mac William [for that reason] afterwards made an incursion into Moylurg, committed great depredations about Ath-an-chip^e, and in Uachtar-tire^f, and burned and destroyed the whole country; but his men departed without fighting a battle, or obtaining pledges of submission. Rory, the son of Donough [O'Connor], was afterwards deposed by Mac Dermot.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of Manus O'Connor, and wife of Hugh O'Donnell, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1317.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventeen.

Donough O'Brien^g, King of Munster, was slain.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen, son of Rory, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croiderg, was inaugurated by the Connacians as their king.

Robert Bruce came from Scotland to Ireland with a great army^h, to assist his brother, and expel the English from Ireland.

Meyler de Exeter, Lord of Athleathan [Ballylahan, in the county of Mayo], was slain by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor; and Donnell, the son of Teige, son of Donnellⁱ-Erris O'Connor, was slain along with him, together with four-

Irish work called *Caitheam Tairdheallbhaigh*, from which it has been abstracted by the compiler of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

^h *Great army*.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, this passage is thus given: "A. D. 1317. Robert Bruise, King of Scotland, came this year to Ireland with

a great army of Galloweglasses, to assist his brother, Edward Bruise, to conquer and bring in subjection this kingdom, and to banish all English here hence."

ⁱ *Donnell-Erris O'Connor*.—He was the son of Manus, who was the son of Murtough Muimneach, the son of King Turlough More O'Connor.

do mairbad b'f' amaille rir, 7 ceire rir décc dia muinir imarson riu.
Ar borð methénaiḡi (.i. abann) oroma cliað do rónað na ḡmōna rin.

Cairlen a'ea cliað an corairn (.i. baile an móta) do b'ircað.

Maileclainn carrach mac diarmata aobar tighina moige luirc, Con-
cobair ó concobair, .i. mac comorba comáin, 7 Maḡnur ó flannaccáin aobar
taoirig cloinne ca'tail do mairbad la ḡillbert mac ḡoirdealbair co rocharðib
oile.

Maíom cille móire for mac Ruaidri, 7 for f'raib b'irpne. Mac Aoda
b'irpniḡ uí concobair do ḡabail ann. Oa mac neill uí ruairc, concobair
buide maḡ tighairnair taoircað éallair dúnchaða, Maḡamair macc tighair-
nair, an ḡolla ruad mac an aircindiḡ mic tighináin, mocól mac an mairirir,
7 pecht b'ichit ḡallócclac do muinir m'ic Ruaidri do mairbad ann, 7
rocaide nach airnidi'tir.

Maeliora ruad mac aodaccáin raóí Eireann i b'feneacur 7 i mbreic-
finnur décc.

Raḡnall maḡ raḡnall taoircað muinir heolair do ḡabail i b'rioll, 7
taoirch do óenair do Sheffraio maḡ raḡnall ina ionað.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1318.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéð, a dech, a hocht.

Maíom móri do éabairt i nélib ar ḡalloib la hua cc'ribail dú i ttoircair
Avam mairer 7 So'caide do ḡalloibh.

ⁱ *Ballymote* is in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo.

^k *Kilmore*, the seat of a bishopric in the county of Cavan.

^l *Mac-an-Master*.—This name is still extant in the county of Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson.

^m *Mac Egan*.—Mageoghegan gives this entry in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise thus:

“Moyleissa Roe Mac Keigan, the best-learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus, died.” To this he adds the following note:

“This Fenechus or Brehon lawe, is none other but the civill Lawe, which the Brehons had in an obscure and unknown language, which none could understand except those that studied in the open schools they had. Some were judges and others were admitted to plead in the open air as barristers, and for their fees, costs, and all, received the eleventh part of the thing in demand of the party for whom it was ordered; the loser paid no costs.

“The Brehons of Ireland were divided into severall tribes and families, as the Mac Keigans, O'Deorans, O'Breasleans, and Mac Tholies.

teen of their people. It was on the brink of the Methenagh (i. e. a river) of Drumcliff, that these deeds were done.

The castle of Ath-cliaith an Chorainn (i. e. of Ballymote¹) was demolished.

Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, heir to the lordship of Moylurg; Conor O'Connor (i. e. the son of the coarb of St. Coman); Manus O'Flanagan, heir to the chieftainship of Clann-Cathail, and many others, were slain by Gilbert Mac Costello.

The son of Rory and the men of Breifny were defeated at Kilmore^k, where the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Connor was taken prisoner, and the two sons of Niall O'Rourke, Conor Boy Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach Dunchadha, Mahon Mac Tiernan, Gillaroe, son of the Erenagh Mac Tiernan, Nicholas Mac-an-Master^l, one hundred and forty of the gallowglasses of the people of the son of Rory, and others not enumerated, were slain.

Maelisa Roe Mac Egan^m, the most learned man in Ireland in law and judicature, died.

Randal Mac Rannallⁿ, Chief of Muintir-Eolais [in the county of Leitrim], was treacherously taken prisoner, and Geoffrey Mac Rannall was made Chief in his place.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1318.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred eighteen.

A great victory was gained^o over the English in Ely^p, by O'Carroll; and Adam Mares and many other Englishmen were slain.

Every contrey had its peculiar Brehave^q [bpeir-ecum] "dwelling within itself, that had power to decide the causes of that contrey, and to maintain their controversies against their neighbour countreys, by which they held their lands of the Lord of the Contrey where they dwelt. This was before the lawes of England were in full force in this Land, and before the kingdom was divided into Shyres."

^a *Mac Rannall*.—This name is anglicised Magranell or Mac Granell, by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which this passage is given as follows: "A. D. 1317. Randolph Mac Granell was deposed of the chieftainship by the people of his own contrey, and the captainrie given over by them to Geoffrey Magranell as more worthy thereof."

^o *A great victory was gained*.—maim mop oo caibne, literally, "a great defeat was given."

^p *Ely*.—The Ely of which O'Carroll was chief comprised the baronies of Ballybrit and Clonlisk, in the south of the present King's County; that is, that part of the King's County lying south of the boundary of the diocese of Meath.

Slóg mór do éionól do Mhaolpuanaið mac diarmata ticcſina moigi luircc do ſaiğio catál mic domnaill uí concobair go parpa coilleað. Taincc ar in ſloigſíð ſin Toirpðelbac mac Aoða mic Eoğam uí concobair, Ualgarcc ua puairc ticcſina bpeſne, concobair ó ceallaiğ ticcſina ua maine, 7 Tomaltac mac donnchaid ticſina tpe hoilella. Iar ndul go parpa coilleað do na maiçib ſin po tapccaid Catál com̃ta mópa doib, 7 ġiðſíð noçar ġabað uaid açt a ionnpaiğio go laiſmſíðón a longpuir. Cíð eiriðhe ni ar émie ná ar élar do éuaid ſin dó uair do pſccair iadromh go ppaochda ſoirniata, ġur pſiad iomairecc áit ainur ſetopra, go etopçair brian mac toirpðealbaid uí concobair pioğðam̃na Connaçt, Concobair ó ceallaiğ, brian mac mağnur, Catál mac ġiollacpiorç meic diarmata, 7 poçaiðe oile duairlib 7 ðanpaðuib an tſluaiğ apçſna la catál co na muirçip.

Catál mac domnaill ðionnpaiçcið uí concobair 7 m̃ſic diarmata iarpin, go ndearna cpeacha aibhle i moig luircc, 7 ġur haiçpioğðað toirpðealbac mac aoida laiſ. ġabair pſin cſnur Connaçt iapaſ, 7 tſið toirpðealbac do ſaiğio uiliam buſc 7 ġall ar a haithle.

Seaan mac domnaill uí neill do mapbað la hua ndomnaill, .i. Aoð mac domnaill óicc i ndoirpe choluim cille, 7 mac domnaill, 7 poçaiðe ele do mapbað 7 do báthað.

^a *Fassa-Coille*.—This was the name of a woody district in the barony of Carbury, in the north of the county of Sligo. See it mentioned again at the year 1397.

^r *Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor*.—From Murtough, the brother of this Cathal, O'Conor Sligo descended, thus: Murtough, father of Donnell, who was father of Owen, who was father of Donnell, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Teige, who was father of Cathal Oge, who was father of Donnell O'Conor Sligo, who was father of Sir Calvagh or Sir Charles O'Conor Sligo. See Pedigree of O'Conor Sligo, given by Duaid, Mac Firbis in his Genealogical Work (Lord Roden's copy), p. 221.

^s *Great presents*.—com̃ta mopa.—Mageoghegan renders this “great gifts and bribes,” in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in

which the whole passage runs as follows:

“A. D. 1318. Molronie Mac Dermodda, prince of Moylorge, gathered together a great army consisting of the ensuing, viz., Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought, Ularg O'Royreck, prince of the Brenie; Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine; and Tomaltagh Mac Donnogh, prince of Tyre-allella,” [and] “marched towards Cahall mac Donnell O'Connor, who dwelt at Fasagh Koyllie. Cahall offered them great gifts and bribes, and not to come to” [annoy] “him; which they refused, and marched towards the middest of the place where he encamped; which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke hearte anew, and with a courageous stomach, without daunting, he issued from out his house, and made feircely towards the place he saw his enemies approache, and gave them a valourous onsett;

A great host was mustered by Mulrony Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with which he marched to Fassa-Coille^a, to attack Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor^r. In this army came Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor; Ualgarg O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny; Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill. On the arrival of these chieftains at Fassa-Coille, Cathal offered them great presents^s; but these were not accepted from him, and they charged him in the very middle of his fortified camp. Cathal, however, was in nowise daunted^t or disheartened at this, but resisted them with fierceness and bravery; and a furious and desperate battle was fought between them, in which Brian, the son of Turlough O'Connor, heir presumptive to the government of Connaught, Conor O'Kelly, Brian Mac Manus, Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, and many others of the nobles and plebeians of the army, were slain by Cathal and his people.

Cathal, son of Donnell, afterwards marched against the O'Connor and Mac Dermot, and committed great depredations in Moylurg, and deposed Turlough, the son of Hugh, and assumed the sovereignty of Connaught himself; upon which Turlough went to [seek refuge from] William Burke and the English.

John, son of Donnell O'Neill, was slain by O'Donnell (Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge) at Derry-Columbkille, and Mac Donnell^u and many others were slain and drowned.

killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine at first; Bryan mac Terlagh O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the Kingdom of Connought; Bryan mac Magnus, Cahall mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort were killed therein; and immediately afterwards" [he] "tooke a great prey from Dermodda; tooke the government and name of King of Connought to himself, and deposed Terlagh O'Connor thereof, and for his defence partaked with William Burke and the English of Connought."

^t *In nowise daunted.*—This part of the passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "Which he seeing, having none other remedy, he tooke heart anew, and with a couragious stomach, without daunting, he issued from

out of his house, and made fiercely towards the place he saw his enemies appoache, and gave them a valourous onsett: killed Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, at first; Bryan Mac Terlagh, O'Connor, Tanist or next successor of the kingdom of Connaught; Bryan Mac Magnus; Cahall Mac Gillechrist, and many others of the noble and ignoble sort."

^u *Mac Donnell.*—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, gives this passage differently, as follows:

"A. D. 1318. John O'Neale's son, that is to say, the son of Donnell O'Neale, was killed by Hugh O'Neale in the town of Derry. The said Hugh and divers others were killed and drowned the same day."

Εουαρδ α βριουρ ρήι millte Ερηνν γο coiτcenn eτιρ γαλλαιβ, γ γαιοδεαλαιβ
 do μαρβαδ do γαλλαιβ επρέ νήιτ κατάιγτε, γ εροδαάτα ι νούν δεαλγαν. Mac
 ριαυδρι τιγρήνα ιννρι γαλλ, Mac δομναιλλ τιγεαρνα αιριρ γαιοδελ, γ ιολαρ do
 μαιειβ alban imaille ριύ do μαρβαδ ινα παρραδ, γ νοάα δεαρναδ ρε haiμριρ
 ιμείνι ινΕρινη γνιομ αρ μό αρ α ττάιμc α λήι ινάιρ, uαιρ τάιμc γορτα coiτcenn
 ρε linn an Εουαρδ ρι ινντε co ιμβοίρ uαινε αζ τομαιτε αροιλε ρρι πέ na
 ττσίρα ιμβιαδαν γο λήιτ βαοίριοι ιττορρα.

Seaan ó Břigail do μαρβαδ uαιν ορcορ ροιγδε uia mac pέν.

Seappraíð mac giolla na naom uí Břigail τιγρήνα na hanγαile décc.

Catal mac giolla eτιρτ μεγ ραγναιλλ do μαρβαδ.

Giolla an choimídeað mac cionasíha uí γορμγαιλε γ γορμλαιτ ινγean μεic
 brianáin a bean do éγ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1319.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τιι chéu, a uech, a Naοί.

Εηρι mac an εροραιν ερpucc ρατθα both do écc, γ Τομάιρ mac εορbμαic
 uí δομναιλλ abb eαρρα ριαυδ do τογa ιν ερpuccoide Ráttha both ιαραιι.

^v *Edward Bruce.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the account of Bruce's death more fully, as follows:

"Edward Bruise, a destroyer of all Ireland, in generall, both English and Irish, was killed by the English in battle by their valour at Dundalk, the 14th of October, 1318, together with Mac Rowrie, King of the Islands, and Mac Donnel, prince of the Irish" [Gael] "of Scotland, with many other Scottishmen. Edward Bruise seeing the Enemies encamped before his face, and fearing his brother, Robert Bruise, King of Scotland (that came to this kingdom for his assistance), would acquire and gett the glorie of that victorie, which he made himself believe he would gett, of the Anglo-Irish, which he was sure he was able to overthrow, without the assistance of his said brother, he rashly gave them the assault, and was therein slain himself, as is declared, to the great joye and comfort of

the whole kingdom in generall, for there was not a better deed that redounded more to the good of the Kingdom since the creation of the World, and since the banishment of the Fine Fomores out of this land, done in Ireland than the killing of Edward Bruise, for there reigned scarcity of victuals, breach of promises, ill performances of covenants, and the loss of men and women thro' out the whole Kingdom for the space of three years and a half that he bore sway, insomuch that men did commonly eat one another for want of sustenance during his time."

The battle in which Edward Bruce was slain was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he fell. It would appear from the Anglo-Irish accounts of this battle that the English owed the victory to the desperate bravery of John Maupas, an Anglo-Irish knight, who, under the persuasion that the death of Bruce

Edward Bruce^v, the destroyer of [the people of] Ireland in general, both English and Irish, was slain by the English, through dint of battle and bravery, at Dundalk, where also Mac Rory, Lord of the Inse-Gall [the Hebrides], Mac Donnell, Lord of Argyle, and many others of the chiefs of Scotland, were slain. And no achievement had been performed in Ireland for a long time before, from which greater benefit had accrued to the country than from this; for, during the three and a half years that this Edward spent in it, a universal famine prevailed to such a degree, that men were wont to devour one another^w.

John O'Farrell was slain by his son with one shot from an arrow^x.

Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mag-Rannall, was slain.

Gilla an-Choimhdhe, son of Kenny O'Gormly, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1319.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred nineteen.

Henry Mac-an-Chrosain, Bishop of Raphoe, died; and Thomas, son of Cormac O'Donnell, Abbot of Ashroe, was then elected to the bishopric of Raphoe.

himself would ensure the victory to the English, rushed devotedly to the place where he saw him, and when, after the battle, the body of Bruce was discovered, that of John Maupas was found lying stretched across it. (See Campion's *Historie of Ireland*, A. D. 1318). Sir John Bermingham is said to have brought Bruce's head to the King, and received as a reward the earldom of Louth and the barony of Ardee. The hands and heart of Bruce are said to have been carried to Dublin, and his other limbs sent to different places; but tradition says that his body was buried in the churchyard of Faughard, where they still pretend to point out his grave. Barbour, however, says that Gib Harper wore Edward Bruce's armour, and that his body was consequently mistaken for that of Bruce, and his head salted in "a kest, and sent as a present to King Edward." See Grace's *Annals of Ireland*,

edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 95.

^w *Were wont to devour one another.*—Grace and Pembridge state that some of the people were so pinched with famine that they dug up the graves in the church-yards, and, after they had boiled the flesh in the scull of the dead body, eat it up; but this is evidently an exaggerated account of this dearth, for, surely, if the famine had not consumed the pots as well as the food, they might have easily found better utensils for cooking human flesh than the skulls of men. Dr. Drummond thinks that this story owes its origin to the ambiguity of the word "scull," which is frequently used by old English writers to denote a covering for the head; but when it is considered that the chroniclers of the event wrote in the Latin language, this conjecture will be found to lose much of its ingenuity.

^x *With one shot from an arrow, daon opcor roig-*

Ερpucc doipe, O bánánn Eappucc clochar, 7 Eppucc cluana fíрта бpe-
наinn décc.

Áine mgean meic diarmata bñ meic Conrñáma décc.

Eachmarcach mac bpanánn taoipeac corcachlann do marbað Thomal-
taig uí maobilbrénainn, gíðb noçar marbað in arccaið rin uair puairpium
fñrin báρ α ccionn an trís laoi iar rin do biéin na ngon tucc Tomaltaç
fair.

Domnall ó néill ticcfrna típe heocain daécor ar α flaitchí tre nñe
gall 7 cloinne Áoða buíðe, 7 α òul co fñraib manac ar comairci flaitchí-
taig mész uíðir, 7 fñr manach do cpeacáð α muinntipe.

O neill, .i. domnall do gabail α éigñair fñn do riðiri.

ðrian mac domnail uí neill tánairi énel eoçain do marbað la cloinn
áoða buíðe 7 la hannraoi mac ðauill ag páit lúraiç.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1320.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, trί chéð, apiche.

Maineprir bñotpaige i nduetaig uí Suilleabáin in eppcopóittect Ruir,
do cógbáil la hua Suilleáðan do bpaérib .S. ppanprip, 7 ar ip an maineprir
rin baii toçha áðnaicthe uí Shuilleabáin 7 mopáin ðuairib oile.

Comne, 7 comðáil eiðir Catal ó concobair 7 maolpuanaib mac diarmata,
ço noñnpaτ pít éonñail cañðññail pe poile, 7 mac diarmata do éoiðeet

de.—Mageoghegan renders this passage thus:
“A. D. 1318. John O’Farrell was killed by his
own son with an arrow.”

¹ *The Bishop of Derry*.—He was Odo or Hugh
O’Neill, and succeeded in the year 1316. See
Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 289.

² *O’Banan*.—He is called Gelasius O’Banan
by Ware. He succeeded in 1316.

³ *The Bishop of Clonfert*.—The Bishop of Clon-
fert who died in this year was Gregory O’Brogy,
who succeeded in 1308. See Harris’s Edition
of Ware’s Bishops, p. 639.

⁴ *He did not escape scathless*.—*Γιδεαðh noçar*
muipbað i nappaið rin, literally signifies “he

was not killed gratis, i. e., his death cost Mac
Branain his own life.

⁵ *The Clann-Hugh-Boy*.—These were the de-
scendants of Hugh Boy O’Neill, who was slain
in the year 1283, and were located in the terri-
tory of Clannaboy, in the counties of Down and
Antrim.

⁶ *Rath-Jury, Rat lúraiç*.—This place is now
called Maghera, which is a small town in the
county of Londonderry. St. Lurach’s or Loury’s
well and grave are still pointed out. See note ¹
under the year 1218, p. 193, *supra*.

⁷ *Monastery of Bantry*.—Dr. Smith, in his *Nat-
ural and Civil History of Cork*, book ii. c. 5,

The Bishop of Derry^y, O'Banan^z, Bishop of Clogher, and the Bishop of Clonfert^a, died.

Aine, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Mac Consnava, died.

Eachmarcach Mac Branán, Chief of Corcachlann, slew Tomaltagh O'Mulrenin; but he himself did not escape scathless^b, for, on the third day afterwards, he died of the wounds which Tomaltagh had inflicted upon him.

Donnell O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, was expelled from his lordship through the power of the English and the Clann-Hugh-Boy^c, and went to Fermanagh under the protection of Flaherty Maguire; but the inhabitants of Fermanagh plundered his people.

O'Neill, i. e. Donnell, assumed his own lordship again.

Brian, son of Donnell O'Neill, Tanist of Tyrone, was slain by the Clann-Hugh-Boy and Henry Mac Davill at Rath-lury^d.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1320.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty.

The monastery of Bantry^e, in O'Sullivan's country, in the bishopric of Ross^f, was founded by O'Sullivan for Franciscan Friars. In this monastery O'Sullivan and many other nobles chose burial places for themselves.

A meeting and conference took place between Cathal O'Connor and Mulrony Mac Dermot: a kindly and amicable peace^g was concluded between them,

states that this monastery was founded in 1460, by Dermot O'Sullivan; but he quotes no authority. No vestige of this building now remains.

^f *Ross*.—This diocese comprised the western part of the county of Cork.—See Smith's Natural and Civil History of Cork, Book i. cc. 2 and 4; and Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 194.

^g *A kindly and amicable peace*, *pié cónnail carpeamail*.—Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, renders this passage as follows: "Cahall O'Connor and Mullronie Mac Dermott had a meeting, where a

friendly attonement was agreed and concluded between them; whereupon Mullronie upon some occasions of his left the country; [and] the said Cahall, contrary to his said agreement, tooke his advantage by the oportunity he had in his absence, and mett him at a place called Torawnagh, whom he instantly took prisoner, and also took Granie, daughter of Mac Magnus, wife of the said Mullronie, whom he found staying for a boat to pass over into the island of Carrick Logha Ke; he tooke the spoyles and preys of the contrey: also he tooke prisoner Mac Donnogh, Lord of the territorye called Tyréallealla in Connought."

δια τῇ ψῆν ἰαπρῖν, micheingell do denam don cátaí pémpaíte ap mac ndiarмата ap a haíte ap mullach doramnach, .i. a gabáil lair, 7 grianne ingean meic Maḡnupa bñ meic diarmata do gabáil beór i bpuir na cairrige. Maolioru donn mac aodaccáin 7 a mac, 7 Tomaltaó mac donnchaíó tigherna tpe hoilella do gabáil beór, 7 an tῇ do lomapeccain iapañ.

Aóð mac taidh uí Concoðair óḡadbar migh connact ap deilb ap uairle, 7 ap einech do marbaó do mac mairtín, 7 éfín do marbaó ina dioḡail.

Matḡamain mac domnaill connactaig uí brian tanairi muñan do marbaó do cloinn cuilén.

Mor ingean uí baioḡill bñ uí fñḡail décc.

Mac Mairtín do marbaó ina tḡ ψῆn la haíoh mac taidh uí concóðair, Clann Mairtín, 7 clann aeóa buíde do leanmáin aeóa ḡo clochar, 7 a marbaó ann.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1321.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, tῇ chéó, fiche a haon.

ḡpaine ingean meic Maḡnupa bñ maolpuanaíó meic diarmata décc.

Ruaíóri na bñó mac donnchaíó mic eoḡain uí concóðair do marbaó do cátaí mac Aóda mic Eoḡain tpe tángnocht.

Carpace locha cé do bḡpeaó la cátaí mac domnaill uí concóðair.

Maḡnur ó hanluain tigherna oirḡir do óallaó dá bḡatairi péin niall mac Conulaó uí anluain cedaoín an bḡaith.

Niall ó hanluain tigherna airtḡir do marbaó do ḡallaíó dúin deaḡan i meabhaí.

^h *Mullagh Doramhnach*.—There is no place now bearing this name in Mac Dermot's country. It was probably the ancient name of the townland of Mullaghmore, in the parish of Killukin, barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

ⁱ *Port-na-Cairrge*.—This was the name of the quay or bank opposite Mac Dermot's Castle, called Carraig Locha Ce, or the Rock of Lough Key. The spot is still so called by the natives when speaking Irish.

^k *A good materies*, óḡadbar.—Mageoghegan

renders this as follows, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise : “ Hugh mac Teíge O'Connor, a young man of great worth and expectation, and one sufficient for birth, composition of body, and liberalitie, to be a King, was killed by Mac Martynn, who was killed in revenge thereof.

^l *Clann-Cuilein*.—This was one of the tribe names of the Mac Namaras of Thomond.

^m *Clann-Martin*.—This was a sept of the O'Neills of Tyrone. The Clann-Hugh Boy were

and Mac Dermot then returned to his own country. Cathal, however, afterwards violated the conditions of this peace, for he made a prisoner of Mac Dermot at Mullagh Doramhnach^b, and also of his wife, the daughter of Mac Manus, at Port-na-Cairrge^c. Maelisa Don Mac Egan and his son, and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, Lord of Tirerrill, were also made prisoners, and the country was entirely plundered.

Hugh, son of Teige O'Conor, a good materies^d of a King of Connaught, by reason of his personal shape, nobility, and hospitality, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in revenge of it.

Mahon, son of Donnell Connaghtagh O'Brien, Tanist of Munster, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein^e.

More, daughter of O'Boyle, and wife of O'Farrell, died.

Mac Martin was slain in his own house by Hugh, the son of Teige O'Conor; but the Clann-Martin^f and the Clann-Hugh-Boy pursued Hugh to Clogher^g, where they killed him.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1321.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-one.

Grainne, daughter of Mac Manus, and wife of Mulrony Mac Dermot, died.

Rory of the Faes^h, the son of Donough, son of Owen O'Conor, was treacherously slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen.

The Rock of Lough Key was destroyed by Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

Manus O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was blinded on Spy-Wednesday by his own kinsmanⁱ, Niall, son of Cu-Uladh O'Hanlon.

Niall O'Hanlon, Lord of Orior, was treacherously slain by the English of Dundalk.

also a sept of the same family, who, soon after this period, made themselves masters of an extensive territory in the counties of Down and Antrim, to which they gave their clan-name.

ⁿ *Clogher* is the head of a bishop's see, in a barony of the same name, in the county of Tyrone.

^o *Of the Faes*.—He was so called from the territory of the Faes, or O'Naghtan's country,

near Athlone, in the county of Roscommon, in which he was fostered.

^p *Kinsman*, *bráðaur*.—Mageoghegan renders it *brother* in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1321. Magnus O'Hanlon, prince of the Orhir was blinded by his own brother, and mightily oppressed by Neale mac Conuley O'Hanlon, upon Wednesday, the week before Easter."

Μαιὼμ αὐβαλ δὸ ἐάβαιρτ δὸ Αἰντρίνι mac φλοπαίρ ἡ δὸ ḡallaib na mīde ar mācaibh pīogh ua bpailḡe.

Uilliam mac ḡille pīndén, ἡ Matha δὸ μαρβαδ la henri mac ḡiolla pīndén ma oipeēt pēin.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1322.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mīle, τpí chéd, pīche, αὐό.

Matha ua heothaig epnucc Connaiene (no apdachaid), ἡ Αἰνδριαρ macc maoilin apnāigirτip dīgīd nuīpādnairi ἡ Shenpeacāta i léx, ἡ i ccánōin décc.

Lucár ua Muīpedhaid aīrchīdeochain cluana δὸ écc.

Murchaδ mac ḡiolla na naom uí pīrḡail ticcēfina na hanḡaile δὸ μαρβαδ δὸ mac a dīpbaḡar Seoinn ó pīrḡail i ccluan lip bīcc tpe mebaīl. Muīrcfīeac mac amlaōib uí pīrḡail δὸ μαρβαδ an lá cédna dia bpaīpībh pīrpin (lochluinn, ἡ Roībīrδ) tpe mebaīl. Uoclainn mac amlaōib uí pīrḡail δὸ μαρβαδ la Seoinn iar pin.

Donnchaδ mac dōnnchaδ meic diaρmata décc.

Hannpaoi mac ḡillepīnnén taoipeac muintipe pēodaacán δὸ μαρβαδ la cloinn Amlaōibh mēḡ uīdip.

ḡillibept ó ceallaid ticcēfina ó maine décc.

Maolpuanaid mac diaρmata δὸ ḡabail lé concobaīr mac τaidḡ uí concobaīr, ἡ δὸ luēt tīḡe caḡail uí concobaīr i ccluan cummuīrcc, ἡ an baile dapeccan doibh.

Riocapo mac φλοπαίρ ticcēfina áta na pīoḡ décc.

Μαιὼμ μορ δὸ ἐάβαιρτ δὸ brian ó brian pōr ḡallaib.

ḡiolla na naom mac Seppaid mic ḡiolla na naom uí pīrḡail δὸ ḡabail tīḡeapnaīr na hanḡaile.

Uilliam liaḡ būpc mac uilliam moir décc.

Maolpuanaid mac ḡiollacpīoρτ mic concobaīr mic copbmaic mic tomaltaiḡ na caipḡe ticcēfina moīḡe luīrcc [décc].

^a *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—This name, which was that of a seat of one of the O'Farrells, in the county of Longford, is now obsolete.

^r *The sons of Auliffe Maguire*.—The descendants of this Auliffe took the tribe name of

Clann-Auliffe, and gave name to a barony in the county of Fermanagh, now anglicised Clanawley, and sometimes incorrectly Glenawley.

^s *Cluain-Cumuisc*.—This name would be anglicised Clooncummisk, but there is no place

A great defeat was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Bermingham] and the English of Meath to the sons of the Chieftains of Offaly.

William and Matthew Mac Gillafinnen were slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnen, at a meeting of his own tribe.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1322.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-two.

Mathew O'Hoey, Bishop of Conmaicne or Ardagh, and Andreas Mag-Mailin, Chief Professor of the Law of New Witness, of the Ancient Law, and of the Canon Law, died.

Lucas O'Murray, Archdeacon of Cluain, died.

Murrough, the son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, was treacherously slain at Cluain-lis-Bec^a by his brother's son, Seoinin O'Farrell. Murrough, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was treacherously slain on the same day, by his own kinsmen (Loughlin and Robert). Loughlin, the son of Auliffe O'Farrell, was afterwards slain by Seoinin [O'Farrell].

Donough, the son of Donough Mac Dermot, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain, was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire^b.

Gilbert O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, died.

Mulrony Mac Dermot was taken prisoner by Conor, son of Teige O'Conor, and by the household of Cathal O'Conor, at Cluain-Cummuisc^c, which town they plundered.

Richard Mac Feorais [Bermingham], Lord of Athenry, died.

The English suffered a signal defeat^d from Brian O'Brien.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly.

William Liath^e Burke, son of William More, died.

Mulrony [Mac Dermot], the son of Gilchreest, son of Conor, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltagh of the Rock, Lord of Moylurg [died].

known to the Editor now bearing the name in the county of Roscommon.

defeat was given by Brian O'Brian to the English."

^c *Suffered a signal defeat.*—Literally, "A great

^e *Liath*, i. e. grey, hoary.

Muirir mac an éomairba do éḡ.
 Orgar mac lochlann méḡ uíðir do mairbað la catál ó Ruairc.
 Pectur ó brírlén ollam brírlénan fírmánac do écc.
 Fingín ó cairde ollam fírmánac i leigiuir do écc.
 Fearḡal ruad mac Samradán ḡ ḡiolla iora mac Samradán do mairbað
 la cloinn Amlaíb méḡ uíðir.

AOIS CRIOST, 1323.

Aoir Crioct, míle, trí chétt, fiche, a trí.

ḡiolla airnín ó cathurairḡ airchindeac cluana da Rat do écc.
 Cairpre an rēceccain (.i. Rí mīde) mac corbmaic uí maoleclainn ri
 mīde do mairbað la domnall ua maolmuaid tria tēngnac.
 Maolmorḡa maḡ eochaccáin décc.
 Seonin ua fírgail do mairbað do cloinn tSeadain ui fírgail.
 O heaḡra (.i. fírgal) do mairbað dua éonnmacháin dá oipect fēin.
 Ruairi maḡ maḡamna mac tigeapna oirḡall, ḡ Maolreacclainn ó Sḡ-
 annáin, ḡ mac Maeileodúin do mairbað la catál ó Ruairc i mbeol Acha
 Conaill.
 Niall mac néill éaim do mairbað la lochlann ó Raḡallairḡ, ḡ la Mael-
 reacclainn.
 Sloiḡeas mór tainic Mac feorair ḡ ḡoill do forbairi ar domnall mac
 Seadain uí fírgail ḡo coill na namur dia ro mairbað an cepac ḡ an calbac,
 ḡ ḡoill iomḡa imaille friá.
 Maolmíḡa inḡín méḡ tigeapnain bean briain méḡ Samradán décc.
 ḡiollapatreicc ó duibḡinnain ollam Conmaicm i ríncur, ḡ lucar a mac
 do mairbað la concobair mac ḡairbiré méḡ uíðir.
 Loclainn mac eogain uí dalairḡ do mairbað la cloinn aḡda buide uí néill.

* *Cluain-da-rath*.—Cluain da rat, i. e. the
 pasturage of the two forts, now Clondara, a
 townland and village, containing the ruins of an
 abbey, in the parish of Killashee in the west of
 the county of Longford.—See Ordnance Map of
 that county, sheets 8 and 13. The Inquisition
 of the 27th January, 37 Queen Elizabeth, finds

that there were here an hospital and Termon,
 Irenagh, or Corbeship, endowed with four car-
 trons of land.—See *Archdall's Monasticon*, p. 438,
 with MS. additions, in the library of the Royal
 Irish Academy.

* *O'Connmhachain*.—This name is still extant
 in the district of Ballycroy, in the county of

Maurice, son of the Coarb, died.

Henry Mac Gillafinnen, Chief of Muintir-Feodachain was slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

Osgar, the son of Loughlin Maguire, was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

Petrus O'Breslen, Chief Brehon of Fermanagh, died.

Fineen O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died.

Farrell Roe Magauran and Gilla-Isa Magauran were slain by the sons of Auliffe Maguire.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1323.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-three.

Gilla-airnin O'Casey, Erenagh of Cluain-da-rath^y, died.

Carbry an Sgregain, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Donnell O'Molloy.

Maelmora Mageoghegan died.

Seoinin O'Farrell was slain by the sons of John O'Farrell.

O'Hara (Farrell) was slain by O'Connmachain^w, one of his own people.

Rory Mac Mahon, son of the Lord of Oriel, Melaghlin O'Seagannain, and Mac Muldoon, were slain by Cathal O'Rourke at Bel-atha-Chonaill^x.

Niall, son of Niall Cam, was slain by Loughlin and Melaghlin O'Reilly.

Mac Feorais (Birmingham) and the English marched with a great army against Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, to Coill-na-n-amhas^y, where Kepagh and Calvagh, and many of the English, were slain.

Maelmeadha, daughter of Mac Tiernan, and wife of Magauran, died.

Gillapattrick O'Duigennan, Chief Historian of Conmaicne, and Lucas, his son, were slain by Conor, the son of Garvey Maguire.

Loughlin, the son of Owen O'Daly, was slain by the tribe of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway.

^x *At Bel-atha-Chonaill.*—Im Deol Aísa Connaill, now Ballyconnell, a village in the barony of Tullaghagh, or Tullyhaw (teallac eóach), in the county of Cavan, and about eleven miles to the north-east of the town of Cavan.

^y *Coill-na-n-amhas*, i. e. wood of the hireling soldiers, now Kilnaneawse, near Edgeworthstown, in the county of Longford. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Longford, on the 1st of August, 1627, that this and ten other townlands in the same neighbourhood had been

Ἰορραιὸς mac γιolla ίορα uí δάλαιξ do mαpβαὸ la bριαν mac Ruaiðpí uí Concobair.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1324.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίλε, τpί céδ, píce acsthaiρ.

Catál (.i. Rí connacét) mac doínnaiλλ mic ταιδec mic bριαιν mic αιn-
υριαρα mic bριαιν λυιγνιξ mic τοιρpðealbαιξ mόip, acn duine ba bfoða, ba
mó mαιélp, 7 mόp αιélp δά mbaοί in àon αιmrip púp do mαpβαὸ la τοιρp-
ðealbác ó cconcobair 1 ττίp bpiúin na Sionna, 7 Mac uí doínnaiλλ, .i. Maοileac-
lainn mac τοιρpðealbαιξ énuic an maðma, mic doínnaiλλ oíce, τάναιp τίpe
conaiλλ iaρ na ionnapβαὸ δυα doínnaiλλ, .i. Aοὸ mac doínnaiλλ oíce 7 Ἰolla-
cpioρτ ócc mac donnchaið, 7 pðaiðe oile do mαpβαὸ annpín bfoρ im catál
ó cconcobair, 7 Τοιρpðealbác do γάbail éfnnaiρ Connacét ap a haiéle.

Raγnall ócc mág paγnaiλλ ταιοpεac muintipe heolaiρ do mαpβαὸ.

Uilliam búp mac uilliam móip do écc.

Ταδηγ ua Ruaiρc 7 τιγεapnán μαγ Ruaiρc do γάbail la cloinn Maτha
uí Raγallaiξ, 7 iaδpóm dia τταιpβεpτ do Mhaγ máτhγamna, 7 a mαpβαὸ
laiρ a noioγaiλ a mεic Ruaiðpí po mαpβαὸ piapán τan pín.

Donnchaið mac γιollaπατpαιcc τιγεapna oppaiζε do écc.

bριαν ó Raγallaiξ 7 γιollacpioρτ do mαpβαὸ lá muintip Ruaiρc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1325.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίλε, τpί chéd, píce a cúγ.

Doínnall mac bριαιν uí néill τιγεapna cenél nfoγain do écc occ loch
laoghoipe.

Cuulað mac doínnaiλλ mic bριαιν uí neill δfγaðbap τiccφina τipe heoγain
do mαpβαὸ la cloinn néill mic bριαιν, clann δfpiβpατap a acop.

in the possession of Francis Edgeworth, then lately deceased.

² *Along with Cathal O'Conor.*—This passage, which is given in a very confused manner by the Four Masters, is somewhat better in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-

geoghegan, thus :

“A. D. 1324. Cahall mac Donnell, King of Connaught, was killed by Terlagh mac Hugh mac Owen, who” [*recte* he] “was held to be the hardiest and substantiallest Irishman of his time. Melaghlyn mac Terlagh O'Donnell and Gille-

Godfrey, son of Gilla-Isa O'Daly, was slain by Brian, the son of Rory O'Conor.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1324.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-four.

The King of Connaught, Cathal, the son of Donnell, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach, son of Turlough More [O'Conor], the most energetic, the best, and the most successful man of his time, was slain by Turlough O'Conor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and the son of O'Donnell, i. e. Melaghlin, the son of Turlough of Cnoc-an-madhma, son of Donnell Oge, Tanist of Tirconnell, who had been banished by O'Donnell, i. e. Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge, Gilchreest Oge Mac Donough, and many others, were slain along with Cathal O'Conor*. Turlough assumed the government of Connaught after him.

Rannall Oge Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir Eolais, was slain.

William Burke, son of William More, died.

Teige O'Rourke and Tiernan Mac Rourke were made prisoners by the sons of Matthew O'Reilly, and delivered by them into the hands of Mac Mahon, by whom they were put to death in revenge of his son Rory, whom they had slain some time before.

Donough Mac Gillpatrick, Lord of Ossory, died.

Brian O'Reilly and Gilchreest [O'Reilly] were slain by the O'Rourkes.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1325.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-five.

Donnell, the son of Brian O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone, died at Lough-Laeghaire*.

Cu-Uladh, the son of Donnell, son of Brian O'Neill, a good materies of a Lord of Tyrone, was slain by the sons of Niall, the son of Brian, i. e. the sons of his father's brother.

christe Oge Mac Donnogh, with many others, were killed at once with him" [i. e. along with him], "in the Contrey of Tyrbryen, the seventh of the Kallends of September, after he had reigned King of Connaught six years and a half, against

the wills of the Irish and English; after whose death Terlagh O'Connor succeeded in the kingdom of Connought."

* *Lough Laeghaire*, i. e. Leary's lake.—This lake is said to have taken its name from Leary

Ἰολλαχοῖορτ ελεπεῖ mac διαρματα γ ὅριαν ὁ γὰδρα δέcc.

Διαρματ ὁ μαοιλβρεναιν ἀντάοιρεαῖ ελοιννε Concoδαιρ do écc.

Μαολρεαχλαιν ὁ πλανναγáιν ταοιρεαῖ τυαιθε Ράτθα do μαρβαδὴ la macaib διαρματα uí πλανναγáιν.

Διαρματ ua Μαοιλβρεναιν (an ταοιρεῖ διογáιν), Manannán ταοιρεαῖ Connaḃt ina αιμπίρ do écc.

Τομάρ ὁ κοινδερὶ δόγανὰ na βρεῖνε δεγ.

Μαιὸm do τhabairt la ελοινν τοιρρῶεαλβαῖς uí βριαν ap ελοινν βριαν πραιὸ γ βριαν mac Μαῖγáιμνα do μαρβαδ co νορπυγ uile imaille πρίρ.

Ραγνall ὁ huḡinn γ Νιocol mac comarba Μαιὸδὸγ do écc.

Ραγνallt ingh Anδαιὸ uí Ραγallaiḡ bñ donnchaḃa meḡ βραιδaiḡ do écc.

Donnchaḃ mac cionait do μαρβαδ in eacclaiρ mḡς Mathgáimna.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1326.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί chéd, piche, aḡé.

Λυρίντ ὁ lactnain epucc oilepinn δέcc, γ Σεόν ὁ πόνναῖττα do τοḡa do cum na heppuccóide cedna iar pín.

Ριρὸρδ a bupc, .i. an τιαπa πραιὸ τiccḡinna uiaḃ γ connaḃt ουρμορ, aon ποḡa gall Epeann uile do écc a νοḡρḡδ Saḡmraiḃ.

the victorious, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, in the first century. The name is now obsolete; but, as appears from several references to it, the lake was situated in the barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.—See other references to it at the years 1431, 1436, 1500, and 1509.

^b *Dermot O'Mulrenin*.—This is the same Dermot mentioned in the second last entry, and the transcriber writes *oepmao*, “a mistake,” before this entry.

^c *Manannan*.—He was generally surnamed Mac Lir, i. e. the son of the sea, and said to have been a great navigator and merchant of the Tuatha De Danann colony, who made the Isle of

Man his principal depot. In Cormac's Glossary (*voce* Manannan) he is described as a famous merchant of the Isle of Man, and the best navigator in the western world, and for that reason called the God of the sea by the Scots and Britons: “Inde Scoti Britonesque eum deum vocaverunt maris, enique filium maris esse dixerunt, i. e. Mac Lir.” It is added that the Isle of Man derived its name from him. There exists a tradition in the county of Londonderry, that the spirit of this celebrated navigator lives in an enchanted castle in the *tuns*, or waves of Magilligan, opposite Inishowen, and that his magical ship is seen there once every seventh year. O'Mulrenin is called the Manan-

Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot and Brian O'Gara died.

Dermot O'Mulrenin, Head Chieftain of Clann-Conor, died.

Melaghlin O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha [in Fermanagh], was slain by the sons of Dermot O'Flanagan.

Dermot O'Mulrenin^b (the great chieftain), the Manannan^c of the chiefs of Connaught in his time, died.

Thomas O'Connery, Deacon of Breifny, died.

A victory was gained by the sons of Turlough O'Brien, over the sons of Brian Roe O'Brien; and Brian, the son of Mahon O'Brien, and many others, were slain.

Randal O'Higgin and Nicholas^d, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, died.

Ragnailt, daughter of Annadh O'Reilly, and wife of Donough Mac Brady, died.

Donough Mac Kenna^e was slain in Mac Mahon's church.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1326.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-six.

Laurence O'Laghtnan, Bishop of Elphin, died; and John O'Finnaghty^f was elected his successor in the bishopric.

Richard Burke, i. e. the Red Earl, Lord of Ulster, and of the greater part of Connaught, the choicest^g of all the English of Ireland, died at the close of Summer.

nan of the chieftains of Connaught, in consequence of his being an experienced sailor.

^d *Nicholas*, i. e. Nicholas O'Farrelly, son of the coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

^e *Mac Kenna*.—He was chief of the territory of Trough, anciently called Triocha ched an chladaigh, now the barony of Trough, in the north of the county of Monaghan, whence a branch of the same family removed to the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry, in the middle of the seventeenth century, where the name is now very numerous.

^f *John O'Finnaghty*.—In his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, dated 1st March, 1326, he is called John of Roscommon. He died in 1354, and was buried in the cathedral of Elphin. See Harris's Edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 631.

^g *The choicest*.—This entry is rendered as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1326. Richard Burke, Earle of Ulster and Lord of Connought, the choyce Englishman of all Ireland, this yeare died, a little before Lamas day."

Ionap mág paḡnaill caoiréac muintire heólair do marbað la a bpaireib.

Nicol ó hfohin decc.

Toirpdealbác mac an chaoic do éc.

Toirpdealbác mág mathḡanna do écc.

An trisr Eouap do rioḡadh of Saḡaib. 25. Ianuairi.

Cpeach maighe hionair do denair la hua Ruairc, ualḡarḡ, airn in po marbað ḡorpað mág ḡappað la catál ua Ruairc.

Maithm do chabairt la Domnall cairbreac mág cairtair ar Mac tomair ḡ ar ḡallaib munan du in po marbair Rídepaða ionða.

Amloib Mhaḡ uioir do écc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1327.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τpί chéu, piche, a Seacht.

Flaitébrítac mág uiohir ticéirna pfr manach, ḡ ḡormlait inḡean meic diarmata bñ maḡnara mic domnaill uí concobair tánairi connaét pe hñð, bñ concobair uí éallair ticéirna ó maine ara haite, ḡ bñ pfrḡail uí eaghra tigirna luigne iarrin, décc iar mbuaio naireirḡe enḡ, ḡ oirpircair.

Mailechloinn piabac mac domnaill mic caioḡ uí concobair decc do ḡalar bñc.

Pfrḡat mac ualḡairc uí Ruairc, Cuilén ua diomairairḡ, ḡ Saðb inḡñ meic aodaccáin décc.

Cogað móri eoir Ríḡh Saḡan ḡ a bñ, .i. inḡñ Ríḡh ppanc, ḡ Rí Saḡan do aithrioḡað lar an mnaoi éctna, ḡ a mac do ḡabail riḡe ip in mbliaðain

^h *By his kinsmen*, la a bpaireib.—“Was killed by his own brothers.”—Mageoghegan, in *Ann. Clonmacnoise*.

ⁱ *Magh hionais*.—This was the name of a level district in the present barony of Clanawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. It is to be distinguished from Samh Inis Maighe (now ridiculously anglicised Inismacsaint), which is situated in the north-west of the same county.

^j *Mac Thomas*.—It is stated in Harris's edi-

tion of Ware's Antiquities, p. 59, that a branch of the Desmond Fitzgeralds, seated in the county of Waterford, took the name of Mac Thomas.

^k *After the victory of penance*, iar mbuaio naireirḡe.—This passage, the language of which is so oddly constructed by the Four Masters, is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1327. Gormphley, the daughter of Mac Dermodda, first married to Magnus mac Don-

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by his kinsmen^a.

Nicholas O'Heyne died.

Turlough Mac-an-Chaoich [O'Reilly] died.

Turlough Mac Mahon died.

Edward III. was made King of England on the 23rd of January.

O'Rourke, Ualgarg, plundered Magh-hionais¹, where Godfrey Mac Caffrey was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

A victory was gained by Donnell Cairbreach Mac Carthy over Mac Thomas¹ and the English of Munster. Many knights were slain.

Auliffe Maguire died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1327.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-seven.

Flaherty Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, and Gormlaith, the daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of Manus, son of Donnell O'Connor, Tanist of Connaught, for some time afterwards wife of Conor O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, and afterwards wife of Farrell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died, after the victory of penance^k, hospitality, and renown.

Melaghlin Reagh, son of Donnell, son of Teige O'Connor, died of *Galar breac*.

Farrell, son of Ualgarg O'Rourke, Cuilen O'Dempsey, and Sabia, daughter of Mac Egan, died.

A great war [broke out] between the King of England and his queen, the daughter of the King of France. The king had been dethroned by this woman, and her son had in the past year¹ assumed the government by her order, in

nell O'Connor, Tanist of Connought for a time, afterwards married to Connor O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, and lastly to Fferrall O'Hara, the best woman for liberality, manners, and hospitality of her sept, died, after good penance."

In the last year, 17 m mbliathán pscmata. The word pscmata is used by the best Irish writers to denote *past*, or *last past*. It is thus used by the Four Masters at the year 1582:

"ó éúr foğmair na bliathna pscmata go mí meaboin foğmair na bliathna ppeacnaipce, i. e. from the beginning of the autumn of the past year to the month of mid-autumn of the present year."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, the dethroning of King Edward is entered under the year 1326, thus: "A. D. 1326. There arose great wars between

peachmata maghaio a athar tria porcongra a matar, 7 a oironead la comairle Sharan.

Rí alban do tocht in epinn.

Cogað eirip muintir Ruairc 7 muintir Raðgallaig, 7 cloch locha huachtair do loceadh la cathal ua Ruairc.

Cairlén locha huachtair do gabail la hua Ruairc, trísair ar píct bó.

Giollacriort dall mag Raðnaill do marbað la Mac uí maol Mhiadaigh ina leabaio péin.

Teiom galair bpic ar fuo epeann dia po éccpat ile.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΤ, 1328.

Αιρ Κριорт, míle, trí chéu, píche a hocht.

Eppcop na bréipne ó criuagan do éc.

Tomar ó mellaið erpucc eanaig dúin décc ipin Roin.

Muirir ó gbellám ardomaigirir epeann i nobigeað nua 7 i pínolicéað, i ccánóin 7 i léx, pellrom píneolaç, paói píuána, cananaç copað i ttauaim dá gualann, i noilpinn, i nachað conaire, i ccill alaio, i neanaç dúin, 7 i ccluain pípta, oíppicél 7 bpiéfm coitciónn na harpuarpuccioie, décc.

the King of England and his Queen, the French King's daughter, where at last the King was deposed of his Crown, and given [*recte* which was given] to his own son Edward, by the advice of the counsell of England."

Under the year 1327 the same chronicle notices his death in the following words:—"A. D. 1327. King Edward the Second was pressed to death by pressing a great Table on his belly, this year, with many other tortures, in the Castle of Berckley, and was entered in Gloucester."

Edward III. was proclaimed King of England on the 25th of January, 1327, and crowned on the 1st of February following.

^m *The King of Scotland*, i. e. Robert Bruce.—According to Grace's Annals of Ireland, Robert

Bruce landed at Carrickfergus in the year 1328, and sent word to the Justiciary and the Council that he came to make peace between Ireland and Scotland, and that he would meet them at Green Castle, but that, the latter failing to come to the meeting, he returned to Scotland.

ⁿ *The castle of Lough Oughter*.—This is more usually called *Cloch Locha Uachtair*, i. e. the stone, or rock, of Lough Oughter. It is a round castle of great strength in the lake of Lough Oughter, not far from Kilmore, in the county of Cavan.—See other references to it at the years 1369 and 1370.

^o *Galar Breac*, literally the speckled disease. This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

opposition to his father. He was crowned by the council [i. e. the parliament] of England.

The King of Scotland^m came to Ireland.

A war broke out between the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys; and the castle of Lough Oughterⁿ was taken by Cathal O'Rourke.

The castle of Lough Oughter was taken by O'Rourke by cunning, for twenty cows.

Gilchreest Dall Mac Rannall was slain in his own bed by the son of O'Mulvey.

The Galar Breac^o raged throughout Ireland, of which many died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1328.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-eight.

The Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], O'Cridagain, died.

Thomas O'Meallaigh, Bishop of Annadown, died at Rome.

Maurice O'Gibellan^p, Chief Professor of the New Law, the Old Law, and the Canon Law, a truly profound philosopher, a learned poet, and a canon chorister of Tuam, Elphin, and Achad-Chonaire^q, Killala, Annadown, and Clonfert, the official and the general Brehon [i. e. Judge] of the archbishopric, died.

"A. D. 1327. There reigned a disease called the pied pox, or little pox, in Ireland in general, and took away persons both great and small." Throughout the province of Connaught, *galap bpeac* means the small-pox; but, in the south of Ireland, where *bolgac* is used to denote the small-pox, *galap bpeac* is used to denote the spotted fever. It is highly probable, however, that the Four Masters intended the term to denote the small-pox, as their cotemporary Mageoghegan translates it, "pied pox, or little pox."—See Dublin P. Journal, March 30, 1833, vol. i. p. 314.

^p *Maurice O'Gibellan*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1328. Morishe O'Gibelan, master of art, one exceeding well learned in the old and new laws, Civile and Canon, a cunning and skillful philosopher, an excellent poet in Irish, an elegant and exact speaker of the speech which in Irish is called Ogham, and, in some [sum], one that was well seen in many other good sciences. He was a Canon and Singer at Twayme, Olfyn, Aghaconary, Killalye, Enaghe Downe, and Clonfert."

^q *Achad-Chonaire*, now anglicised Achonry, a small village in the barony of Leyny, county of Sligo, situated about sixteen miles to the south-west of Sligo. It was formerly an episcopal see, but is at present united to Killala.

Giolla na naingel ó taichlig aird-eochain inni décc.

Maolpeclonn ó raigillig ticcfrna muinire maolmorba do lot do gal-
laib na míde, a gabail doib iarrin go bfuairriot briaide ar, a écc dia gonaib
ma tigh fñh ara haite.

Giolla Adamnain ó firgíl comarba Adamnain décc.

Toirneac 7 teinteac adbal ir in ramrao go po millead mfi, 7 torra
epeann go díomór, 7 gur fáraetar arbanna pionna fára.

Tíom galair go coitcenn reónín epeann (da ngoirthe Slaotán), 7 a
bíth epi laite, no a cétair ar gac aon da ngabaó gur bo tanairi báir doib é.

Uilliam burc, .i. an tiarla donn mac Sir Seon (.i. iarla) mac an iarla
ruaó do éoit in epinn.

Donnchaó ruao ó gaópa 7 cúicfr da éinead imaille nír do marbaó.

Concobair mac bhanáin aobair taoiriú corcaclainn do marbaó la muiniri
na hanáile.

Sluacceaó la Uater a búrc i cconnaétaib gur haircceaó lair morán
daor gráda toirpdealbair uí concobair níg Connaé.

Sir Seon mac fforair iarla Lugmaí, aon bapún ba bíóa, brioimair, 7
ba fñr oíec do gallaib Epeann, do marbaó i pfell da muiniri fñh .i. do
gallaib oirgiall, 7 rocaóe imaille nír do gallaib 7 do gaoibelaib. Da uib-

^r *Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh.*—The transac-
tions of this year are incorrectly placed under
1325, in the Dublin copy of the Annals of
Ulster. This entry reads as follows: *Giolla na
nangel o taiclig airdinnech Adamnain mor-
tuur ept*, i. e. *Gilla-na-n-angel O'Taichligh*,
Erenagh of Devenish, *mortuus est*.

^s *Great thunder and lightning.*—This passage
is thus rendered by Mageoghegan, in his trans-
lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "There
was great thunder and lightning this year, that
it destroyed great part of the corns of the king-
dom, that they grew *whitish* by reason they
lost their substance."

^t *Slaedan*, a cough, or influenza. This pas-
sage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:
"There was a general disease throughout all

Ireland called the Murre, which continued for
the space of three or four days, and brought
divers even to the point of death."

^u *An-t-Iarla Donn*, i. e. the Brown Earl. He
was so called from the colour of his hair. He is
called "the Dun Earl" by Mageoghegan in his
translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in
which the whole passage is rendered thus:

"A. D. 1328. The Earle of Ulster, called the
Dunn Earle, grandchild to the Read Earle, called
William Burke, Sir John Burke's sonn, came
to Ireland."

^w *Sir John Mac Feorais.*—This passage is thus
given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as trans-
lated by Mageoghegan:

"Sir John Bermingham, Earl of Louth, the
best Earl for worthiness, bounty, prowess, and
valour of his hands, was treacherously killed

Gilla-na-nangel O'Taichligh^r, Archdeacon of Innis [*recte* Devenish], died.

Melaghlin O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, was wounded by the English of Meath, who afterwards took him prisoner, and received hostages for his ransom. He afterwards died of his wounds in his own house.

Gilla-Adamnan O'Firghil [O'Freel], Coarb of St. Adamnan [at Raphoe], died.

Great thunder and lightning^s occurred in the summer [of this year], by which the fruits and crops of Ireland were very much injured, and the corn grew whitish and unprofitable.

A disease, called Slaedán^t, raged universally throughout Ireland, which afflicted, for three or four days successively, every person who took it. It was second [in pain] only to the agony of death.

William Burke, i. e. an-t-Iarla Donn^u, the son of Sir John (i. e. Earl), the son of the Red Earl, came to Ireland.

Donough Roe O'Gara and five of his tribe were killed.

Conor Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corcachlann, was slain by the people of Annaly.

An army was led by Walter Burke into Connaught. Many of the retainers of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, were plundered by him,

Sir John Mac Feorais^w [Birmingham], Earl of Louth^x, the most vigorous, puissant, and hospitable of the English of Ireland, was treacherously slain by his own people, namely, by the English of Oriel. With him were also slain

by his people, the English of Uriel, and" [*recte* who] "also killed at once with him, many good and worthy English and Irishmen: Mulronie Mac Kervel, chief Musician of the Kingdome, and his brother Gillekcigh, were killed in that company, of whom it's reported that no man in any age ever heard, or shall hereafter hear, a better Timpanist." The original Irish of the part of this passage relating to the minstrel is given as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is entered under the year 1325: "In caec mac Ceiphaill .i. Maelpuanarig, aen rağa timpánac Epenn 7 Alban, 7 in domain uile 7 ni berp-

tar a leiceib do tēact riām o ēur domān ri in eladain rin a mapbāc fein 7 a berp-pātar, mar eile doib ar in lātar cēona."

^x *Earl of Louth*.—Pembroke and Grace state that this squabble took place between the Anglo-Irish families of Uriel at Balébragan, now Bragganstown, in the county of Louth. They give a far better account of the results of the conflict than the Irish annals; and it is curious to remark that, while the Irish annalists record no name except that of the Earl of Louth and Mac Carroll, "as great a minstrel as the world ever heard," the English chroniclers, who regarded the minstrel as a mere harper, or

riðhe an caoú ó cúbail, .i. Maolruanaid, aon rogha tiompanac epeann, 7 alban epiðe ina aimir.

Órian mac Tomaltaigh meic donnchaíð do marbað do brian mac taidg meic donnchaíð.

Morrluaigead la hiarla ulað, 7 la Toirprealbac ua cconcobair (Ri Connaet), 7 la Muircetac ua mbrian Ri munan, in aghaid brian bain uí brian. Maidm do tabairt la brian mban ó mbrian forparom aimir. Concobair ua brian dsgadbar níg epeann ar cruic, ar céill, ar einic, 7 oirdearcur do marbað don dul rin amaille re cisteie picit do dghdaomibh 7 do daorccarluagh do tuicim ina fochair.

Tadec mac toirprelbair uí concobair do marbað la diarmait ua ngadra.

Combal coinne im áth cinn locha teicet, eir Uáter mac uilliam burc. Gillebert mac goirdealbair don dapa leit, 7 maolruanaid mac diarmata, 7 Tomaltac a mac, 7 Tomaltac mac donnchaíð go mairib cloinne Maolruanaid. Maidm do briaead re mac ndiarmata for Uáter 7 for Gillebert cona muintir.

Donnchaíð gallua mac domnaill uí concobair do marbað la hAd mac taidg mic mailechlainn mic maghnara.

Matha riabac mac garraíð do marbað do muintir gearadain.

Ionar mág Raghnaill coipeac muintire heolair do marbað la clonb gollacpiorc meg Raghnaill.

Duibfra ingn uí fíngail bñ meic Murchada an tplebe do écc.

An caoch mac cúbail diari bainm Maolruanaid, aon rogha tiompanac epeann ina aimir do marbað.

Eodain ingn meg Mathgamna ben Még uir do écc.

Duibeara ingn uí Elice bñ Domnaill mic taidg uí concobair do écc.

give only a long list of the distinguished Anglo-Irish gentlemen who fell in the conflict.

^y *Minstrel*.—*Tiompanac* is explained by O'Brien, a harper or minstrel.

^z *Conor O'Brien*.—This part of the passage is thus given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan :

“Connor O'Brien was killed, who was a young man of great expectation, bounty, comeliness of

personage, and sufficient to govern a monarchy, and with him 80 persons were killed.”

^a *A meeting*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : “There was a general meeting at a place called Athkynlogha Techye between Walter Mac William Burke, Gilbert Mac Cossdelye, of the one side, and Mulronie Mac Dermotta, Tomaltagh, his son, Donnell

many others of the English and Irish, amongst whom was the Blind O'Carroll [*recte* Mac Carroll], i. e. Mulrony, Chief Minstrel^a of Ireland and Scotland in his time.

Brian, the son of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, was slain by Brian, the son of Teige Mac Donough.

A great army [was led] by the Earl of Ulster, Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, and Murtough O'Brien, King of Munster, against Brian Bane O'Brien; but they were defeated by Brian Bane. Conor O'Brien^a, a good materies for a King of Ireland, by reason of his personal shape, wisdom, hospitality, and renown, was slain on this occasion, as were also eighty persons, including chieftains and plebeians.

Teige, son of Turlough O'Conor, was slain by Dermot O'Gara.

A meeting^a for a conference took place at Ath-chinn-Locha Techet^b between Walter, son of William Burke, and Gilbert Mac Costello, on the one side; and Mulrony Mac Dermot, Tomaltagh, his son, Tomaltagh Mac Donough, and the chiefs of Clann-Mulrony, on the other: and Walter, Gilbert, and their people, were defeated by Mac Dermot.

Donough Gallda, the son of Donnell O'Conor, was slain by Hugh, the son of Teige, son of Melaghlin, son of Manus [O'Conor].

Matthew Reagh Mac Caffrey was slain by Muintir Gearan^c.

Ivor Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Gilchreest Mac Rannall.

Duvesa, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of Mac Murrough of the Mountain, died.

The Blind Mac Carroll^d, whose name was Mulrony, the chief of the minstrels of Ireland in his time, was slain.

Edwina, daughter of Mac Mahon, and wife of Maguire, died.

Duvesa, the daughter of O'Healy, and wife of Donnell, the son of Teige O'Conor, died.

Mac Donnough, and Clann Mulrone, or that family, of the other side: whereupon some distastful words that passed between them, from words they fell to blows of armes; in the end Mac William Burke was overthrown."

^b *Ath-chinn-Locha Techet*, i. e. the ford at the

head of Lough Techet. This lake is now called Lough Gara.

^c *Muintir Gearan*.—A territory and tribe in the north-east of the county of Longford, lying along Lough Gowna, on the west side.

^d *The Blind Mac Carroll*.—This is a repetition.

Sluaigeað oile la Muirceartaic ó mbriain, 7 la cloinn cuileín dionnraigið
briain uí briaín doirdiur dia ro rraoineað for muirceartaic, 7 óia ro marbað
concobair ó briain, 7 doinnall na ndoinnall, 7 Maccon mac conmapa go roch-
aíðib oile.

Maíðm móir do tabairt lá Máig eochaigín ar gallaib dú in ro marbað
cúig céo décc ar fichit céo gall im dálatúnachaib, 7 im mac an Rídeire
Uallaig.

Amíaoib maig findbairr do marbað la Cathal ua Ruairc.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1329.

Αοιρ Cpioστ, mile επί chéu fiche, αΝαοί.

Augurcin abb lfra gabail for loch Eirne décc.

Catal mac doinnall uí ruairc d'ghaibair ticcirna na bpeirne do marbað
la cloinn tSeoin uí f'f'gail, 7 do gallaib miðe tre peill, 7 daoine oile imaille
pír i tigh Riocairb diúib i Maimrur f'obair.

Muirceartaic mac doinnall uí Concobair ticcirna cairpre, 7 d'ghaibair
pigh Connacht décc.

Catal mac Aoða mic Eogain uí concobair do óiochur ar eiccin ar na
f'baib 7 a tpir maine tre forcongna Uateri a búrc ar Shíol cceallaig, 7 ar
uib maine ar éna.

Coccað móir etip Toirpdealbáic ó cconcobair 7 clann maolruanaib gur
milleað morán eattoppa diblionab.

^e *Three thousand five hundred.*—This number is decidedly an error of transcription, for it is incredible that the petty chief Mageoghegan, with his few followers, could have killed so great a number of their enemies,—a number greater than all the inhabitants of his territory of Kinel Fiachach. According to Pembroke and Grace, the number of the English common soldiers slain on this occasion was about 140, besides several distinguished knights; and nothing is more evident than that the number of common soldiers recorded by the original annalist was

135, i. e. cúig oéc ar fichit ar céo gall, and that the introduction of the word céo twice into the text is a modern falsification. This falsification, however, may not have been committed by the Four Masters; but it looks strange that the passage is not to be found in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which there is no apparent chasm at this year, in the Annals of Kilronan, or in the Annals of Connaught. The Abbe Mageoghegan, in describing this battle, writes as if the 140 com-

Another army was led by Murtough O'Brien and the Clann-Cuilein [the Mac Namaras] against Brian; but Murtough was defeated, and Conor O'Brien, Donnell of the Donnells, the son of Cumara Mac Namara, with many others, were slain.

The English sustained a great defeat from Mageoghegan, three thousand five hundred^c of them being slain in the contest, together with some of the Daltons, and the son of the Proud Knight.

Auliffe Mac Finnvar was slain by Cathal O'Rourke.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1329.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred twenty-nine.

Augustine, Abbot of Lisgabhair^f on Lough Erne, died.

Cathal, the son of Donnell O'Rourke, a good materies of an Earl of Breifny, and others, were treacherously slain by the sons of John O'Farrell, and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite, at the monastery of Fore^g.

Murtough, the son of Donnell O'Conor, Lord of Carbury, and a good materies of a King of Connaught, died:

Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, was forcibly expelled from the Faes and from Tir-Many by order^h of Walter Bourke, to the O'Kellys, and the other tribes of Hy-Many.

A great war [broke out] between Turlough O'Conor and the Clann-Mulrony, and much property was destroyed between them.

mon soldiers were knights or commanders (see his *Histoire D'Irlande*, tom. ii. p. 104), and quotes Pembridge, who gives the account very differently.—See Ware's *Annals*, *ad ann.* 1329; and Grace's *Annals*, edited for the Irish Archaeological Society by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 115.

^f *Lisgabhair*, *lior gābail*, i. e. the fort of the fork, now anglicised Lisgole or Lisgool. The place is situated on the west bank of Lough Erne, a short distance southwards of Enniskillen, in the barony of Clanawley and county of Fermanagh. The monastery of this place existed to a late period.

^g *Fore*, *faðap*.—See note ^s under the year 1176, p. 22. The place now belongs to the Marquis of Westmeath, not to the Tuites.

^h *By order*, i. e. Walter Burke issued an order to the O'Kellys to banish Cathal O'Conor from their territory, which order was executed. The passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*: "A. D. 1329. Walter mac William Burck, called Mac William, procured the banishment of Cathal mac Hugh mac Owen O'Connor out of the Fewes and the Territory of Many of the O'Kellys."

Creac do denam la tomaltaic mac diarmata ar diarmaic ó bplannac-cáin taoipeac cloinne catail.

Aine ingean Fírgail uí Raigillig bhí Tomaltaig meic diarmata décc.

Tadh mac toirpdealbaig mic Maégaína uí concobair do marbað la hua ngáðra 7 la lucht Airtigh.

Síth do denom do mac uilliam búrc 7 diarla ulað re Mac tomáir.

Dabac dond mac uilliam Rídipe uasal morconairg do écc.

Donnchað mac giollapatreicc do marbað la hiarla ulað.

Maoilíora donn mac Aodhagáin ardollam connachte do écc.

Guirte gan buann go hiar pfeíl Michil ar fud epeann lar an ppleachað.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1330.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle trí chéð tríochate.

Maoilíora ó coinel comarba druma cliað do écc.

Benidicht o plannaccáin Drióir cille moipe na Sionna décc.

Maígnar mac Aóda bpeirniú uí concobair do marbað la catal mac aóda mic Eogáin uí concobair i bpsionn na darach, 7 Siomann mac in fáilgig do marbaðh ina párraib.

Giollaíru ruad ó raigillig ticcína muintipe maoilmorða 7 na bpeirne uile re haimpín nimcéin décc ina Shíndactaib iar mbriú buaða ó domhan 7 ó dñman 7 a aónacal i mainirtir in cabáin i naibíð na mbpácar mionúr, 7 ba hspíde céð fundúir na mainirtipe reimpate.

Maoilechláinn mac carmaic bpuzáð cédach conaich do écc.

Sluaigeað la hualgaricc ua ruairc go fíodh an atha. Góill an baile dérgé dó iarrín. Maíom do éabairt for muintir uí ruairc, 7 Airt ó ruairc aóðar aipdriccína bpeirne do marbað do gallaib, 7 rocaíde imaille rir im Ruaidrí mac Samradhain.

Amar longpuirte do éabairt do Toirpdealbaic ó cconcobair Rí Connacht

ⁱ *Fearonn-na-darach*, i. e. land of the oak. The name is now obsolete:

^k *Mac-in-Fhailghe*, was the name of a Welsh tribe, but their location has not been determined. It is probably the name now anglicised

Mac Nally, or Mac Anally.—See note under the year 1316.

^l *Brughaidh Cedach*, a farmer who had one hundred of each kind of cattle.

^m *Fíodh-an-atha*, i. e. the wood of the ford,

A depredation was committed by Tomaltagh Mac Dermot upon Dermot O'Flanagan, Chief of Clann-Cathail.

Aine, daughter of Farrell O'Reilly, and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, died.

Teige, the son of Turlough, son of Mahon O'Conor, was slain by O'Gara and the people of Airteach.

Mac William Burke and the Earl of Ulster made peace with Mac Thomas. Daboc Donn Mac William [Burke], a noble and wealthy knight, died.

Donough Mac Gillpatrick was slain by the Earl of Ulster.

Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Chief Ollav of Connaught, died.

The [corn] fields remained unreaped throughout Ireland until after Michaelmas, in consequence of wet weather.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1330.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty.

Maelisa O'Coinel, Coarb of Drumcliff, died.

Benedict O'Flanagan, Prior of Kilmore-na-Sinna, died.

Manus, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain at Fearonn nadarachⁱ by Cathal, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor; and Simon Mac-in-Fhailghe^k was slain with him.

Gilla-Isa Roe O'Reilly, Lord of Muintir-Maelmora, and of the entire territory of Breifny for a long time previously, died at an advanced age, victorious over the world and the devil. He was interred in the Abbey of the Friars Minor in Cavan, of which he himself was the original founder.

Melaghlin Mac Carmaic, a wealthy Brughaidh Cedach^l, died.

An army was led by Ualgarg O'Rourke to Fiodh-an-atha^m, whereupon the English of that town rose up against him. O'Rourke's people were defeated; and Art O'Rourke, a materies of a chief lord of Breifny, Rory Magauran, and many others, were slain by the English.

An attack was made by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, upon the

now anglicised Finae, a fair town in the barony of Half Fowre, and county of Westmeath. It is a small but neat village on a stream which unites the two lakes of *Loch Sileann* and *Loch*

Eirne. Over this stream there is a bridge, which separates the counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

φορ υάτερι mac uilliam búpc ι lscemoiz ι μοιζ luircc, ι α puaccaò dó airpíde go cairte liacc patta. Gíllbert mac goirdeibáiz (τιγήνα plebe luza mun am rin) do técht go líon α μιντιρε do cúidiuccáð le mac uilliam. Tomaltac mac donnchaíð cona μιντιρι do τοέτ do éommoíað meic uilliam bfor iari niompóð φορ ua cconcobair doib. Na fluaiζ rin diblionaið dionnraiζið uí concobair. Ro cuirfð iomairfccc fctopra lfé φορ lñt go pangatar áth oirpíe nuadan. Donnchað mac domnaill mic maégaíña, mac giolla comóáin, ι uatíacð do μιντιρι uí concobair do mairbað im an áth. Ua concobair go mairtib α μιντιρε do dol na haimfóim uatá go páimcc gup na zuatáib. Longpopt do gabail do mac uilliam ι ecill lomatt ι ccompoéraið dua cconcobair. Sloizeað Connaét eirip gallaib ι gaoidelaib (don méo po gab a pairt diob) do tecclamath la mac uilliam do gabail pize connaét dó buóein iari rin, ι α mbíte ullam aicce do cum uí concobair daitpíoioghatb. Iari na pior rin do Mhac diarmata iompóð φορ Mhac uilliam dó, ι páipíe uí concobair do gabail ionnur gup cfnglatattar píte connaill éairpíñail fctopra diblionaið.

Maíom móp do éabairt do concobar mac Taoz nnc bpiam mic aindriara mic bpiam luizníζ φορ óartraiζib, ι Socáide díob do mairbað laip.

Toirpdealbáð ua concobair do dul uatáð ofghóaoine do laéair uilliam bupe, .i. an tiapla donn diarpíað α chonganta in aghaið meic uilliam.

Ópian mac giollacpíopt meg Raghaill do mairbað la tadhζ mag Raghaill.

ⁿ *Leagmhagh*, now Legvoy, a townland in the parish of Killukin, not far from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.

^o *Cairthe-liag-fada*, now probably the townland of Cnoc α éaptea, in the parish of Killukin, in the county of Roscommon. The place is so called from a large captea, or pillar stone, which stands on the top of the hill, and said to have been thrown by a giant from a distant locality.

^p *Ath-Disirt-Nuadhan*, i. e. the ford of Disert Nuadhan.—This name is written at oirpíe nuat in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and now corruptly called in Irish tipp Nuadán, and strangely anglicised Eastersnow, which is the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon. This parish was dedi-

cated to a Saint Nuadhan, of whom no account is found in the Irish Calendars, unless he be the Nuadhia Anchorite set down in the Irish calendar of the O'Clerys at 3rd of October. His holy well, called tobap nuadain, is still in existence, but at present very seldom resorted to by pilgrims. There is a tradition in the country that there was a town here, but no trace of it now remains. The following extract from an Inquisition taken in the reign of Elizabeth seems to corroborate this tradition:

“Quod est quoddam forum sive mercatum in die Sabbatis qualibet septimana quando non est guerra in patria, juxta templum Sancti Wogani vulgarite Temple-Issetnowne in baroniá de Moylurg.”

In another part of this Inquisition it is angli-

camp of Walter, the son of William Burke, at Leagmagh^a, in Moylurg, and forced him to retreat from thence to Cairthe-liag-fada°. Gilbert Mac Costello (at that time Lord of Slieve-Lugha) came with all his forces to aid Mac William; and Tomaltagh Mac Donough, with his people, having turned against O'Connor, came also to Mac William's assistance. These combined forces attacked O'Connor, and an engagement took place between both parties at Ath-Disirt-Nuadan^b, where Donough, son of Donnell Mac Mahon, Mac Gillacowan, and a few of O'Connor's people, were slain. Around the ford O'Connor and the chiefs of his people effected a retreat into the Tuathas by force; and Mac William (then) pitched his camp at Killomad^a, near O'Connor. The forces of Connaught, both English and Irish (i. e. all those who sided with him), were assembled by Mac William, in order to obtain the kingdom of Connaught for himself, and he had them in readiness to depose O'Connor. When Mac Dermot received intelligence of this, he turned against Mac William, and took part with O'Connor; and a kindly and amicable peace was concluded^c between both.

A great defeat was given by Conor, son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas, son of Brian Luighneach [O'Connor], to the people of Dartry^d, and many of them were killed by him.

Turlough O'Connor, attended by a few distinguished persons, went to William Burke, i. e. the Dun Earl, to request his assistance against Mac William.

Brian, the son of Gilchreest Mac Rannall, was slain by Teige Mac Rannall.

cised Issertowne. The Irish word Disert, which signifies a desert, wilderness, and sometimes a hermit's retreat, has been variously anglicised Ister, Ester, Easter, Tristle, Desert, and Dysart.

^a *Killumod*, a parish in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

^b *Peace was concluded*.—This passage is rendered by Mageoghegan as follows in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1330. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, gave an assault to Walter Mac William Burke, at a place called Leakmoye, in Moylurg, and from thence chased him to Carhalyagefad. Gilbert Mac Cosdeally, with a great company, came to assist Mac William; and also Tomaltagh Mac Dermot came to relieve him too, and being

mett and joined together, retrayted upon O'Connor to Athdisert Nwan, and there, about that forde, killed a few of his people, with Donnough mac Donnell mac Mahone, and the son of Gillecowgan with others that for prolixity's [*recte* brevity's] sake I omitt here to name, and so O'Connor escaped vallourously and came to the Twathies, whom Mac William followed, and encamped at Kill-lomatt in his presence; whereupon Mac William assembled all the forces of the English and Irish of Connaught, with intent to take the kingdom and name of King of Connaught to himself. Mac Dermott and O'Connor came to a friendly agreement, and peace was concluded between them.”

^d *Dartry*, i. e. Dartry Mac-Clancy, now the

Αεὸς ἡ διαρματὶ δά μὰς Μυρχαὶὸς υἱὸς ῤῥῖγαλ δὸ μαρβαὸς λα ἡεὸς ὁ
ῤῥῥῖγαλ.

ῤῥῥῖγαλ μὰς κομαρβα Μαεδοῖζε δὸ μαρβαὸς λα γαλλαὶὸς εἰσῆνῃρα.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1331.

Αοῖς Cρῖορτ, μῖλε, τρῖς ἐέδ, τρῖοχατ, α ἡον.

Κομαρβα Καῖλλῖν, ἱ. γῖολλα να ναοῖν μὰς εελε δὸ ἐέκ ἰ μαῖνῖρτιρ Μαοῦλα.

Μαοῖρῡαναὶὸς μὰς διαρματα τῖεεῖρῃνα μαῖζε λῡρρε δῡρεεβαῖλ α τῖεεῖρ-
ναῖρ, ἡ αἰβῖὸς μῖναῖζ δὸ γαβαῖλ δὸ ἰ μαῖνῖρτιρ να βῦλλε, ἡ τομαλταεὶ μὰς
διαρματα (α μὰς) δὸ γαβαῖλ τῖεεῖρῃναῖρ μαῖζε λῡρρε αν. 7. λα Μαῖ.

ῤῥῖγαλ μὰς μαοῖλεαχλαῖνν εαῖρῃζ μεῖς διαρματα δὸ μαρβαὸς λα ταὸς
μὰς εαῖταῖλ μῖς δὸμῃναῖλ υἱὸς εονεοβαῖρ.

Σλοῖεεαὸς λα Ὑατερ μὰς υἱῖλῃμ βῡρρε ἰ μαῖζῃ λῡρρε. Ἀν τῖρ υἱε
δῖονῃραὸς δὸ αῖτ εαλλα ναμά, υαῖρ τυεε κομαῖρρε ἡ εαδῡρ δὸῖβῃρῖδε.
Τομαλταεὶ μὰς διαρματα εονα μῖνῖρτιρ δῖα μῖονῃραῖζῃδ. Ὑοῖλ δὸ εαβαῖρτε
αμαῖρ ραῖρ αρ α ἡαῖτῃλε γῡρ μαρβῡρατ ροῖρῃν δῖα μῖνῖρτιρ. Οῖρραὸς δὸ
δῖεναῖν δὸῖν ρε ροῖλε ἡ υἡτερ δῡρεεβαῖλ να τῖρε.

Μαοῖλῖρ μᾶς εοχαζᾶν δέεε.

Μυρχαὸς μαζ Μαθῡᾶνῃνα δὸ μαρβαὸς λα Σεααν ἡαζ Μαθῡᾶνῃνα, ἡ
λα γαλλαὶὸς μαχαῖρε αρῡῖαλλ.

Τόμαρ μὰς εονεαῖρῃζε υἱὸς ῤῖοῖνν δὸ ἐέκ.

barony of Rossellogher, in the north of the
county of Leitrim.

¹ *Caillin*.—He was the patron saint of Fenagh,
in the county of Leitrim.

² *Maethail*, now *Mohill*, a village in a barony
of the same name in the county of Leitrim. St.
Manchan erected a monastery here in the year
652. See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 332, and
Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 989. There are no re-
mains of the monastery at present, and its site
is occupied by the parish church of Mohill.

³ *Mulrony Mac Dermot*.—This passage is given
as follows by Mageoghegan in his version of the

Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1331. Mulronie Mac Dermoda, prince
of the territorie of Moylorg, forsook his govern-
ment and principallity, and entered into religion,
in the order of Gray Monks, in the abbey of
Boylle, and within a short while after died, after
whose death his sonn Tomaltagh, the 6th of
May, succeeded him in his place.”

⁴ *An army was led*.—This passage is some-
what better given in Mageoghegan's translation
of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1331. Walter Burke (called Mac Wil-
liam), with a great army repaired to Moylorge,

Hugh and Dermot, two sons of Murrough O'Farrell, were slain by Hugh O'Farrell.

Petrus, son of the Coarb of St. Maidoc, was slain by the English of Kells.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1331.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-one.

The Coarb of [St.] Caillin', Gilla-na-naev Mac Cele, died in the monastery of Maethail^a.

Mulrony Mac Dermot', Lord of Moylurg, resigned his lordship, and assumed the habit of a monk in the abbey of Boyle; and Tomaltagh Mac Dermot, his son, assumed the lordship of Moylurg on the 7th of May.

Farrell, son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was slain by Teige, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor.

An army was led^w by Walter Mac William Burke into Moylurg, and he plundered all the country, excepting only the churches, to which he gave protection and respect. Tomaltagh, with his people, opposed them, but the English attacked Tomaltagh, and killed some of his people. They [afterwards] made peace with each other, and Walter left the country.

Meyler Mageoghegan died.

Murrough Mac Mahon was slain by John Mac Mahon and the English of Machaire Oirghiall^x.

Thomas, the son of Cuchairrge O'Flynn, died.

where he burnt, preyed, and destroyed all places in that contrey, save only churches and churchlands, which he revered and had in great respect. But Tomaltagh Mac Dermot cou'd not well brook that Mac William should be suffered to enjoy any rest in that contrey, and therefore they suddainly betooke themselves to their arms, which they then held to be their best and readiest friends in time of greatest need, and gave them the onsett, but Mac William and his people, taking their hearts anew, gave a fresh encounter to Tomaltagh, chased him and his peo-

ple, and killed divers of them, which Tomaltagh did not leave unrevenged, for he could not digest that so many of his people were killed, and that they shou'd not escape without rendering him an accompt of so many heads of theirs, too, for entering so boldlie into his territory."

^x *Machaire-Oriel*, *Maáaire Oirghiall*, i. e. the plain of Oriel. This was one of the ancient names of the level part of the county of Louth. It was also called *mağ muipeérinne* and *Conaille muipeérinne*.

Aois Criosť, 1332.

Áoir Criosť, míle, trí céd, tríocha, a dó.

Uatep mac Síp uilliam búrc do gabail laf an iarla ndonn, 7 a bpeit laip iarlaín co caipléen nua inni heogain, a écc do gorta ar a haithle hi bppiorún an cáipléen peipraite.

Maióm bñrne an míl fop comaltach mac ndiarmata, 7 fop mac uilliam pe mac an iarla, 7 pe tomaltac mac donnchaíð, 7 poaíðe dá muinip do marbhaðh.

Uilliam gallda mac Muircfirtaig moip méz eochagain, ticcfina ceneoil fiaachach do écc.

Aois Criosť, 1333.

Áoir Criosť, míle, trí céd, tríocha, a trí.

Florent mac an oglach aipchídeochain chille hoipíð do écc.

Uilliam búrc iarla ulað do marbað la gallaib ulað. Na goill do poigne an gnom pín do barucchað go heccraíail la muinip nigh Saxon. Opong do cpochað, opong do cpochað, opong do marbað, 7 opong do éarraig o céle dibh ma díoghaíl.

^y *Walter*.—In Grace's Annals of Ireland he is incorrectly called Richard de Burgo. The starving of this Walter in the prison of Green Castle, was the chief cause of the murder of the Earl of Ulster in the following year.

^z *The new castle*.—Green Castle, in the barony of Inishowen, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the north-east of the county of Donegal, is still called caiplean nua in Irish by the natives.

^a *Kinel-Fiachach*, now the barony of *Moycashel* in the south of the county of Westmeath.

^b *Cill-Oiridh*, now *Killery*, an old church which gives name to a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo, and adjoining the county of Leitrim. See map prefixed to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*; on which the situation of this

church is shewn. See another reference to Cill Oiridh under the year 1416.

^c *Earl of Ulster*.—There is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembridge and Grace under this year. Lodge gives the following particulars of it: "He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville (who gave him his first wound), and others his servants, near to the Fords, in going towards Carrickfergus, in the 21st year of his age, at the instigation, as was said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others."

This young earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel,

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1332.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-two.

Walter^y, son of Sir Walter Burke, was taken prisoner by the Dun Earl, and brought to the new castle^z of Inishowen; and he afterwards died of hunger in the prison of this castle.

Tomaltagh Mac Dermot and Mac William were defeated, with the loss of numbers of their people, at Berna-an-mhil, by the son of the Earl, and by Tomaltagh Mac Donough.

William Gallda, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach^a, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1333.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-three.

Florence Mac-an-Oglaich, Archdeacon of Cill-Oiridh^b, died.

William Burke, Earl of Ulster^c, was killed by the English of Ulster. The Englishmen who committed this deed were put to death, in divers ways, by the people of the King of England; some were hanged, others killed, and others torn asunder^d, in revenge of his death.

third son of King Edward III., and this prince was then created, in her right, Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, and these titles were enjoyed through marriage or descent by different princes of the royal blood, until at length, in the person of Edward IV., they became the special inheritance and revenue of the crown of England. Immediately on the Earl's death the chiefs of the junior branches of the family of Burke or De Burgo, then seated in Connaught, fearing the transfer of his possessions into strange hands by the marriage of the heiress, seized upon his estates in Connaught. The two most powerful of these were Sir William or Ulick, the ancestor of the Earls of Clanrickard, and Sir Edmund Albanagh, the progenitor of the Viscounts of Mayo. These, having confederated together and declared them-

selves independent, renounced the English dress and language, and adopted Irish names, Sir William taking the name of Mae William Oughter, or the Upper, and Sir Edmund that of Mac William Eighter, or the Lower. Under these names these two powerful chieftains tyranized over the entire province of Connaught, and though Lionel Duke of Clarence, in right of his wife, laid claim to their usurped possessions, the government appears to have been too weak to assert the authority of the English laws, so that the territories of the Burkes were allowed to descend in course of tanistry and gavelkind. See Hardiman's History of Galway, pp. 56, 57.

^d *Torn asunder*, i. e. torn limb from limb. Mageoghegan renders it "hanged, drawn, and quartered."

Tomaltach mac Donnchaid meic diarmata tighina tpe hoilella, fñr ba fñr pìrinne, cadur, 7 comairce da mbaí in òn aimpìr pìr decc.

Phòblmìd Ua doìnnail an tanaìr tighina fa huairle, fa hairfgha 7 ar mó pìr a raibe pùil òfìrionnchaibh décc.

Gillibert mac goirdelbaig do marbað ar lap a tighhe fñn le catal mac diarmata gall tpe mebaìl.

Àòd mac Conrnamà taoipeac muintipe cionat décc.

Mac na hoìde òcc mág flannchaða do marbað la connactaib .i. la toìrròealbac ua cconcoðair Rì connact 7 lá tighfnán mag Ruairc, 7 tighfnur na bpeirne do tabairt dua Raðallaig.

Donnchad mac Àòda uí ceallaið do ðabail do toìrròealbac ó cconcoðair Rì Connact.

Sìth òpocpa do òloimr uilliam burc o pìgh Saxan.

Concoðar mac bpanáin taoipeac corc achlann décc.

Àòdh mac domhnail oicc í doìnnail tighina òenel cconail, òenel moáin innpìr heoghain, fñrmanach, ioctair òonnacht, 7 na bpeirne, 7 aðbar pìgh ulað uile bñr, aon poba mó ðrain 7 aðuac a eccpate pòime baóì do ðaoiðelaibh a aimpìre, aon ar mó lep èuit do ðallaib 7 do ðaoiðelaibh batтар ina aghaib, aon po bñr pmaçt, peaçt, 7 pìaghaìl bai ina comh-pochraib, feichín coitcenn iarðair eorpa ar eimeach 7 òfplaccaðh décc iar mbrìt buaða o òòman 7 òfñan in aibíte manaigh i ninnir paimèr, 7 a aðnacal co nonoir, 7 co naìrmìoìn móìr i mainpìr eapa puaidh. Concoðar ua doìnnail (a mac) do ðabail a ionaid. Ro pàr iarain ioincòrnam etip òconcoðar 7 Àrt (a òfñbpaðair) imon fflaitearr ðo po marbaðh Àrt a tpaite la concoðar.

* *Mac Donough Mac Dermot.*—The Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg in the county of Roscommon.

† *Mac Dermot Gall.*—He was located in the territory of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon, adjoining the barony of Costello in the county of Mayo. This passage is thus translated by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“Cahall Mac Dermodda Gall killed Gillebert

Mac Cosdeally in the midst of his own house treacherously.”

‡ *Inis Saimèr.*—This is a small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe, which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon.

§ Mageoghegan translates it thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

Tomaltagh Mac Donough Mac Dermot^c, Lord of Tirerrill, the most celebrated man of his time for veracity, honour, and protection, died.

Felim O'Donnell, a Tanist Lord, the noblest and most illustrious, and from whom the Irish people expected most, died.

Gilbert Mac Costello was treacherously slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall^f.

Hugh Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, died.

Mac-na-h-Oidhche Oge Mac Clancy was slain by the Connacians (i. e. by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, assisted by Tiernan Mag-Ruairc); and the lordship of Breifny was given to O'Reilly.

Donough, son of Hugh O'Kelly, was taken prisoner by Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught.

A peace was proclaimed by the King of England to the Clann-William Burke.

Conor Mac Branan, Chief of Corcachlann, died.

Hugh, the son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, Kinel-Moen, Inishowen, Fermanagh, and Breifny, and a materies of a king of Ulster; of all the Irish the most successful, and the most dreaded by his enemies; he who had slain the largest number both of the English and Irish who were opposed to him; the most eminent man of his time for jurisdiction, laws, and regulations, and the chief patron of the hospitality and munificence of the West of Europe, died, victorious over the world and the devil, in the habit of a monk, on the island of Inis-Saimer^g, and was interred with great honour and solemnity in the monastery of Assaroe. Conor O'Donnell (his son) assumed his place. A dispute afterwards arose between this Conor and Art, his brother, concerning the lordship; and Art was soon killed by Conor in combat^h.

“ Hugh O'Donnell, King of Tyreconnell and Fermanagh, one that took hostages of the territory of Carbry and Sligeagh, and Brenie; one deputed to be next successor of the Kingdom of Ulster, the best man in Ireland for bounty, prowess, magnanimity, rule, and good government, and in summer he that killed most of the English and Irish that were his enemies, died in

this year, after he had overcome the world and the devill, and also after he had reigned fortunately in the principality of Tyreconnell fifty years, and after he had entred into religion in the habitt of a gray monck, receiving the sacraments of Penance and Extreame Unction. After whose death his son, Connor O'Donnell, was constituted to succeed him,” &c.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1334.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile επί chéd, epiochatτ, a cſcharp.

Mórploighead la connachtaibh uile etir gallaibh 7 gaoidéalaiḃ ip in muman do íairidh mſic Conmara go po gabrat a bpaigde 7 gur cuiprſt a nſr ar. Teampall do loρccaḃ do dpuing don tϑluaiḡh poim ina mbattear ochtmoḡhat ar éed do daóimibh, 7 diaρ Saccapτ imaille piú, 7 gan aon diob do éepnaḃh ar gan oghloḡḡaḃh.

Dechnead̄ar do muintir domnchaḃ mic Maoleacloinn capraig meic diarmata do baḃaḃ ar loé teéſt.

Tadcc mac caḃail mic domnaill uí concobaρ decc.

Donnchaḃ mac Conſnamia taoipeac̄ muintipe cionaíτ, 7 Seonacc mac Muipcſrtoiḡh móip meḡ eochaccáin tigr̄ina cenel piachach decc.

Uilliam mág eochagán do écc.

Concobaρ mac bpanáin do écc.

Éoin mac ḡiolla ultain do marbaḃ la domnaill mac aeḃa.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1335.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile επί chéd, epiochatτ, a cúicc.

Fiomḡuala inḡſh uí brian bſh toipρḃealbaiḡ uí concobaρ decc.

Seaan mac aipτ uí eaḡra do gabail le mac an iaρla, 7 poḡḡla a muintipe do apccain.

Cpeach le cloinn domnaill uí concobaρ ar cloinn muipir Shuccaiḡ meic ḡeapailτ dap marbaḃh inac mſic muipir. Cpeach oile la cloinn muipir ina uioghañ p̄in poρ cloinn domnaill.

lapτap connacht uile do milleaḃ la hemonn a búpc.

Uile diρſime etir loρccaḃh 7 marbaḃh do denam̄ dó bſóρ ar m̄ac in iaρla, 7 ar cloinn Riocaiρḃ a búpc, 7 Síτ do denam̄ doib̄ pe poile iaρτtain.

ḡiolla na nainḡeal ó caipde ollam̄ leighir p̄earmanach do écc.

ⁱ *Loch Techet*.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, on the borders of the county of Sligo.

^j Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan, have:

“ There was such a great snow in the spring of

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1334.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-four.

A great army, both of English and Irish; was led by the Connacians into Munster against Mac Namara; and they took hostages from him, and obtained sway over him. A party of this army burned a church, in which were one hundred and eighty persons, and two priests along with them; and not one of them escaped the conflagration.

Ten of the people of Donough, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, were drowned in Loch Techet¹.

Teige, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Donough Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, and Johnnock, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Conor Mac Branán died.

John Mac Gilla-Ultan was slain by Donnell Mac Hugh.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1335.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-five.

Finola, the daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Connor, died.

John, son of Art O'Hara, was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl; and the greater part of his people were plundered.

A depredation was committed by the sons of Donnell O'Connor upon the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitzgerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. Another depredation was committed in retaliation by the Clann-Maurice upon the sons of Donnell.

The entire of the West of Connaught was desolated by Edmond Burke. Great evils were also wrought by him, both by burning and slaying, upon the son of the Earl and the race of Richard Burke. They afterwards made peace with one another.

Gilla-na-n-Angel O'Cassidy, Chief Physician of Fermanagh, died¹.

this year that the most part of the fowle of Ireland died."

It appears strange that this entry should have been omitted by the Four Masters, as they state

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1336.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mīle, τpí chéd, τpíochatt, a pé.

Τpínoit ó naan apómaigirtir i nealaohnaibh iomda, i léx 7 i ccánóin décc.

Tomaltacá ġŋŋi (na cephch ttimeil) mac diarmata, tigeapna muige luipcc. Aon bá mó corccur ap eapccairtib, ba fŋŋi cáduir, 7 comairce, engham, 7 einacá da mbaoí don éinead dia paise décc oide doinnaiġ na tpiónóide ina tigh fŋn i ccalaó na cairpce, 7 a adhnacul i mainirtir na buille go honoŋach. Concobair a mac do ġabail tighŋnair tar a éir.

Teaboio a buir mac uilliam 7 Maoilir mac Siurpan deŋetpa décc.

Maídm do éabairt deoġan ó maŋadán por cloinn Riocairib a búrc, 7 poáide da muirtir do maŋbadh uatha .i. pŋŋŋi 7 tpi pichit.

Cpeach mor la cloinn diarmata gall, 7 la mac fŋŋolimio ui concobair por cloinn ġoirŋelbaiġ, 7 Maioiuc mac uaillŋŋín do maŋbad ina cópaigneacá.

Cpeach la hémann mac uilliam buir ap cloinn éathail ŋar harpcead concobair ua planngain 7 daoine iomda oile. Maoileachlainn ua planngain do maŋbad i cópaigneacht na cpeach don ŋul pŋn, 7 brathair do mac an mŋleá do ġabail don cópaigne iapom, 7 braigne do denam de.

Concobair mac diarmata tigeapna maige luipcc, Aod mac fŋŋolimio mic afoha uí Concobair go lucht tighi uí Concobair imaille pŋr, 7 clann nŋonnchaid, 7 corbmacc mac Ruaidŋi go nglaŋlaithib cŋiche corppre do ŋul ap

that they had the original Annals of Clonmacnoise before them.

* Now a field close to Rockingham, the beautiful seat of Lord Lorton, in the county of Roscommon, near Boyle. It is still called Port-na-Cairge by the old natives of the district. The low, level part of the townland of Rockingham, verging on Lough Key, is the locality called Calla-na-Cairge, i. e., the callaw or strath of the rock (the castle on the opposite island in the lake so called). We learn from the Annals of Boyle that Cormac, the son of Tomaltach Mac Dermot,

commenced the erection of a market-town here in 1231 :

"1231. Cormac mac Tomaltaig incepit bailli marġaid do denub i poŋe na Cairge."

The Rev. John Keogh, in his Account of the County of Roscommon, drawn up for Sir William Petty's intended Atlas in 1683, states that Carraig Mac Dermott was then named Rockingham :

"Carrig Mac Dermot, newly named Rockingham, is not now noted for many dwellers, of which, I doubt not, Sir Robert King will give a

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1336.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-six.

Trionoit O'Naan, Chief Professor of many Sciences, and of the Civil and Canon Laws, died.

Tomaltagh Gearr na-g-creach timchil Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the most victorious man of his tribe over his enemies, the most honourable man, the best protector, and the most expert at arms, and hospitable, died on the night of Trinity Sunday, at his own house at Cala-na-Cairrge^k, and was interred with honour in the abbey of Boyle. Conor, his son, assumed the lordship after him.

Theobald Burke Mac William and Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter died.

Owen O'Madden defeated^l the Clanrickard Burke, and killed sixty-six of them.

A great depredation was committed by the sons of Dermot Gall [Mac Dermot] and the son of Felim O'Conor, upon the Clann-Costello; and Maiduic Mac Waldrin was slain while in pursuit of the booty.

A depredation was committed by Edmond Mac William Burke upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conor O'Flanagan and many others were plundered. Melaghlín O'Flanagan was slain while in pursuit of the prey, and a brother of Mac Aveely^m was taken and carried away as a prisoner.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, Hugh, the son of Felim, son of Hugh O'Conor, accompanied by O'Conor's household and the Clann-Donough, and Cormac, the son of Rory, with the young soldiers of the territory of Carbury, set out on a predatory excursion into Tireragh, and advanced as far as Mul-

true account." Keogh, however, here confounds Port-na-Cairge, the townland on which Rockingham House now stands, with the Carrig itself, which is an island in Lough Key, on which the castle still remains.

Loughport mic Diarmada is now called Longford Hill, and is situated in Lord Lorton's demesne, not far from Rockingham House.

^l *Defeated.*—Literally, "a defeat was given by Owen O'Madden upon the clan Clanrickard Burke, and many of their [his] people were killed,

viz., six and three score." It is rendered thus by Mageoghegan in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1236. Owen O'Madden gave an overthrow to the Burkes, when sixty-six of them were killed."

^m *Mac Aveely*, mac an mīleacó, i. e., son of the knight. This was the Irish name adopted by the family of Staunton, who were seated in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo, where they still retain it, and where there are many respectable persons of the name.

ερεϊς hι τίρ φιαόρach go pangattar mullach Ratha. ba na típe do theich-eaó pompo. Μαιρθεοάλα μορα, ιομαó capall, beaccan deachaió, 7 pochnoó ilaróa do éabairt leo, 7 daoine diairíne do marbaó doib, 7 iao fíin diompuó plán dia tighib.

Διαρμαίτε ó plannagaim tigeapna cloinne cathail décc.

Τοιρθεαλbach ua Concóbaip Rí Connaóe do thionól imirceaó na ttauáe cloinne catail, cloinne Concóbaip, 7 moigh luirg co hairteach. Caplén mor meic goirdealbaió do gabail dua Concóbaip don τοιρεε rin, 7 a brireaó, 7 cñithírn congíala an baile do tocht amach ar comairce meic διαρματα.

Domnall mac Seaiin mic domnaill uí Concóbaip décc.

Níall mac Concóbaip mic ταιόg do marbaóh.

Μαινερτιρ .S. Φρανρεϊρ hι ccapraic na síúipe in epprocotteóe leapa móip do thógbail la hiarla Upríumán Semar buitilép.

Μαθηγάμαιν ó Raighillig do marbaó la gallaib.

Ο Μιχιθόέιν comarba Molairi do écc.

^a *Mullagh-Ratha*, i.e. "the summit of the fort." It would appear from various references to this place in the writings of the Mac Fírbises of Lecan, that it was the original name of the townland of Rathlee in the parish of Easkey, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 251, note ^b, and the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheets 10 and 11.

^o *Were driven off*.—Literally, fled before them. The whole passage is given as follows in Mageoghgan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "A. D. 1336. Connor Mac Dermota, prince of Moylorg, Hugh mac Ffelim mac Hugh O'Connor, and the household mene of O'Connor, together with the families of Clanndonnogh and the O'Connors of Carbreay (now called the Territory of Sligoe), with Cormock mac Rowry O'Connor, repaired to take the preys and spoyles of Tyre-fiagh-ragh, came to Mullagh Rath, from whom all the cowes of the contrey fledd; notwithstanding they returned not empty-handed, for they had some movcables, gerans, and a few horses, and

committed slaughter in that contrey, returned safe and sound without bloodshed or loss of any of themselves."

^p *Inanimate spoils*.—Μαιρθεοάλα, signifies literally *inanimate spoils*, meaning corn, furniture, gold, or silver, in contradistinction to animate spoils, such as cows, horses, sheep, &c.

^q *Horses [of burden]*.—In some parts of Ireland the word capall denotes a mare; but the original signification seems to have been a draught horse. It is thus derived in Cormac's Glossary: "capul .i. cap, capp 7 peall, eac. Capull, i. e., *Cap*, a car, and *peall*, a horse, i. e., a car-horse; the Greek word Κωββαλλης, signifies a work horse.

^r *Steeds*.—Eac signifies a *steed*; Lat. *Equus*; Æolian Greek, Ικκος.

^s *Small cattle*.—Fócpóó, small cattle; Fo, in compound words, implies little, inferior, small, mean, &c.; fo-ópoó, small cattle; fo-óuine, a mean man; foóapo, a bardling; foóéacg, a small branch.

^t *Castlemore-Costello* is situated in the barony

lagh-Ratha". The cows of the country were driven off^o before them. They carried away many inanimate spoils^p, many horses [of burden^q], a few steeds^r, and many flocks of small cattle^s; and after they had killed countless persons they returned in safety to their houses.

Dermot O'Flanagan, Lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, collected the flitting forces of the Tuathas, Clann-Chathail, Clann-Conor, and Moylurg, and conveyed them to Airteach. Castlemore-Costello^t was taken and demolished by O'Connor on this occasion, and the kern^u who guarded it came out under protection of Mac Dermot.

Donnell, the son of John, son of Donnell O'Connor, died.

Niall, the son of Conor Mac Teige, was killed.

The Franciscan Monastery at Carrick-on-Suir, in the diocese of Lismore, was founded by James Butler, Earl of Ormond.

Mahon O'Reilly^w was slain by the English.

O'Meehin^x, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died.

of Costello and county of Mayo, not far from the district of Airteach in the county of Roscommon. See map to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*.

^u *Kern*.—Mageoghegan renders this, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, thus: "A. D. 1336. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, with all the forces of Twahes and Clann Kahill, with Moylorg, went to Arteagh; took Castlemore of Mac Gosdeallie, and afterwards broke downe the same, the warde of which castle came foorth upon Mac Dermott's protection, whose lives he saved accordingly."

The word cethern is explained by O'Flaherty: "Militem Manipulus et a cohorte Latinâ non abludivit." *Ogygia*, p. 208. The kerns were a light-armed infantry. Ware thus speaks of them in his *Antiquities of Ireland*, c. xxi.: "Alii levioris armaturæ Henrico Marleburgensi Turbiculti, quibusdam Turbarii vulgo Kernii dicti; jaculis amentatis, machæris et cultris, sive sicis Skeynes vocatis demicabant. In Rotulo Clauso

anno 5 Edward III. Membr. 25, inter articulos in Hibernia observandos sextus est contra sustentatores, et ductores Kernorum et gentis vocatæ Idlemen nisi in Marchiis suas proprias ad Custas."

The etymology of this word, *Cethern*, is thus given in Cormac's Glossary: "Cētepn .i. coipe aimbe, unde dicitur cēteipnæ: cētepn ðm. cīē, caē ocop opn, opgan."

"Cethern, i. e. a band of soldiers; unde dicitur Cethirnach, i. e. manipularius seu unus e cohorte; cethern, then, i. e. cīē, a battle, and opn, a slaughter; q. d. a slaughter in battle."

^w *Mahon O'Reilly*.—He is the ancestor of that sept of the O'Reillys called Clann-Mahon, who gave name to the barony of Clannmahon in the west of the county of Cavan.

^x *O'Meehin*.—He was the coarb of the church of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where his lineal descendant and representative still farms the termon lands.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1337.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, τριοχαττ, α Σεαχττ.

Λυghaíð ó dálaíð eppcop cluana mic noir décc iar nbeighbeathaíð.

Τόμάρ mac coímaic uí doínnail eppcop Ratha boé paí in eccna, γ ι
cepaðað décc.

Αν μαίγριττιν ó Rothlain décc.

Σιτí do dénaíð duilliam mac iarla ulaíð, γ do brian ó brian (.i. brian
bán) ηε apoile, γ na peaíoinn do íolmaíð ηε ó mac an iarla do leíghí do
apa α ccíor íein do tabaíττ arða.

Ρορlongpórt do dénoíð do ííð Connacht ađ áth liađ mađaíð Emaínn α
búpc.

Seaan ua pollaímaínn tíghína cloinne huadach décc.

Ταðhec mac ílannchaða tígeapna daίττapaíge do maíðað la coípmac
mac Ruaiðri mic doínnail uí Concoðapí ηε íocpaíde oile, γ ι noíogail Seaan
mic Doínnail. Cíeacha mópa do óínoíð ap daίττapaígi do ap α haíτle γ mac
Muírip mecc ílannchaíð do maíðað ina ττοpaíghaacht.

Ταðg, γ Maoíleachloínn, da ínac íomapí međ Rághnaíll do gabail la
Cathal íađg Rađnaíll. Cathal do maíðað iar íin ι ττοpaíghaacht cloinne
hloímaí da combpaíτpíð iar ττιονol lán íocpaíde, doíð im uílliam mađ
mađgaíma, γ im da mac oile íoímaí međ pađnaíll, Concoðapí γ Tomalτaá.
Mađnuí ó íeapgaíð do maíðað doíð an lá ceðna. Ταοípeach do óénoíð do
Ταðg mac íoímaí međ Rađnaíll iaríin.

Doínnail Ruad ó maílle γ coípmac α mac do maíðað la cloínn Mebpic,
γ do gallaíð oile immaílle ípíu oíðhe íele Stephen.

Ματθα ua huíghíð paí ηε dan, γ ηε daíonnacht décc.

Εηρί mac Μαίρτínn do maíðað.

^y *O'Rothlain*.—This name is now usually anglicised Rowley in the county of Mayo, where there are several respectable persons of the name.

^z *Bryan Bane*.—This passage is given as follows by Mageoghegan in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise: "That as much lands

as Bryan Bane wasted of the demesne of William Burke, should be held by Bryan Bane for the valuable rent thereof."

^a *Clann Uadagh*.—A territory in the barony of Athlone, south of the county of Roscommon. Laurence Fallon, Esq., of Mount Prospect, and Malachy Fallon of Ballynahan, Esq., are the pre-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1337.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-seven.

Lughaidh O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, died after a well-spent life.

Thomas, the son of Cormac O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, a man eminent for wisdom and piety, died.

The Master [Professor] O'Rothlain^d died.

A peace was concluded between William, son of the Earl of Ulster, and Brian *Bán*^e (the Fair) O'Brien; and the lands which O'Brien had taken from the son of the Earl were given back to him at their former rent.

A camp was pitched at Athleague by the King of Connaught, to oppose Edmond Burke.

John O'Fallon, Lord of Clann-Uadagh^a, died.

Teige Mac Clancy, Lord of Dartry, was slain by Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, as were also numbers of others, in revenge of John, the son of Donnell.

Great depredations were afterwards committed in Dartry by O'Conor; and the son of Maurice Mac Clancy was killed while in pursuit of the preys.

Teige and Melaghlin, two sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Rannall. Cathal was afterwards slain by their kinsmen, who, having collected a considerable force, being joined by William Mac Mahon, and by Conor and Tomaltagh, the two other sons of Ivor Mac Rannall, went to rescue the sons of Ivor. Manus O'Farrell was slain by them on the same day. Teige, the son of Ivor Mac Rannall, was then made chieftain.

Donnell Roe O'Malley and Cormac, his son, were slain on St. Martin's night by Clann-Merrick^b, and other Englishmen who were along with them.

Matthew O'Higgin, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, died.

Henry Mac Martin^c was slain.

sent representatives of the O'Fallons of Clann Uadagh.

^b *The Clann-Merrick*.—This family, which is of Welsh descent, is still numerous in the county of Mayo, where they have received the inglorious sobriquet of *bunóún meibíric*, which

does not admit of translation. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 331, 332.

^c *Mac Martin*.—This became the surname of a collateral branch of the O'Neills of Clannaboy. See note ^b, under the year 1291, p. 454.

Donnchað mac Muircéirταιξ μοιρ μέξ εοχαζάιν τιξίρνα éenél píachac
do mairbað la huib fáilge.

Síth do dénum d'Alað reamhar ó néill re hoirgiallaib, 7 re fáraib manach.
Donnchað móρ ó dubda tanairi ua bpiacpach do écc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1338.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle, τρί chéu, τρiοchatt a hochtt.

Ruaðorí an símigh maξ uíðir τιξίρνα φίρmanach aoirféir ar mó do éoirðir
uairgítt 7 débach deachair, 7 dinnilíb uairó déigrib, 7 dollaimnaib Érionn
ina aimpír φín do φiol Uíðhir décc.

Donnchaðh mac Ruaðorí uí Concoðair do mairbað.

Mac iarla ulað, .i. Émanu do gábal demann a búpc, Cloch do cop po a
braξaitt, 7 a baðhað i loch mίpcca lair. Milleað gall Connaét, 7 a chineað
féin do éétt τριαρ an ηgmom φin. Τοιρdealbað ó concoðair Rí Connaét
uionnarbað émainn mec uilliam búpc iar φin a connachtaib amach iar mil-
leað na τtuat 7 na cceall go haðbal eatoppa in iarτar Connaét, 7 nίrt na
τίpe co coitécínn do ghabail dua concoðair ar a haithle.

Coblach mor do longair 7 barcaib do thionol la hemann a búpc iarφin
7 a beith por*oilénaib mara athað imchian da éir.

Luighi 7 an copann dpolmúgað 7 dparugað imma ngallaib, 7 a ττιgeair-
nur do gábal da nξaoidelaið duthcappa buðéin ar ndíochur a ngall
epuibh.

Ταοηξ mac Ruaðorí mic cathail uí choncoðair (φir a páiti bratach
pighin) do gábal do thómár mac rampaðhain, 7 morian da muinuir do
mairbaðh. Mac Shampaðain (.i. τόμαρ) do dul go τίξh uí Concoðair iarφin,
7 aξ teacht tapa air dó, clann muircéirταιξ 7 muinuir-eolair do chom-
chpuimnuígað ara chionn, 7 a gábal iar mairbað morain dia muinuir.

^a *The people of Offaly*, i. e. the O'Conors
Faly.

^e *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the gross or fat.

^f *Rory an einigh*, i. e. Roger or Roderick of
the hospitality, or the hospitable.

^g *Sil-Uidhir*, i. e. the progeny of Odhar, who

was the progenitor of the Maguires of Fermanagh.
This tribe name is now locally pronounced
Sheel-ivvür.

^h *The son of the Earl of Ulster*.—This passage
is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise,
as translated by Mageoghegan: "A. D. 1338.

Donough, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the people of Offaly^d.

Hugh Reamhar^e O'Neill made peace with the people of Oriel and Fermanagh.

Donough More O'Dowda, Tanist of Hy-Fiachrach, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1338.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-eight.

Rory-an-einigh^f Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, a man who had bestowed more silver, apparel, steeds, and cattle, on the learned men and chief professors of Ireland, than any other of the Sil-Uidhir^g, in his time, died.

Donough, son of Rory O'Connor, was killed.

The son of the Earl of Ulster^h, i. e. Edmond, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burke, who fastened a stone to his neck and drowned him in Lough Mask. The destruction of the English of Connaught, and of his own [in particular], resulted from this deed. Turlough O'Connor afterwards banished Edmond Mac William Burke out of Connaught, after the territories and churches of the west of Connaught had been greatly destroyed between them; and O'Connor then assumed the sway of the whole province.

A large fleet of ships and barks was, after this, collected by Edmond Burke; and he remained for a long time on the islands of the sea.

Leyny and Corran were laid waste and wrested from the English, and the chieftainship of them assumed by the hereditary Irish chieftains, after the expulsion of the English.

Teige, son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Connor (who was usually called Bratach Righinⁱ), was taken prisoner by Thomas Magauran, and many of his people were killed. Magauran (i. e. Thomas) afterwards went to the house of O'Connor; but, on his return, the Clann-Murtoughⁱⁱ, and the Muintir-Eolais, assembled to meet him, and took him prisoner, after having slain many of his people.

Edmond, the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken by the other Edmond Burke, and [he] died.

ⁱ *Bratach Righin*, i. e. the tough or stiff standard.

ⁱⁱ *Clann Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor, the son of Turlough More and brother of Brian Luighneach,

Αεὸν ἀν ἐλετιγ̃ mac Ruaid̃or̃ uí cōncóbair do lot ar̃ deir̃eas̃ a pluaiγ̃
f̃s̃r̃in, γ̃ α̃ écc̃ uá bĩt̃in.

Ós̃h̃bail iñg̃h̃ Cathail meic Murchaḁa b̃h̃n donnchaid meic Aed̃ha óig̃
ũécc̃.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1339.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, m̃ile, τ̃r̃í cheu, τ̃r̃iochaττ, αναέ.

Ruaid̃or̃ ua ceallaiγ̃ tiγ̃s̃r̃ina ó maine do m̃ar̃b̃as̃ la cathal mac aod̃a mic
eog̃ain uí Cōncóbair ag̃ uol o t̃h̃ig̃ uí Cōncóbair ag̃ uol o t̃h̃ig̃ uí concobair
uochum a t̃h̃ig̃he f̃s̃ñ.

Tomár Mag Sham̃paḁain do legean amach do cloiño Muirc̃s̃r̃tauγ̃.

Sloiγ̃eas̃ mór̃ la haeb̃ pemor̃ ó néill go t̃r̃í conaill. Mac Seac̃ain uí néill
do m̃ar̃b̃as̃ γ̃ gof̃f̃raib̃h̃ ua dom̃naill doñ t̃r̃luaiγ̃eas̃ r̃iñ la muiñtur̃ uí
uochar̃tauγ̃.

Emann mac uilliam buir̃e goḁa loing̃s̃r̃ uionnar̃baḁ uoil̃énaib̃ na f̃ar̃p̃p̃ze
for̃ a m̃boí do ĩoig̃h̃id̃ ulaḁ la toir̃p̃p̃ealb̃ac̃ ua cconcobair m̃ Connach̃t.

Iñg̃h̃n toir̃p̃p̃ealb̃aiγ̃ uí b̃riain b̃h̃n meic iar̃la ulaḁ do tabair̃t̃ do toir̃p̃-
uealb̃ac̃ ua cconcobair, γ̃ uer̃b̃ail iñg̃ean aod̃a uí dom̃naill do leic̃c̃f̃n uó.

Coccaḁ mór̃ ar̃ f̃uo na miḁe eir̃tur̃ gallaib̃ γ̃ g̃aoiḁealaib̃.

Ṭs̃mpall cille Ronam do ḁ̃ñam la f̃s̃iγ̃al muim̃neac̃ ua nduib̃g̃h̃ñám̃.

the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. See pedigree of the O'Conors of Connaught, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, *et sequen.*

ⁱ *Hugh an chletigh*, i. e. Hugh of the quill, a soubriquet applied to him because his mother could weave. It is so explained by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^k *Dearbhail*.—This entry is copied word for word from the Annals of Ulster.

^l *The Clann-Murtough*.—These were a sept of the O'Conors, who descended from the celebrated Muirheartach or Murtough Muimhneach, the son of King Turlough.

^m *Hugh Reamhar*, i. e. Hugh the fat or gross. He was the son of Donnell O'Neill, who was the

son of Brian of the battle of Down, who was slain in 1260. He is the ancestor of all the succeeding chiefs of the O'Neills of Tyrone.

ⁿ *Taken to wife*, uo ḁ̃abair̃t̃, i. e. *ducta est in matrimonium*. Póras̃, the modern Irish word for marriage, a word evidently derived from the French, is very seldom used by the Irish Annalists.

^o *Kilronan*, Cill Ronam, i. e. the church of St. Ronan.—An old church which gives name to a parish in the north of the barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, verging on Lough Allen. See a notice of this church at the year 1586, where it is stated that it is on the confines of Breifny, Moylurg, and Tirerrill. It has not been yet determined which of the many saints

Hugh an Chletigh^l, son of Rory O'Connor, was wounded in the rear of his own army, and died in consequence.

Dearbhail^k, daughter of Cathal Mac Murrrough, and wife of Donough, son of Hugh Oge, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1339.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred thirty-nine.

Rory O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh O'Connor, while he was returning from O'Connor's residence to his own.

Thomas Magauran was liberated by the Clann-Murtough^l.

A great army was led by Hugh Reamhar^m O'Neill into Tirconnell; and the son of John O'Neill and Godfrey O'Donnell were slain in the course of this expedition by the people of O'Doherty.

Edmond Mac William Burke was driven, with all his fleet, from the islands of the sea into Ulster, by Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught.

The daughter of Turlough O'Brien, wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken to wifeⁿ by Turlough O'Connor, who put away Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell.

A great war [broke out] in Meath between the English and Irish.

The church of Kilronan^o was erected by Farrell Muimhneach^p O'Duigenan^q.

of this name in the Irish calendar was the patron of this church.

The ruins of this church still remain in tolerable preservation, and the character of the architecture perfectly corresponds with that of all the Irish churches of this period. The O'Duigenans were the Erenaghs of this church, as well as the chroniclers of the Clanmulrony.

^p *Muimhneach*, i. e. the Memonian or Munster-son: O'Duigenan was certainly so called from his having been fostered in the province of Munster.

^q The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, give the entries under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1339. Edmond Burke with his ships were banished into Ulster.

"The daughter of Terlagh O'Bryen, late wife of the Earle of Ulster's son, was taken to wife by Terlagh O'Connor, and he put away his own wife, the Lady Dervaille, Hugh O'Donnell's daughter.

"There arose great dissention, warrs, and debate between the English and Irish of Meath this year.

"All the corn of Ireland were destroyed, whereupon ensued a generall famine in this kingdom."

This entry, it will be observed, has been entirely omitted by the Four Masters.

"Ferall Moyneagh O'Dowgennan founded the church of Killronan."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1340.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, μίλε, τρίς chéδ, cετpαχαττ.

Μαινερτιρ οirbéalagh hι ccappaic an chiúil ag an ccfnó τοιρ do loch léin in epppoccoiττεέτ αρδα pήτα ιρ in muínain do éógbaíl duipó .S. ppan-reir la Mág cártaiḡ móri ppiονηpα δεαρμumian, domnall mac ταιḡ, ἡ do éoghpaτ ιοματτ do maitiḡ an τipe α naónacal ιρ in mainerτιρ pín. Ar uibpíde ó Suilleabán móri ἡ an dá ua donnchaḡa.

Coméógbaíl cogaiḡ ειτιρ Maineachaib, .i. ειττιρ ταḡ mac ταιḡ uí ceallaiḡ da ττucc Τοιρpḡealbách ua concobaip (Ri Connacht) uplámur ua maine, ἡ uilliam mac donnchaḡa muimnig uí ceallaiḡ ḡo po cuiread uilliam α τίρ maine amach ἡ ḡé do pḡgaib an τίρ, τuḡ ταḡ ua ceallaiḡ ḡona bpaίτpib ἡ cona muintip τopaiḡeachτ dó co ndeachpaτ ι náit iombuaίlte chuige. Iompaíḡuip uilliam ἡ α muintip ppiú pochlétóip ḡo po pḡpaḡ caithḡleó ftoppa. Aét chḡna po marbaḡ donnchaḡ mac aodha uí cheallaiḡ, ἡ po ḡabaḡ ταḡ ó ceallaiḡ iap na lot co ndeachaíḡ décc de iapom.

Maolp eachlainn ua ḡairpmeaḡaiḡ ταιοipeach cenél Moam décc.

¹ *Oirbhealach*.—This name is anglicised Irrelagh by Ware, who states that the monastery was founded in the year 1440.

² *Carraig-an-chiuil*, i. e. the rock of the music. According to the tradition in the country, and a MS. description of Kerry, written about the year 1750, and now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the site on which this abbey was to be built, was pointed out to Mac Carthy More in a vision, which warned him not to erect his monastery in any situation except at a place called Carraig-an-chiuil; and there being no locality of that name known to him, he sent out a number of his faithful followers to discover where, within his principality, this place was situated. The story goes on to state that, after searching various places, they were returning home in despair; but passing by Oirbhealach, i. e. the eastern road or pass, they heard the most

enchanting music issuing from a rock, from which they concluded that it must be the locality of Carraig-an-chiuil, or rock of the music, shewn to their chief in the vision; and they returned home stating what had occurred. Mac Carthy, on hearing their story, felt satisfied that they had found the true locality intended by Heaven for his monastery, and he accordingly commenced the erection of it there "without delay.

³ *Loch Lein*.—This is the ancient and present name of the lower lake of Killarney in the county of Kerry. The abbey of Irrelagh, or, as it is now usually called, Muckruss, is situated near the rocky shore of a small bay at the eastern end of the lower lake of Killarney, and within the demesne of Muckruss, from which it has taken its modern appellation.

⁴ *Donnell, son of Teige*.—Here is a most glaring

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1340.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty.

The monastery of Oirbhealach^r at Carraig-an-chiuil^s, at the eastern end of Loch Lein^t, in the diocese of Ardfert, in Munster, was founded for Franciscan Friars by Mac Carthy More, Prince of Desmond (Donnell, the son of Teige^u); and the chiefs of the country selected burial places for themselves in this monastery. Among these were O'Sullivan More and the two O'Donohoes.

A war arose between the Hy-Manians, namely, between Teige, the son of Teige O'Kelly (to whom Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, had given the chieftainship of Hy-Many), and William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly: and William was banished from Hy-Many, and, though he had left the country, Teige O'Kelly, with his kinsmen and people, went in pursuit of him; and when they had reached a spot upon which to fight a battle, William and his people turned round on them [their pursuers]; and a fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donough, the son of Hugh O'Kelly, was killed; and Teige O'Kelly was captured, after having received wounds, of which he died [soon] afterwards.

Melaghlin O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

anachronism; but it is probable that it is a mere error of transcription for Donnell, son of Cormac, for he was really the prince of Desmond in 1340. The Editor has not been able to find the record of the erection of this monastery in any of the older Annals, and has never been able to discover where the Four Masters found it. Nothing can be more certain than that both Ware and the Four Masters are wrong in ascribing the foundation of this monastery to Donnell, son of Teige Mac Carthy, for he lived a century later, having died in the year 1468. Teige, the father of this Donnell, was, according to tradition, the original founder of this monastery, and this is corroborated by the fact that he is called *Tadhg Mainistreach*, i. e. Teige of the Monastery, in the authentic pedigrees of the Mac Carthys. But the

Four Masters have lost sight of all chronology in placing the erection of this monastery under the year 1340, after ascribing it to Donnell the son of Teige, prince of Desmond, inasmuch as Teige his father did not, according to themselves, become king or prince of Desmond till the death of his father in 1391, that is, fifty-one years after its supposed erection by his son Donnell! The fact seems to be, that the foundation of the monastery was laid some years previously to 1440, by Teige Mainistreach (not by Donnell, as Ware has it), and that the work was completed by his son Donnell in 1440. For some curious notices of the modern state of the ruins and tombs of this abbey, see an interesting article by Mr. Petrie in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. pp. 409-11.

Clann ualgairg uí Ruairc, domnall, aed, giollacriort 7 Ruairi do
 dol for cpeich dionnroigib cathail mic asda breifnig co ndéirnat cpeach
 air. Concobair mac donnchaða riabairg míc Maḡnura mic Muircéirteirg
 muimnigh do marbað leo an la cóna 7 rochaide immaille ppiyr. Conaó í
 rin cédpola muimne Ruairc 7 cloinne Muircéirteirg muimnig ppiya apoile.
 Cathal mac asda breifnig do thoirisheacht a chpeche iarrin go rug
 ar cloinn ualgaircc uí Ruairc. Ro fírað iorḡal amnuy fcorpa. Domnall
 ua Ruairc (aon rogha na breifne daðbar tigeapna) do marbað don chur
 poim go rochaide moir immaille ppiy. Giollacriort ua Ruairc 7 mac Con-
 nraima do ḡabail iar maíom for a muimne. Taðḡ mac Ruairi mic cathail
 uí Concobair do baof illam aḡ ua Ruaircc do leigsi amach ar compuar-
 laccad giollacriort uí Ruairc.

Aod mac feólmíð uí concobair do ḡabail do rig Connacht, 7 a cor i
 ccairlén Rorpa commain da choiméð. Coccoð mór 7 combuáidreac deirghe
 eirtir ua cconcobair 7 mac diarmada tréir an ngabáil rin gur po millead
 moirán eatorpa da ḡach taob. ḡuaracht 7 ḡerḡabáð dpaḡail dua Conco-
 bair iarrin dionnroigib tucc mac diarmada chuicce don corann gor
 cuiread go haimdeonach é i mbaile an motairg irteach, 7 ríe do cḡnal dóib
 ie apoile ara haithle.

Siúrtaḡ Ruad mac ḡoirdealbairg do marbað do cathal mac diarmada gall.

Cathal mac diarmada gall, aon rogha a chiníð ina aóir fíin ar ḡoil
 ar ḡairccead ar tpeiri ar talcaire do marbað la donnchað riabach mac
 Maileacloinn charraig Mec Diarmada tpe cheilḡ i lior Sealbairg i cloinn
 Concobair.

The sons of Ualgarg O'Rorke.—The descend-
 ants of this Ualgarg took the surname of Mac
 Ualgairg, and are still numerous in the county
 of Leitrim, where they anglicise the name Ma-
 golrick or Magoalrick.

**Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He seems to
 have been the principal leader of the turbulent
 Clann-Murtough O'Conor at this period. His line
 of descent is given as follows in the pedigree of
 the O'Conors preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol.
 72: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of
 Cathal Roe, King of Connaught [A.D. 1279],

son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach,
 son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ire-
 land." This Cathal had seven sons, Owen, Hugh,
 Rory, Manus, Conor Roe, Cathal Roe, and Mur-
 tough, who are the last generation of the pedi-
 gree of the Clann-Murtough given in the Book
 of Lecan, from which it looks highly probable
 that the tribe disappeared from history soon after.

** Took a prey from him.*—This passage is given
 more clearly in the Dublin copy of the Annals
 of Ulster, in which, however, it is incorrectly
 entered under the year 1337.

The sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke^v, Donnell, Hugh, Gilchreest, and Rory, went upon a predatory excursion against Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach^w, and took a prey from him^x. Conor, the son of Donough Reagh, son of Manus, son of Murtough Muimhneach, and many others, were slain by them on the same day. This was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the race of Murtough Muimhneach. Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, afterwards went in pursuit of the prey, and overtook the sons of Ualgarg O'Rourke. A fierce battle was fought between them, in which Donnell O'Rourke (only choice of Breifny for a materies of a lord), and many others with him, were slain. Gilchreest O'Rourke and Mac Consnava were taken prisoners, after the defeat of their people. Teige, the son of Rory, son of Cathal O'Conor, who had been imprisoned by O'Rourke, was liberated as the condition of the ransom of Gilchreest O'Rourke.

Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor, was taken prisoner by the King of Connaught, and sent to be confined in the Castle of Roscommon. A great war and disturbance arose between O'Conor and Mac Dermot, in consequence of this capture, and much destruction was caused by them on both sides. O'Conor was in jeopardy and extreme peril on the occasion of an incursion which Mac Dermot made against him into Corran, when he was forcibly driven into [the Castle of] Ballymote^y, where they afterwards concluded a peace with each other.

Jordan Roe Mac Costello was slain by Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.

Cathal Mac Dermot Gall^z, the only choice of his tribe for his prowess, valour, might, and puissance, was treacherously slain by Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, at Lis-sealbhaigh^a in Clann-Conor.

^v Into [the castle] of Ballymote.—This passage is rendered as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1340. Hugh Mac Felym O'Conor was taken by Terlagh O'Conor, King of Connaught, and committed to the Castle of Roscommon to be safely kept; for which cause there grew great debate between the King of Connought and Mac Dermott. Mac Dermott, in a skirmish between him and the said King, chased him into the castle

of Ballenmotte, which saved the King's life; and afterwards they grew to a composition of peace."

^z Cathal Mac Dermot Gall.—He was chief of Airteach, in the north-west of the county of Roscommon; and it is stated in the Annals of Ulster that he extended his sway over the adjoining territory of Sliabh Lugha, an *επαρὰ α λαία λάρηπε*, i. e. by the power of his strong hand.

^a Lis-sealbhaigh, now Lissalway, in the parish

Μαгнаρ mac cathail mic doimnaill uí choncobaip do marbāð la cathal mac aedha bpeipniḡ uí Concobaip.

ḡrian occ macc Shampadháin do marbāð le teallach ndúnchadhā.

Eoghan ua heðim tiḡearna ua ppiacrach aídne do marbāð la a braitheipib péim.

Eoghan mac Seppraio mecc Raḡnaill, ḡ afoh ua maoslmiaðaiḡ do marbāð apoile.

Pilib ó duibḡshodáin ollam Conmaicne décc.

Uilliam mac ḡillibeip mic ḡoirdealbaiḡ do marbāð ap ḡrúip ip in mbpeipne do tellach eadbad.

Ruaiðri mac maḡnupa uí ḡpa décc.

Mathḡamain mac anbaio uí Raḡhallaiḡ do marbāð la hAindpeap mac ḡrian uí Raḡillig ḡ cpeacha mópa do óenom óó ipin mbolḡán ara haithle.

Teampall cille Rónain do loḡccadh.

Niall ua huigino paio ppióána do báthad.

Concobaip ua doimnaill tiḡearna tiḡe conaill cona éionol do ðul i connac-taib.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1341.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéð, cethachatt, a hoén.

Muirchúitach mac an ḡobann abb clochaip décc.

Maíom móp do éabaipe do mac uilliam buip ap cloinn Muipir óú map marbāð tomár mac Muipir, Muipir Mac Seonaic puaið ḡ reachtmoḡhat ppi mapason piú.

Doimnaill mac doḡchaio taoipeach cenel duacháin décc.

Donnchad mac meic na hoíðchi inéḡ plannchadhā do marbāð lá haed mac Taðḡ méḡ plannchadhā.

O ḡairmilðaiḡ taoipeac cenél Moáin déḡ.

Cathal mac cúitpnaíḡ do marbāð do ḡccop.

of Baslick, barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This fixes the position of the O'Mulrenins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Conor.—See note ^b, under the year 1193, p. 97, *supra*.

^b *Bolgan*.—A district near Belturbet, in the north of the county of Cavan, coextensive with the parish of Drumlane. In the year 1454, Donnell Bane O'Reilly had the territory of Bolgan, *alias* Drumlahan, in the neighbourhood

Manus, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor, was slain by Cathal, son of Hugh Brefneach O'Connor.

Brian Oge Magauran was slain by the people of Teallach Dunchadha.

Owen O'Heyne, Lord of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was slain by his own kinsmen.

Owen, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Hugh O'Mulvey, slew each other.

Philip O'Duigenan, Ollav [i. e. Chief Poet] of Conmaicne, died.

William, the son of Gilbert Mac Costello, was slain in a conflict in Breifny by the people of Teallach-Eachdhach.

Rory, the son of Manus O'Hara, died.

Mahon, the son of Annadh O'Reilly, was slain by Andreas, the son of Brian O'Reilly, who afterwards committed great depredations in the [district of] Bolgan^b.

The church of Kilronan was burned.

Niall O'Higgin, a learned poet, was drowned.

Conor O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, proceeded with his troops into Connaught.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1341.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-one.

Murtough Mac-an-Gowan^c, Abbot of Clogher, died.

The Clann-Maurice sustained a severe defeat from Mac William Burke. Thomas Mac Maurice, Maurice, son of Johnock Roe, and seventy men along with him, were slain in the battle.

Donnell Mac Dorcy, Chief of Kinel-Duachain^d, died.

Donogh, grandson of Mac-na-h-Oidhche Mac Clancy, was slain by Hugh, son of Teige Mac Cany.

O'Gormly, Chief of Kinel-Moen, died.

Cathal Mac Keheeny was killed by a fall.

of Belturbet, for his appenage. This name is still well known in the country; and Bolgan is given in Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary as an *alias* name for the parish of Drumlane.

the smith. This name is generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith.

^c *Mac-an-Gowan*, mac an gobann, i. e. son of

^d *Kinel Duachain*.—More usually called Kinel Luachain, the name of a tribe and territory

Caipén Rorra commain do gabail la toirpdealbaé ua cconcobair, 7 aed mac pelim boí i mbraighdhnur ann do legín amach, 7 fuarglaó do éabairt ar.

Seaan mág mathgáinna do chur a hairgiallaib.

Órian ua ploinn tigeapna tellaig cupnain décc.

Cuconnacht ua cuinn taoipeé muintipe giollgáin décc.

Diarmait ruad mac corbmaic óig meic diarmata dég i nabitte manais i mainirtir na buille.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1342.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, trí chéid, cétpachatt, α δό.

Comisirge coccaó eidir toirpdealbaé ua cconcobair 7 concobair mac diarmata tigeapna moighe luirg. Emann a buirc ósirge a ccommbaí meic diarmata in aghaíó uí cconcobair.

Αοδh mac pedlimíó uí cconcobair 7 donnchaó ua binn taoipeaé típe brúin na Sionna do chor toirpdealbaig uí Choncobair i tteampall oile Finn iar ndol dó do gabail gill cpeche do ionrat muintir binn ar hoibepíó a buirc, 7 cuio do galloglaícaib uí cconcobair do mairbaó doib immaille pe na corabal, .i. mac Ruaidrí.

Coccaó coitcéinn ósirghe hi cconnachtaib iar Finn. Clann múirceisraig do dol i rann uí cconcobair ar túr in aghaíó meic diarmata, lomprúó doib iarom la mac diarmata 7 le mac william. Feall gpaneamail do dénom do cloinn Muirir iar Finn ma noipectar fein ar cloinn william buirc, 7 tomar

nearly co-extensive with the parish of Oughteragh or Ballinamore, in the county of Leitrim.

^e *A ransom was given, &c.*—This entry is differently worded in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is given thus: "A. D. 1341. The castle of Roscommon was taken by Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connought; [it] was betrayed and yealded over to the said Terlagh by Hugh mac Ffelym O'Conor, before mentioned, that was prisoner therein."

^f *Muintir-Gilligan.*—A territory in the county of Longford. See note ^k, under the year 1234, p. 270.

^g *To obtain reprisals.*—Mageoghegan renders this passage as follows in his Annals of Clonmacnoise: "O'Byrne chased King O'Connor into the church of Olfín, where some of his gallowglasses were killed, together with their constable and head, Mac Rory. This was done upon an occasion of King Terlagh coming to O'Byrne's country to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne took before from Robert Burke, whereof ensued great

The Castle of Roscommon was taken by Turlough O'Connor; and Hugh, the son of Felim, who was a prisoner therein, was liberated, and a ransom was given for him^e.

John Mac Mahon was banished from Oriel.

Brian O'Flynn, Lord of Teallach-Curnain, died.

Cuconnaught O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^f, died.

Dermot Roe, son of Cormac Oge Mac Dermot, died in the habit of a monk, in the Abbey of Boyle.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1342.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-two.

A war broke out between Turlough O'Connor and Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg; and Edmond Burke rose to assist Mac Dermot against O'Connor.

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, and Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuinna-Sinna, drove Turlough O'Connor into the church of Elphin, after he had gone to obtain reprisals^g for a prey which O'Beirne's people had carried off from Hubert Burke. On this occasion some of O'Connor's gallowglasses, and his constable, Mac Rory^h, were slain by them.

After this a general war broke out in Connaught. The Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], at first took part with O'Connor against Mac Dermot; but afterwards turned over to the side of Mac Dermot and Mac William [Burke]. An abominable act of treachery was committed by the Clann-Maurice at a meetingⁱ

and uncommon calamities thro' out the whole provence," &c. &c.

^h *Mac Rory*.—He was the leader of a Scottish band of Gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the King of Connaught. The Mac Rorys descend from Rory the brother of Donnell, the ancestor of the Mac Donnells of Scotland and Ireland. The Mac Rorys, Mac Donnells, and Mac Dowells, were called the Clann-Samhairle, or Clann-Sorley.

ⁱ A *meeting*, οἰκεῶν, is translated "Assembly" by Mageoghegan. The word is still under-

stood in the north of Ireland. Οἰκεῶν an οἰκεῶν-τρυ was the name of a large oak tree which stood at Blackhill, in the parish of Desertmartin, county of Derry, and the people understand that it means "the tree of the meeting or assembly." This word is used to denote the meetings which the Irish held on hills in the open air, to which reference is often made in the old English statutes, in which it is anglicised *Iraghtes*. For a good example of the use of the word the reader is referred to an extract from the Privy Council Book (of 25 Eliz.), quoted in Hardiman's Irish Min-

bupc do mārbað doib, ⁊ Seoinin a bupc do mārbað la cloinn Riocairb ar an ccor ccfona tria pōpaileam cloinne Muirir ⁊ uī concobair. Cathal mac giollacriort meic diarmada do mārbað dēsrǵal ua thaidg ar an ccogað cedna, ⁊ Fearghal mac giollacriort fīnn mic Corbmaic do mārbað air béor.

Commarcc cpoðha do thabairt do mac diarmatta gur na huairlib batap ina fārrað dua cconcobair i mbél Aetha Slirfn dar lingeat an tát fair ⁊ diarmaitt mac briain uī fēsrǵal, fēir a aoiri do bēfēir do conmaicib, mac hoibepo a bupc, ⁊ concobair mac Donnchaða duib uī éilǵe do mārbað don chur pīn.

Seaan mǵz mathǵamna tǵfīna oirǵiall do dul ar cpeich go haedh mac Rooilb mēz mathǵamna, ⁊ a mārbað ar dēpfō na cpeche, ⁊ a gallocclaðaib immaille pīr do mārbaðh ⁊ do baðhað.

Corbmac mac Ruairi mic doinnail uī concobair do ǵabail la concobair mac taidg, ⁊ le Ruairi mac cathail uī Concobair. Concobair mac taidg do ǵabail le briain mac Ruairi iarrin, ⁊ a tabairt óo i laim concobair meic diarmada, ⁊ a cor da coiméd i ccarrpae locha cé.

Doimall ua docharpaeǵ toipeach arda Mioðhair ⁊ triocha cheo típe hénda, fear lán deimeac, ⁊ ólǵnam décc, ⁊ Seaan ó docharpaeǵ do ǵabail a ionaid.

Siol Muireadhairǵ uile do iompuð ar toirpdealbāc mac afōha mic Eoghain immaille pīr na maithib oile batap ǵa toirpneat. Ar iat ar oirǵhōa do eirǵ óo an ionbað pīn, Emann mac uilliam bupc, Concobair mac diarmada tǵhīfīna maizi luirǵ cona braitērib, ⁊ cona oirēct uile, aod mac afōa breibniǵ mic cathal puaidh uī Concobair, Taidhǵ mac Ruairihī uī choncobhair, Cathal mac afōha breibniǵ mic cathail puaid go rochpauoi na breibne ⁊ conmaicne apēfna, ⁊ afōh mac felim mic aodha mic Eoghain uī concobair. Tionól dóibpīom uile ino aǵaid uī concobair, ⁊ a athēor go haim-deonac ar a tír ⁊ ar a thalom fēirīn conat í comairle tuccpat a charaid óo iarrin dol do fāirǵib meic diarmada co hincleithe ǵan paēugað do mōpán dēior a ndionǵnað pīt pīr. Ǵiōfō puapattar clann Muirēfīpaeǵ rǵēla na

strelsy, vol. ii. p. 159: "Item, he shall not assemble the Queen's people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*, or *parles upon hills*."

ⁱ *Seoinin*, i. e. little John.

^k *Beal-atha-slissen*, i. e. mouth of the ford of the beetles. This ford still retains this name, and is on the Abhainn Uar near Elphin, as already stated. See note under the year 1288.

of their own people against the Clann-William Burke: Thomas Burke was killed by them; and, with similar treachery, Seoinin¹ Burke was slain by the Clann-Rickard, at the instigation of the Clann-Maurice and O'Conor. In the same war Cathal, son of Gilchreest Mac Dermot, was slain by Farrell O'Teige; and Farrell, the son of Gilchreest Finn Mac Cormac, was slain also.

Mac Dermot, and the chieftains who assisted him, gave O'Conor a fierce battle at Beal-atha-Slisen^{*}, where they crossed the ford in despite of him. Dermot, the son of Brian O'Farrell, the best man of the Conmaicni in his time, the son of Hubert Burke, and Conor, the son of Donough Duv¹ O'Healy, were slain on this occasion.

John Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, set out upon a predatory excursion against Hugh, son of Roolv [Rodolph] Mac Mahon; and was slain in the rere of the prey, and his gallowglasses were destroyed by killing and drowning.

Cormac, the son of Rory, son of Donnell O'Conor, was taken prisoner by Conor, the son of Teige, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Conor; and Conor, the son of Teige, was afterwards taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Rory, and delivered up by him to Conor Mac Dermot, who sent him to be imprisoned in the Rock of Lough Key.

Donnell O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, and of the cantred of Tir-Enda, a man full of hospitality and prowess, died, and John O'Doherty assumed his place.

All the Sil-Murray turned against Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor], and joined the other chieftains who were for deposing him. Of those who rose up against him at that time, the following were the most distinguished, namely, Edmond Mac William Burke; Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, with his brothers, and all their adherents; Hugh, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Conor; Teige, the son of Rory O'Conor; Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, with all the forces of Breifny, and Conmaicne; and Hugh, son of Felim, who was son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor. All these assembled against O'Conor, and banished him by force from his country and lands; whereupon his friends advised him to go secretly, and without acquainting any with his intention, to Mac Dermot, to ascertain if he would make peace with him. But the Clann-Murtough^m had

¹ *Duv*, dub, black.—This epithet is sometimes anglicised *duff*, and sometimes *doe*.

^m *Clann-Murtough*, i. e. the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Conor, of whom Hugh,

comairle rin, 7 fíor na haidche dáiríde ina ttiocfað uá concobair do íoigín meic diarmada, ionnup gur inleabap iatt féin poime ap bñnadab baogail na conaire 1 ngebað co longport meic diarmata. Áét éna do chuaid toirp-dealbac en triap marpac tarrá no gur heirgñb óo ap tócap an longpuirte. Laiterí cathal mac aedha breipniḡ lair fo cñtórí, 7 ger buathað 1 naghaid iolair eipiom gona triap oile 1 mñḡ na rocharde batap ina aghaid, do chuaid uatha da naímdeóin gan fuilugad gan foróñḡad air fein ina ap aon dia muintir. Cioð tra acht nochap beap do mac diarmada toirp-dealbac do beir ír in móiréccñ rin no go ccuala an tñḡim, an maipgneac 7 an mallachað móri ga dénam peachnon an longpuirte, 7 iar ppaḡbáil ḡḡél óo cuipir daoine tairipí ór ípeal 1 coinne uí concobair dia breir gur an ccarrpac da caomna go pñḡad pññ an pñéopað a íb do dénam. Daoí ó concobair iar rin pectmain, 7 maiche na típe ag tocht ap cuairt chuige, 7 uatha ap fupaleam meic diarmada. ḡídeað ó nað bpuair mac diarmada cñb na ríthe do dénam téio fein buidñ marcploiz ler gur po paḡbatap é 1 Rop comman.

Concobair (i. concobair puad) mag Eochagáin tigrina cenél fiachach do mapbað la gallaib.

Tomár ua cingá, Muipir mag Eochagáin, Siommon mac concobair mic. Siommoin meic ḡiolla appath taoipeac do éaoipeacab luigne décc.

Mupchað mac tomoltaiz uí plannagáin an trñḡ pñ do bññir da chinñoh do mapbað do gallócclachair meic cathail.

Aodh mac aedha breipniḡ mic cathail puad uí concobair do ḡḡad do connachtaib 7 do mac uilliam bupe an céo luan do ḡeimpeað iar naithriḡeað

the son of Hugh Breifneach was now the chief leader.

^a *Intention, comairle.*—The literal meaning of comairle is counsel or advice; but it is often used in the same sense as the Latin *consilium*.

^o *They posted themselves.*—This part of the passage is better expressed in the Annals of Ulster and of Connaught. It is also somewhat better given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows: "Whereupon he advised with his best friends to come to Mac

Dermot's house, whereof Clanmortagh having had intelligence lay privily in ambush in his way, as he was passing with four or five horsemen in his companie in the dark of the night to Mac Dermott's house [but he] escaped narrowly by the force of his vallourous and hardy hand" [*tanic uairib aptapað a lania laidipe.*—*Ann. Ul.*] "grievously wounded Cathall mac Hugh, Breffneagh (one of these that lay in the ambush), whereof Mac Dermott had no notice until, O'Connor was ferried over into Mac Dermott's

intelligence of this intention^a, and of the particular night on which O'Connor would come to Mac Dermot; and they posted themselves^o at the several dangerous passes of the road by which he was to pass to Mac Dermot's fortress. Turlough, nevertheless, accompanied by only three horsemen, passed them all, and was not attacked until he had reached the causeway of the fortress. Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, was at once wounded by him; and although he and his three attendants were but the few against the many, compared with the great body of men who opposed them, he made his escape without receiving himself, or any of his attendants, the slightest wound or injury. Mac Dermot, in the mean while, did not know the exceeding danger that Turlough was in, until he heard the cries, groans, and imprecations that were uttered through the garrison; but as soon as he had obtained information, he privately dispatched trusty persons to conduct O'Connor to the [castle of the] Rock, to protect him until he should determine whether he could make peace for him. Here O'Connor remained for a week, during which time, by order of Mac Dermot, the chieftains of the country visited him; but Mac Dermot, not having obtained permission [from the other chieftains] to conclude peace with him, he escorted him with a troop of cavalry, and left him at Roscommon.

Conor (i. e. Conor Roe) Mageoghegan, Lord of the Kinel-Fiachach, was slain by the English.

Thomas O'Kinga, Maurice Mageoghegan [and] Simon, son of Conor, son of Simon Mac Gillaarraith, one of the chieftains of Leyny, died.

Murrough, son of Tomaltagh O'Flanagan, the third best man of his tribe, was slain by the Gallowglasses of the son of Cathal [O'Connor].

Hugh, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe O'Connor, was inaugurated by the Connacians and Mac William Burke, on the first Monday of winter, after the deposing of Turlough; and the Tanistship of Connaught was

house of Carrick, where being come Mac Dermott heard the Crys and Lamentations made for the hurting of Cahall; nevertheless he kept O'Connor with him for the space of a sevenight, using him in his house with such reverence as befitted him, giving liberty to such of his friends and

allies to have access to him to converse with him. At last when Mac Dermott could not be licensed to come to an agreement of peace with him, he sent him with safe conduct to the castle of Roscommon, where he left him. Hugh mac Hugh Breafneagh O'Connor was constituted King of

τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς δόιβ, ἡ ταναρεετ connacht do thabairt dath mac feolmuid
 uí Concobair. Tíre noilella do thabairt dath mac diarmata.

Ταὸς mac tomoltauḡ mic Muirgiura meic donnchaíð dionnarbad ar a
 duthaḡ fíin lá concobair mac diarmata ἡ λα α βραιτίριβ, ἡ é do beít i fpar-
 rað τοῖρρδεαλβαῖς uí concobair, ἡ fíngal mac tomoltauḡ do ḡabail tíre
 hoilella dia éir.

Αν ḡolla dub mḡs uíðir do bathað for loch éirne.

Μαθα mac mḡgnura bpuḡaíð coitcínð conaḡ na po dúlt fpi dpeich
 noume do tpuḡaḡ nó do tpién dḡḡ.

Concobair mac Aodha mic domnaill oḡs uí domnaill tḡḡfina cénel cconuill,
 íochtauḡ connacht, fímanach cénel Moáin ἡ mḡi heóḡain, Soíðeach dionḡ-
 mḡla dairdriḡe Erienn ar chruet, ar chéill, ar oíneac, ar oírrðfcur, ar
 ḡhaoir, ar ḡliocur, ar mínmnaḡe, ar móiréctfaíð, ar crioðac, ar calma-
 tauḡ, ar cḡabaíð, ἡ coimdepce, do mḡrbað la α deapḡrathair Níall ó domnaill
 iar ttabairt ammaírr oíðce fair ina longpoir fíin i Muḡbach, ἡ Níall fíirín
 do ḡabáil α ionaíð.

Flann óḡ ó domnaillán ollam connacht i nuán do écc.

Domnaill ó comleirḡ raí fírchaið do mḡrbað la huib diarmata ḡar
 na ccairḡ.

Tomar mac ḡollacoirḡliḡ raí ar eíneac ἡ ar fíngam do écc.

Diarrur albanac do mḡrbað la cloinn Maíir meic feóraiḡ.

Connought by Mac William Burke and Con-
 noughtmen, the first Monday of Winter, and
 also Hugh mac Ffelym was made Tanist of
 Connought. The territory of Tyrealllella was
 granted to Fferall Mac Dermott, Teig mac
 Tomulty mac Dermott [being] deposed thereof,
 and banished by Connor Mac Dermota, where-
 upon Teig joyned with Terlagh O'Connor."

^p *He went over to.*—Literally, "he was along
 with Turlough O'Conor." Mageoghegan renders
 it: "Whereupon Teig joyned with Terlagh
 O'Connor."

^q *Gilladuv*, an ḡolla dub, i. e. *juvenis niger*.
 This name is variously anglicised Gilduff, Gilly-
 duff, Kilduff; and, in the surname of Mac Gilla

duibh, often shortened to Illduff.

^r *Matthew Mac Manus.*—According to the
 Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster he dwelt
 on Lough Erne. The head of the family of
 Mac Manus of Fermanagh had his residence at
 Belle Isle, in Upper Lough Erne, which is still
 called Ballymacmanus by the natives. This
 family is a branch of the Maguires, and is to be
 distinguished from Mac Manus of Tir-Tuathail,
 who descended from Manus, the son of Turlough
 More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^s *Murbach.*—There is a place of this name
 about three miles to the south-west of the town
 of Donegal. See note ^b under the year 1272,
 p. 417.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, and Cus-*

given to Hugh, the son of Felim O'Conor. Tirerrill was given to Farrell Mac Dermot.

Teige, son of Tomaltagh, son of Maurice Mac Donough, was banished from his own patrimony by Conor Mac Dermot and his kinsmen; whereupon he went over^p to Turlough O'Conor; and Farrell, the son of Tomaltagh [Mac Dermot] took possession of Tirerrill after him.

Gilladuv^a Maguire was drowned in Lough Erne.

Matthew Mac Manus' a general and wealthy Brughaidh [farmer], who never rejected the countenance of man, whether mean or mighty, died.

Conor, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Kinel-Connell, Lower Connaught, Fermanagh, Kinel-Moen, and Inishowen, and worthy heir to the monarchy of Ireland by reason of his personal form, wisdom, hospitality, renown, discretion, and ingenuity, magnanimity, intellectuality, valour, prowess, and his piety and charity, was slain by his brother, Niall O'Donnell, who attacked him by night in his own fortress at Murbhach^r: and Niall himself assumed his place.

Flann Oge O'Donnellan^t, Ollav of Connaught in poetry, died.

Donnell O'Coinleisg, a learned historian, was slain, a short time before Easter, by the Hy-Diarmada^u.

Thomas Mac Gilla Coisgligh^v, celebrated for his hospitality and prowess, died.

Pierce Albanagh was slain by the sons of Meyler Mac Feorais [Bermingham].

toms of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 297, where the daughter of O'Donnell is called "the woman of Murbhach."

In the margin of the copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11, the following words are added to the above passage in the hand-writing of Roderic O'Flaherty, author of the *Ogygia*: "In ostio domus suæ apud Findrois a Niello, filio Patris sui combustæ corrui.—O'Mulconry."

^t *O'Donnellan*.—This family had a small district in Hy-Many, called Clann-Breasail; but our annalists have preserved no account of them as chieftains of that district. The only

notices of the name to be found in the Annals relate to poets. For a short account of the celebrated persons of the family of O'Donnellan of Ballydonnellan in modern times, the reader is referred to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 167.

^u *Hy-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Concannons of Killtullagh in Hy-Many in the county of Galway.—See note ^r, under the year 1201, p. 131, *supra*.

^v *Mac Gilla choisgle*.—This name is still common in the county of Fermanagh, and in the neighbourhood of Clones in the county of Monaghan, where it is anglicised Cuskly, and, sometimes, Cosgrove.

Aois CRIOST, 1343.

Aoir CRIOST, míle, trí chéad, ceathrúacht, a trí.

Seaan Mac Eoaigh eppcop conmaicne décc.

Iohanneṛ ó Laithim eppcop cille halaí, ⁊ cathal mac an liaṭanaigh abb na trínóitte décc.

Donnchaḁ clepech ó Maóilbrénainḁ canánaḁ copaiḁ oile Finn do marbaḁ dúpcur roighe le muinir hoibepḁ mic dabitḁ duinn meic uilliam.

Slaine inghn uí brian bñ toirpdealbair uí concobair riḁ Connacht décc.

Cathal ó Maḁadáin raóí einḁ ḁ oirpdeaircair a chenél féin do marbaḁ la cloinn Ricairt.

Deṛbáil inghn aḁha uí doṁnaill do thoideacht ar cuairt co himir doighe dpechain meic diarmada, ⁊ galair a hécca do gabáil annir co bfuair báir ⁊ po haḁnaiceaḁ ḁo huairal onórach i mairir na buille, ⁊ noch a tainic roimpe dia cinead aoinḁn riḁ barr a maíṫra.

Dubcábair inghn meic diarmada bean uí bñ décc.

Muirḁṫrach ua brian tiḁairna tuadhnuṁan decc, ⁊ diarmaite ua brian do gabáil an tiḁairnair, ⁊ a athcop ar a flaitṫ la brian ua mbrian, ⁊ maíṫe tuadhnuṁan do umluḁ do brian iairin.

Tomar macc Shamradhain tairpead teallairḁ eachdaḁ décc.

Uilleac mac Riocairḁ mic uilliam léit, macaom gall eireann in eneach ⁊ in ingnom décc.

Maíom móir riā cclóinn feóirair ⁊ riā cclóinn riocairḁ for uíḁ maine dú in po marbaḁ aoinṫr décc duairlḁ maineach in Concobair cṫirbaḁ ó cheallairḁ.

* *Mac Eoaigh*.—In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 252, he is set down under the name of John Mageoi, as Bishop of Ardagh, from the year 1331 to 1343.

* *O'Laithimh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Lahiff, but some have rendered it Guthrie, from an erroneous notion that it is derived from laṫairḁ, i. e. of the slough or puddle. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 650, this bishop is incorrectly called John O'Laitin. In the

Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, his name is written iohanneṛ ollairiam (the *z* and *m* left unaspirated), and his death placed under the year 1340.

† *Inis Doighre*.—This is probably the island in the river Boyle now called Inishterry. See the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 7.

* *Nobly and honourably interred*, ḁo huairal onópac.—This is the Irish mode of expressing "She

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1343.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-three.

John Mac-Eoaigh^w, Bishop of Conmaicne [Ardagh], died.

Johannes O'Laithimh^x, Bishop of Killala, and Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Trinity, died.

Donough Cleireach O'Mulrenin, a Canon chorister of Elphin, was slain with one shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William [Burke].

Slaine, daughter of O'Brien, and wife of Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, died.

Cathal O'Madden, the most distinguished of his own tribe for hospitality and renown, was slain by the Clann Rickard.

Dearbhail, daughter of Hugh O'Donnell, came on a visit to Mac Dermot to Inis-Doighre^y, where she was seized with a fatal sickness and died, and was nobly and honourably interred^z in the monastery of Boyle. There never was born^a a woman of her tribe who surpassed her in goodness.

Duvcowlagh, daughter of Mac Dermot, and wife of O'Beirne, died.

Murtough O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, died; and Dermot O'Brien assumed the lordship, but he was banished from his chieftainship by Brian O'Brien; and the chieftains of Thomond then submitted to Brian.

Thomas Magauran, chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw], died.

Ulick, the son of Richard^b, son of William Liath [Burke], the most illustrious of the English youths of Ireland for hospitality and expertness at arms, died.

The Hy-Many suffered a great defeat from the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams], and the Clann-Rickard, on which occasion eleven of the chieftains^c of Hy-Many, together with Conor Cearbhach^d O'Kelly were slain.

was buried with great pomp and solemnity."

^a *There never was born.*—The literal translation is: "There came not before her of her tribe any woman who surpassed her in goodness."

^b *Ulick, son of Richard.*—This agrees with the text of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is given as follows: . . .

"A. D. 1243. Ulick mac Ulick mac Richard mac Ulick, surnamed Ulick Leigh, chief of all the English of Ireland for bounty and prowess, died."

^c *Chieftains.*—Mageoghegan renders it: "where Connor Karavagh O'Kelly, with eleven princes' sons of that family were slain."

^d *Cearbhach*, i. e. the gamester or gambler.

Níall ó domnaill do cor ar a plaistír la haengur ua ndomnaill 7 le domnaill (.i. domnaill dub) ua mbaoighill, le hua ndochartaig le nír aodha peamair uí néill, 7 le cloinn truibne, 7 aengur mac concobair mic aodha núc domnaill óig do chop hı ttiğsinur típe conaill.

Clann Muircéirtaig do diochur ar an mbreffe la hualgarz ua Ruairc le toirpdealbác ua Concobair, 7 la Taðs mág Rağnaill co ndeápat zo típ aodha dionnroigib uí domnaill, 7 tug aengur (.i. ó domnaill) típ aodha doib. Tachar do teccmaıl iarrın eıoir aongur 7 Níall (.i. in achad mona) 7 clann muircéirtaig deirge la haongur in ađaıð Néill, maıðm do chaıar leo for mall gona muıtur. Ainılsr ua baıgıll taoıreac thıpe ainmıreac cona mac, Eođan mac Airt uí domnaill 7 rochaıde oile do marbað an tan rın, 7 aengur do breıe buaða.

Daıut mág oıpechtoıgh comorba Patraıcc décc.

Eóın mag duıbne aırchıdeocham droma leatham do écc.

Concobair mac diarmata tiğsına muıge luirg tuile orđain, 7 oıreachaı cloinne maolpuanaıð moır mic taoıg mic caıail mic concobair do ecc rıa tıgh féin rectmaın rıa ramain dia raıairın ar aoı laıte reaıtmıne iar mbreıe buaða o doıman 7 o ðeıman, 7 a ađnacal i maımrıtur na búille, 7 Bsrğal mac diarmata a ðsrđrathair fın do oırđneað ina ionað.

Ruaıðrı mag craıth ollam leıthe mođa le dan do ecc.

* *Achadh mona*, i. e. bog-field, now Aghawoney, a townland in the parish and barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See the Ordnance Map of the County of Donegal, sheets 36 and 45.

† *Tir-Ainmirech*, i. e. the territory of Ainmire, son of Sedna. This was not O'Boyle's original territory, for, previously to the arrival of the Mac Sweenys from Scotland, he was chief of the Tri-Tuatha, in the north-west of the barony of Kilmacrenan. Tir-Ainmirech was the ancient name of the present barony of Boyleagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

‡ *David Mageraghty*.—This name agrees with that in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster at the year 1342; but he is called O'Hiraghty by Grace and Pembridge, who state that he died

in the year 1337. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81, and Grace's Annals, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 131. According to a note in O'Flaherty's hand-writing, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, this David died in the year 1346.

§ *Mulrony More*.—He was the brother, and, according to some genealogists, the eldest brother of Aedh an gha bhearnaigh, or Hugh of the broken Spear, O'Conor, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1067. From this Mulrony the Mac Dermots and Mac Donoughs derived their tribe name of Clann-Mulrony.

ı *Teige*, i. e. Tadhg an eich ghıl, or Teige of the White Steed, King of Connaught, who was slain in the year 1030.

j *Cathal*.—He was King of Connaught, and

Niall O'Donnell was driven from his principality by Aengus O'Donnell, Donnell Duv O'Boyle and O'Doherty, by the power of Hugh Reamhar O'Neill and the Mac Sweenys ; and Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh Oge, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was installed in the lordship of Tirconnell.

The Clann-Murtough [O'Conor], were driven out of Breifny by Ualgarg O'Rourke, Turlough O'Conor, and Teige Mac Rannall. They passed into Tirhugh to O'Donnell ; and Aengus (i. e. the O'Donnell), made them a grant of the territory of Tirhugh. Some time afterwards a battle was fought at Achadhmona^c between Aengus and Niall ; and the Clann-Murtough rose up with Aengus against Niall, and they defeated Niall and his people. In this battle Aindiles O'Boyle, chief of Tir-Ainmirech^f, with his son, Owen, son of Art O'Donnell, and many others, were slain, and Aengus gained the victory.

David Mageraghty^g, coarb of St. Patrick, died.

John Mac Duibhne, Archdeacon of Drumlahan, died.

Conor Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, fountain of the splendour and pre-eminence of the race of Mulrony More^h the son of Teigeⁱ, son of Cathal^j, son of Conor^k, died at his own house a week before Allhallowtide, on a Saturday, after having overcome the world and the devil, and was buried in the abbey of Boyle. Farrell Mac Dermott, his own brother, was installed his successor^l.

Rory Magrath^m, Ollav of Leth-Mogha in poetry, diedⁿ.

died in the year 1009.

^k *Conor, ConcoBap.*—He was King of Connaught, and the progenitor after whom the O'Conors of Connaught have taken their surname. He died in the year 972. From this it appears that the Mac Dermots of Moylurg are virtually O'Conors, and that their real name is Mac Dermot O'Conor. See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 213, note ^k.

^l *His successor.*—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ Connor Mac Dermotta, prince of Moylurg, the fountain and well-spring of all goodness of the family of Clanmolronie, and the son of Teig mac Cahall mac Connor, died in his house on Saturday, seven days before Alhallontide, and

was buried in the abbey of Boyle ; in whose place succeeded his own son as prince of Moylurge, namel Fferall mac Connor.”

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster contains a quotation from a contemporaneous poet, who asserted that this Conor Mac Dermot excelled all the chieftains of the Irish race of his time in wisdom, valour, hospitality, and bounty. It also states that the Farrell or Ferall was his brother, not his son, as Mageoghegan makes him.

^m *Rory Magrath.*—He was chief poet and historian to O'Brien in Thomond.

ⁿ Under this year the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, record that Turlough O'Conor, King of Connaught, was restored to his kingdom, and that peace was concluded between him and Mac Dermot.

Aois Criosť, 1344.

Aois Criosť, míle, trí chéad, ceathrúchad, a ceathair.

Eppcob luigne décc.

Murchad mac maolmuáid uí fghra abb na buille 7 aóðar eppcoip luigne do écc.

Níocól maccraic comorba tshmainn dabeoucc decc.

Airt mór mac corbmaic uí maoleaclainn ní míde do mairiad la corb-mac mballac ua maoleachlainn, 7 é fín do gabail a ionaid.

Aodh mac Roailb meş Mathgamna tigearna oirgiall décc, 7 Murchad óg mág matgamna do gabáil an tigearnair na deoid, 7 a écc hi cinn reacht-maine. Maşnur mac Eocha mic Roailb még mathgamna do gabáil an tigearnair iarrin.

Uilliam mac matgamna még Raşnaill do mairiad la macaib cathail még raşnaill.

Mathgamain mac şiollacriosť clepiş meic diarmata do mairiad la muintri neliş ar an ccoirpřliaib.

Đrian mac Ruaidri még uidiř décc.

Aois Criosť, 1345.

Aois Criosť, míle, trí chéad, ceathrúchad, a cúş.

Şiolla na naom ó cianáin abb leapa gabail do écc.

Toirpdealbach mac aodha mic eoghain uí concobair Rí Connacht do mairiadh duriar do řoişhiť (i. ir in řoşmar) 1 řřiođ doradha hi muintri eolair iar ndol do cōngnam dō lá tadhs maş Raşnaill 1 naşaid cloinne Muircřitaiş muimniş uí concobair co loc airid. Clann Muircř-

^o *Intended bishop*, aóðar eappoiş, i. e. *Materies Episcopi*, i. e. *Episcopus in fieri*. In *Ma-geoghegan's* translation of the *Annals of Clon-macnoise* he is called "Murrogh mac Bryen of the Chalices of the mass."

^p *Termon-Daveog* is now called *Termon Ma-grath*, and is situated in the south of the county

of Donegal, near Péttigoe. See note ^r, under the year 1196, p. 104.

^q *Ballagh*, ballac, i. e. freckled.

^r *Muintir-Healy*, i. e. the family of O'Healy. This passage is entered in the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster* as follows, under the year 1341:

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1344.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-four.

The Bishop of Leyny [Achonry] died.

Murrough, son of Molloy O'Hara, Abbot of Boyle, and intended Bishop^o of Leyny, died.

Nicholas Magrath, coarb of Termon-Daveog^p, died.

Art More, son of Cormac O'Melaghlin, King of Meath, was slain by Cormac Ballagh^a O'Melaghlin, who installed himself in his place.

Hugh, son of Roolbh [Rodolph] Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, died, and Murrough Oge Mac Mahon next assumed the lordship, but died in a week afterwards; and the lordship was then assumed by Manus, son of Cochy, son of Rodolph Mac Mahon.

William, the son of Mahon Mac Rannall, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Rannall.

Mahon, the son of Gilchreest Cleireach Mac Dermot, was slain on the Coir-sliabh [the Curlieu Mountain], by Muintir-Healy^t.

Brian, son of Rory Maguire, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1345.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-five.

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail^s, died.

Turlough, the son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Connor, King of Connaught, was killed in Autumn by one shot of an arrow, at Fídh doradha^t, in [the territory of] Muintir-Eolais, after he had gone to Loch-Airinn^u to aid Teige Mac Rannall

"Anno Domini 1341. Maṣa mac gillieipre cleipṣ mac uarṣaṣa do marbaṣ le muintir n-Eilíde ap m corṣṣlaḃ." Here it is to be noted that cleipṣ, which is a cognomen of gillieipre, is in the genitive case singular to agree with it.

^s *Lisgabhail*, now Lisgool, on the margin of Lough Erne, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^t *Fídh doradha*, now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.—See Ordnance map of that county, sheet 32. The territory of Muintir-Eolais comprised the barony of Mohill, and all that level portion of the county of Leitrim, south of the range of Slieve-an-ierin.

^u *Loch Airinn*.—This name is still in use, but

ταις, ἡ ἀν χυιὸ οἰλε δὸ μυντιρ εὐλαίρ δια λέανμαιν ζὸ ριοδ̄ ὀραθ̄α, ἡ ἀ μαρβ̄αδ̄ ἀρ̄ ζυιρτίρ να ρριδεόιζε, ἡ noch̄α ττορχαίρ δὸ ζ̄ασιδεαλαίβ̄ ρε hach̄aδ̄ ροίμε im̄c̄sin ρgel buδ̄ m̄ó naρ, ἡ Αὐδ̄ mac ττορρδεαλβαίζ̄ δὸ ριοζ̄αδ̄ ina ionaττ.

ὀρῖαν ua ρ̄r̄ḡail δ̄s̄ghaδ̄bar τ̄iζeap̄na na han̄ḡaile decc. Ρεap̄ na ρο τ̄uill im̄deap̄ḡaδ̄ im̄ ní da b̄p̄uaίρ ιρ in mb̄iτ̄, co ρuz̄ buaίδ̄ o δ̄ōm̄an, ἡ o deman.

Αὐδ̄ ó Néill δὸ dul coblaδ̄ ἀρ̄ loch eachach, ἡ clann aeδ̄a buiδ̄e co na τ̄t̄ionól̄ δὸ b̄p̄eίτ̄ ρaίρ, ἡ baoin̄e iom̄da δὸ lot ἡ δὸ m̄ar̄b̄aδ̄ t̄taρ̄ra. Ᾱc̄t c̄f̄na τeap̄na aeδ̄ ina lon̄ḡaίβ̄ uaίδ̄h̄iβ̄ dia naίm̄deoin.

Μαγνυρ ó ρ̄loinn line δὸ μαρβ̄αδ̄ la dom̄nall donn, ἡ la b̄r̄ian o néill.

Cop̄b̄mac mac Ruaiδ̄or̄i uí c̄on̄c̄obaίρ δὸ écc.

Cop̄p̄mac mac Μυιρc̄f̄itaίζ̄ meic lochl̄ainn δὸ m̄ar̄b̄aδ̄ la macaίβ̄ ual̄ḡaίρζ̄ meic ρ̄r̄ḡail.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1346.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, m̄ile, τ̄p̄í ch̄éu, c̄f̄th̄p̄achaτ, a ρé.

Coc̄caδ̄ δὸ ρ̄ár̄ eίτ̄ιρ ua Ruaiρc̄, .i. ual̄ḡaίρζ̄, ἡ Ruaiδ̄or̄i mac c̄ath̄ail uí c̄on̄c̄obaίρ. T̄achaρ̄ δὸ c̄f̄ḡm̄ail t̄toρ̄ra i c̄cal̄p̄aίζε locha ḡile, ἡ Sp̄aíneaδ̄

it is generally anglicised Rinn Lough, or Lough a Rinn, which is that of a lake situated a short distance to the south of the town of Mohill, in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim. The ruins of a small castle of the Mac Ranalls are still to be seen on the margin of this lake.

* *The rest.*—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is bloδ̄ δὸ μυντιρ̄ Eo-luίρ, i. e. "Some of the Muinter Eolais," which is better.

* *Gurtin na Spideoige*, i. e. the little garden or field of the robin redbreast. This name is now forgotten. The place so called was in the immediate vicinity of Fedaro townland. In an inquiry taken in the year 1631, Federree and Cornespedoge are mentioned as in the barony of Mohill and county of Leitrim.

† *There had not fallen.*—This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

"A. D. 1345. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Connaught, after he had reigned twenty-one years, was killed by the shoote of an arrow in Ffyedorowe in Moynter-Eolas, being [having] purposely gone thither to assist Teige Mac Ranell against Clann Mortagh, at Logh Aryn, whom the said Clann Mortagh and the rest of the inhabitants of Moyntir Eolas pursued to Fydorowe, and there, at a place called Gortyn Spideoge, was killed by an arrow, as aforesaid. There was not a greater exploit done by an arrow since Neale of the Nine Hostages was killed by Eochie mac Enna Kynseallagh at the Tyrhian seas; in whose [i. e. Terlagh's] place Hugh Mac Terlagh was

against the descendants of Murtough Muimhneach O'Connor. The Clann-Murtough and the rest* of the Muinter-Eolais pursued him as far as Fídh Doradha, and killed him at Gurtin-na-spídeoige^x. For a long time before there had not fallen^y of the Gaels, any one more to be lamented than he. Hugh, son of Turrough, was inaugurated King in his place.

Brian O'Farrell, worthy materies of a lord of Annaly, died. He was a man who never earned censure^z on account of anything he ever acquired, even up to the hour when he overcame the world and the devil.

Hugh O'Neill went with a fleet on Lough Neagh, and the Clann-Hugh-Boy^a, with their muster, overtook him, and many persons were wounded and killed [in the contest] between them; but Hugh made his escape, in despite of them, in his ships.

Manus O'Flynn^b Line [i. e. of Moylinny], was slain by Donnell Donn and Brian O'Neill.

Cormac, the son of Rory O'Connor, died.

Cormac, son of Murtough Mac Loughlin, was slain by the sons of Ualgarg, son of Farrell [O'Rourke]^c.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1346.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-six.

A war broke out between O'Rourke, i. e. Ualgarg, and Rory, the son of Cathal O'Connor; and an engagement took place between them in Calry-Lough-

constituted King of Connaught."

* *Earned censure*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "páinic gan aen gúat acmópaib ó égríib 7 ó ollamnaib Éirenn," i. e. "he passed through life without any reproach from the literati or chief poets of Ireland." The meaning is, that he had been so generous to the poets that none of them attempted to lampoon him.

^a *Clann-Hugh-Boy*, i. e. the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill, who was slain in the year 1283. They possessed, at this period, an extensive territory

to the east of Lough Neagh in the present counties of Down and Antrim, and which was called Clann Aodha Buidhe,—*Anglice*, Clannaboy,—from their tribe-name.

^b *O'Flynn*.—This name is now usually anglicised O'Lyn, by aspirating the initial *f*, which seems to have been also the mode of pronouncing the name at a very early period. See note^c under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25.

^c Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in the College copy, the following passages from the Annals of Lecan :

פור וּא רואירע ך א גאללעקלאַע ווילע דו מאַרבאַד, .i. מָאָג בויַררע [ך] מאַע נעילל, עאיימ עו נא מיינטיר. ׀ רואירע דו לעאנמאין דו רואירי וּא עענעבאיר ך דו עלוינן נענננחאד אַרא האַיחלע, ך א מאַרבאַד לא מאַלפּואנאד מאַע דעננחאד, ך יו בוד מוֹיפֿעט ערױע.

עעיררע מעיַע עאחאיל מיַע אַן עאויַח מֶגַע ראַגנאיל דו גאבאיל אַר לֹע אַן רגויר דו עונעחעבאַר מאַג ראַגנאיל, עומאַלעאַ מָאָג ראַגנאיל דא מברעט לאיר עו עאיריֹל עֶרעעראַיַג, ך א מאַרבאַד דֹּע אַן ריַן.

עוולאַד מאַע עאחמאֹיל עוֹירעאַ ענעל עֶראַדחאַיַג דו מאַרבאַד לא דעננאַל מאַע עאַעמאֹיל.

מאִיֹם לא ברַיאַן מָאָג מאַעגאַמנאַ פֿור גאַלאַיַב גֶּו רֶאִינעע ערִי עֶעט עֶלֶן יַן אַירעמֶה דִּיב.

ניאַלל ׀ דעננאַלל, עלאַן מוּירעחֶרעאַיַג, מאַע פֿעֹלמִיֹד וִי עענעבאִיר, ך מוּירגֶרֶט מאַע דאִרמאַטאַ דו לענמאין רואִירי מיַע עאחאיל גֶּו עוֹל מאַוילע גֶּו עעזגראַע מאִיֹם פּאִיר, ך פֿור עלוינן נענננחאד אַנרִירן גּוּר עוּירעאַד אַר ערַיאַ, ך א עֶרעעחאַד אַרא האַיחלע דֹּוִיב גֶּו מבראִי א לֶר דאֶעשחאִן עֶרעאַח לאִיר.

מאַע דאִרמאַטאַ גאַלל דו מאַרבאַד עֶרע פֿעִיל יַא עיַג פֿעִין לא עלוינן וואַלדֶרין מעיַע גֶּוירדעאַלבאַיַג ך עֶוירפּמאַע עאַעח מאַע פֿיַנגִין דו מאַרבאַד דֹּוִיב יַמאַילע פּרִיר.

עענעבאַר וּא ברַיַן דו מאַרבאַד.

לֹמאַר מאַע מוּרעחאַדאַ וִי עֶרֶגאַיל דו מאַרבאַד לא ברַיאַן מאַע עיַגעאַרנאַן, ך לא עלוינן מעיַע מוּירעחֶרעאַיַג.

אַרע מאַע עומאַר וִי רואִירע דו מאַרבאַד לא דעננאַל מאַג עיַגעאַרנאַן.

“Odo O’Roirk Rodericum filius Cathaldi O’Conor apud פּאַראַ עויללעאַד דעפּרַעדאַטוס, יַן טעמפּלום עיללע הוּיריַג עעפּוגיט, עַת טעמפּלֹו יַנענעסֹו עעעידִיטֹור.—MS. L.”

“Amlaus (Donaldus réor) O’Flaherty occidentalis Connaciæ dominus obiit.—MS. L.”

“Jacobus O’Corcraín, Archidiaconus Brefiniæ, et Florentius O’Corcraín insignis Cytharædus obierunt.”—MS. L.

^d *Calry-Lough-Gill*, עאַפּאַיַגֶּע לֹעאַ גִילֶע, וַאַס אַ טעריטֹרִי יַן עַת עוּלִיגֹו, ברֶעדרִינג עוּפֹן לֹוּגֶה גִילל. עַת נאַמֶע יַס טיַלל פּרֶעזערווֶד יַן עאַלרִי עוּ עֹלרִי, אַ פּאַריש ברֶעדרִינג עוּפֹן עַת לַיַקֶע.

^e *Gallorglasses*.—עַת עִיריֹשֶׁה פֿון עַת מִיַּדלֶע אַגֶּעס

trained two kinds of infantry; one, called gallorglasses, were armed with an iron helmet, a coat of mail and a cuirass, and carried in one hand a fine-edged battle-axe, like that used by the ancient Gauls, of whom Marcellinus speaks in his 19th Book; the other were light-armed, and are called by Henry of Marleburgh Turbuculi, by others Turbarii, and popularly kerns: they fought with javelins tied with strings, darts, and knives called *skeynes*. In an Act passed in the fifth year of Edward III., c. 25, among the articles to be observed in Ireland the sixth was “against the leaders and supporters of kerns and the people called idlemen, unless on the confines

Gill^d, in which O'Rourke was routed, and all his gallowglasses^e slain, i. e. Mac Buirree, and Mac Neill Cam^f with their people. O'Rourke was afterwards pursued by Rory O'Connor and the Clann-Donough, and was killed by Mulrony Mac Donough. This was a lamentable deed^g.

The four sons of Cathal, the son of the Caech [Monoculus] Mac Rannall, were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Sguir^h by Conor Mac Rannall. Tomaltagh Mac Rannall afterwards brought them to Caisiol Cosgraigh, where they were put to death by him.

Cu-Uladh Mac Cawell, chief of Kinel-Farry, was slain by Donnell Mac Cawell.

A victory was gained by Brian Mac Mahon over the English, and three hundred of their headsⁱ were counted [after the battle].

Niall O'Donnell, the Clann-Murtough [O'Connor], the son of Felim O'Connor and Maurice Mac Dermot, pursued Rory, the son of Cathal [O'Connor] to Cul-Maoile [Coloony], where they defeated him and the Clann-Donough with great slaughter. They afterwards plundered them, and carried off abundance of booty.

Mac Dermot Gall was treacherously killed in his own house by the sons of Waldrin Mac Costello; and Cormac Caech Mac Fineen was slain along with him.

Ivor, the son of Murrough O'Farrell, was slain by Brian Mac Tiernan and the Clann Murtough.

Art, son of Thomas O'Rourke, was slain by Donnell Mac Tiernan.

of the enemy's territory, and at their own expense."—*Ware's Antiquit.* c. xxi.

"The gallowglass succeeded the horseman, and he is commonly armed with a skull, a shirt of mail, and a Gallowglass axe," &c. &c.—*Bar-nabie Riches' New Irish Prognostication*, p. 37.

^f *Mac Buirree, &c.*—The Four Masters have omitted the 7, αἶψα, which renders this passage obscure, but the Editor has restored it from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster. Mac Buirree and Mac Neill Cam were Scots, and captains of gallowglasses employed in O'Rourke's service.

^g *Lamentable deed.*—This entry is more briefly but far more correctly given in the Dublin copy

of the Annals of Ulster, in which it is stated that the killing of O'Rourke is the most lamentable event that had occurred in Ireland since the killing of Cormac Mac Cullennan.

^h *Loch-an-Sguir*, now Lough Seur. It is situated in the parish of Kiltubbrid, in the barony and county of Leitrim, near the village of Keshcarrigan. There is an island in this lake called Castle Island, on which stand the ruins of a castle called *Carpleán Seóin*, or John's castle, and another island called Prison Island on which, according to tradition, Mac Rannall was wont to confine his prisoners.

ⁱ *Three hundred heads.*—This is very rudely

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙOCT, 1347.

Αοιρ Cριoρτ, mile, τpί ché, ceátrachatt, a Seacht.

Maolmaídhóg ó táicliḡ oipicél locha hepne do écc.

Giolla na naom mac Seappraíð mic giolla na naom uí fírhail tiḡearna na hangaile cñn copanta conmaíneac ap ḡoil ap ḡairccíð, ap eneach, ḡ ap oiprdeapcup do écc i ccluin lip béic iap mbeir aḡhaið imchian in aipdócñ-nur na hangaile dó ḡ é do bpeir buaða ó ðoman ḡ ó ðfman. Cathal mac mur-chaða mic giolla na naom uí fírhail do ḡabail tiḡearnair na hangaile iapom.

Muirḡiur mac diarmata do mārbað la Seaan ruað mac dauid a burc.

Taðḡ mág Raḡnaill taoíreach muintipe heólair do ḡabail do cloinn Muircñtaiḡ.

Uilliam Mac dauid do mārbað do taðḡ ruað mac diarmata ḡall i mbaile an topair.

Tomar mac artain tiḡearna ua neachðac ulað do chpochað la ḡallaib.

Eoḡhan ua madaðain taoíreach Sil nanmchaðha décc ḡ Murchað a mac do ḡabail cñnair Sil nanmchaðha.

Añḡur mac ḡaðpa uí Madaðain do écc.

Teampall chille Rónáin do chop ruar opearḡal ua duibḡonnáin.

Finnḡuala inḡñ meic pingin bñ fírhail uí duibḡonnain décc.

Ení mac aḡha buide uí neill, pionḡuala inḡean Maoilreaclainn uí Raḡillḡ, ḡ an giolla dub mac ḡille Mochua decc.

Donnchað mac aḡha óḡ uí fírhail décc.

Síðpað ó cuipnín paóí fíleað ḡ ollam na bḡéipne epíðe do ecc.

stated by the Four Masters. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is: "Maðm la brian maḡ maḡḡamna ap ḡallaib ða panic τpí c. ceann co laḡair," i. e. "a defeat was given by Brian Mac Mahon to the English, of whose heads three hundred were brought in his presence."

ⁱ *Cluain-lis-Bec*.—See other references to this place at the years 1282 and 1322.

^k *Mac David Burke*.—He was chief of the territory of Clanconow or Clanconway, on the west

side of the river Suck in the barony of Ballinroe and county of Galway. See note ^z, under the year 1225.

^l *Ballintober*, baile an topair, i. e. the town of the well. This is the Ballintober in the county of Roscommon, which is usually called by the annalists baile topair ḡpíḡoe, i. e. the town of St. Bridget's well, to distinguish it from baile topair Páspuiz, now Ballintober, in the county of Mayo. Mac Dermot Gall was Chief of Airteach, in the county of Roscommon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1347.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-seven.

Maelmaedhog O'Taichligh, Official of Lough Erne, died.

Gilla-na-naev, the son of Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, chief protector of the Conmaicni, for his prowess, valour, hospitality, and renown, died at Cluain-lis-bec¹, after having been for a long time Chief of Annaly, and after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Cathal, the son of Murrrough, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, assumed the lordship of Annaly after him.

Maurice Mac Dermot was slain by John Roe Mac David Burke*.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Murtough [O'Conor].

William Mac David [Burke] was slain at Ballintober¹ by Teige Roe Mac Dermot Gall.

Thomas Mac Artan, Lord of Iveagh^m, in Ulidia, was hanged by the English.

Owen O'Madden, Chief of Sil-Anmchadha, died ; and Murrrough, his son, assumed the chieftainship of Sil-Anmchadhaⁿ.

Aengus, the son of Gara O'Madden, died.

The church of Kilronan was re-erected by Farrell O'Duigenan^o.

Finola, daughter of Mac Fineen, and wife of Farrell O'Duigenan, died.

Henry, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill ; Finola, daughter of Melaghlin^p O'Reilly ; and Gilladuv Mac Gillamochua, died.

Donough, the son of Hugh Oge O'Farrell, died.

Siry O'Curnin^q, a learned poet and Ollav of Breifny, died.

^m *Lord of Iveagh*.—The Mac Artans did not retain this dignity long, for the Magennises appear henceforward as lords of this territory.

ⁿ *Sil-Anmchadha*.—This is pronounced Sheel-Anmchy: for its situation and extent see note * under the year 1178, p. 44, *supra*.

^o *O'Duigenan*.—This passage is better given from O'Mulconry's Annals, by O'Flaherty, in the College copy, H. 2. 11, thus :

"Finola, daughter of Owen Mac Fineen, and

wife of Farrell Muimhneach O'Duigenan, Erenagh of Kilronan, died."

^p *Melaghlin*, *Maolpeaclaínn*.—This name, which is sometimes written *Maolpeaclaínn*, and *Maolpeaclaínn* is usually anglicised *Malachy*, but with what degree of propriety may be questioned, as it signifies the servant or devotee of St. Seachlainn or Secundinus, disciple of St. Patrick.

^q *O'Curnin*.—The Annals of Lecan, as quoted

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1348.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéu, cſthpachatt a hocht.

Ḡiolla na naom̃ ua cianain abb lſra gabail do écc.

Niall garb̃ ua dom̃naill tighſna tpe conaill, iar bpaḡbail mór nimpſna dó hi tighſnur ḡ nia tighſnur, do marbað la Maghnur meablach ua ndom̃naill tpa cheilḡ ḡ piongail (.i. i porp inri Saim̃er). Ba cup cpoðha connap̃ copnam̃ach an tī mall ḡo rin, ḡ ba lach a aoidað amlaib̃ rin. Congur mac concobair uí dom̃naill baol in impearain ppi mall do gabail an tighap̃naip̃.

Cathal ó pſḡail tighap̃na na hangaile décc.

Maileachlainn mág oipeachtaiḡ taoipeað muntipe poðuib̃, ḡ Donnchað mag bpaðaiḡ taoipeach cuile bpiḡde décc.

Com̃eipḡhe cōccað eiðip pſḡal mac diarmada ḡ Ruaiðri mac cathail mic dom̃naill uí concobair. Longporp meic diarmada do loipecað la Ruaiðri. Mac diarmada do thionol a charað ara haile co ndeachp̃att i ndiaib̃ Ruaiðri ḡo a longporp ḡo baile an mōtaiḡ ḡur po loipecað an baile leó eit̃tip cloic̃ ḡ crañ, ḡ ni po cuipeað na naghaid̃ ḡur t̃illp̃ſt̃ dia t̃ighib̃ doip̃iðri. Tugrat mac uí Ruairc baol i mbpaḡdeanur ip in mbaile app imaille pe ḡach bpaḡaid̃ oile ba ppuairp̃ſt̃ ann.

Clann p̃eopair do ionnarbað la hémann a búrc ḡur bo heigſñ do Mac p̃eopair toct̃ dia cōtugāð ḡo teaḡ uí concobair.

by O'Flaherty in the College copy of these Annals, call him "a learned poet and musician ;" and add, that he died "in religione et peregrinatione."

¹ O'Keenan.—His death has been already entered under the year 1345.

² Murderously, i piongail.—Properly means the murder of a kinsman.

³ Meabhlaich, i. e. the deceitful.

⁴ Inis-Saim̃er.—At Ballyshannon. See note b under the year 1197, p. 111.

⁵ Melaghlin Mageraghty.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called "impep in einiḡ, p̃eimeoiḡ na p̃eile ḡ diðeoiḡ na ðaennaçta, i. e. the

emperor of hospitality, the servant of generosity, and the shelterer of benevolence." And it is added, that the professors of poetry and the sciences were grieved and broken-hearted on hearing of the death of this kind chieftain.

⁶ Cuil-Brighde.—This, which is more generally written Cuil Brighdein, was the name of Mac Brady's territory, comprising the district round Stradone, in the county of Cavan. See other notices of it at the years 1378 and 1412. The name Mac Brady is now always made Brady, without the prefix Mac.

⁷ Mac Dermot's fortress, longporp meic diarm-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1348.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-eight.

Gilla-na-naev O'Keenan^r, Abbot of Lisgabhair, died.

Niall Garve O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, after having experienced much contention, before and during the term of his lordship, was treacherously and murderously^s slain by Manus Meabhach^t O'Donnell, his kinsman, at the port of Inis-Saimer^u. Niall was a brave, puissant, and defensive hero till then, and it was a sorrowful thing that he should have died in such a way. Aengus, the son of Conor O'Donnell, who had been in contention with Niall, assumed the lordship.

Cathal O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Melaghlin Mageraghty^w, Chief of Muintir Rodiv, and Donough Mac Brady, Chief of Cuil Brighde^x, died.

A war broke out between Farrell Mac Dermot, and Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Connor. Mac Dermot's fortress^y was burned by Rory. Mac Dermot afterwards assembled his friends, and they pursued Rory to his fortress at Ballymote, and burned the town, both stone and wooden edifices, and they did not meet any opposition until they reached home^z. They took away the son of O'Rourke, that was in captivity in the town, together with every other captive they found there.

The Clann-Feorais [the Berminghams], were banished by Edmond Burke, and Mac Feorais^a was compelled to go to the house of O'Connor for his support^b.

maða.—This was not the castle in Lough Key commonly called Cappaig Coá Cé, or the rock of Lough Key; but a fortification situated on Longford hill, now enclosed in Lord Lorton's demesne.

^z *Until they reached home.*—This is the literal translation; but the idea intended to be conveyed is, that they returned home without having met any opposition. The words, as constructed in the original Irish, might imply that they did receive opposition on their return home;

but although this is obviously not the meaning intended, the Editor has thought proper to preserve the order of the original construction, to give the reader an exact idea of the style of the original.

^a *Mac Feorais*, i. e. the head of the Berminghams.

^b *Support.*—O'Flaherty adds from the Annals of Lecan, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

"Gelasius Mac Tigernan obiit.—MS. L."

"Cn cluice multos e vita sustulit.—MS. L."

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1349.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile, τρι chéd, cſthpachatt, anaoí.

Μαιδm do éabairt la haoð ua Ruairc ap plaitbſrtaach ua Ruairc ap donnchað ua ndomnaill, 7 ap darptraigib. Aoð macc plannchað taoipeac darptraige giollacriort mag plannchaða, lochlaimn mac aindilir uí baóighill 7 rochaide immaile ppiú do marbað don commarc hipin.

Eoin dub mac domnaill do marbað la Maſnup mac eochaða még mat-gamna.

Giolla na naoim ó huiſind Saoí le dán décc.

Coimeirge do denom eioir mac ndiarmaða do Riðiri 7 Ruaidri ua conco-bair gur po éionól Mac diarmaða an méo fuair do gallaib, 7 gaoidealaib im cloinn Muirſitairg 7 im cenél cconail do ſoiſið mic cathail. Ruaidri do ſluapaét pompa, 7 a cup go cloinn ſſirmaige dóib. ſideað nochap péopatt uile eioir gallaib 7 gaoidealaib gneim do gabail air. Iompaíð ara haéle gan nſrta gan eioirſíða. Ruaidri do thionol rócpaide iappin gur loirg, gur mill, 7 gur airccſrtair upmór maighe luirg uile.

Plaiſ mór in epind, 7 go hairiðe i muig luirg co ttagað ár diarmíðe ap ðaoínib da bíein. Matha mac cathail uí Ruairc décc don plaiſ hipin.

Donnchað riabach mac Maoileachloim capraig meic diarmaða do gabail la corbmac boðar mac diarmata, 7 é da breiét lair i nairteach, 7 a marbað i nduinetháide do muinſir airtig, do mac giollacriort mic taicliſ, 7 dua ceapraig.

Riðepo ua Raſgallaig tiſearna na breipne thoir, 7 mac an iapla do écc.

ſillebert ua planoaſáin taoipeach tuaithe Ratha do marbað do macaib brian uí planoaſáin.

^c *Mac Clancy*.—This name is now anglicised Clancy, without the prefix Mac. It is locally pronounced in Irish as if written *mag lanna-chaíde*.

^d *Dartry*.—This territory comprised the present barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where the Clancys, or Maglanchys, are still numerous.

^e *The son of Cathal*, i. e. Rory O'Conor, who

was at this time the chief leader of the race of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo. The Clann-Murtough were the descendants of Murtough-Muimhneach, the brother of Brian Luighneach.

^f *Plague*.—This plague is noticed in Maoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1348, as follows:

"A. D. 1348. There was a generall plague in

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1349.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred forty-nine.

Hugh O'Rourke defeated Flaherty O'Rourke, Donough O'Donnell, and the people of Dartry; and Hugh Mac Clancy^c, Chief of Dartry^d, Gilchreest Mac Clancy, Loughlin, son of Aindiles O'Boyle, and many others, were slain in the engagement.

John Duv Mac Donnell was slain by Manus, son of Eochy Mac Mahon.

Gilla-na-naev O'Higgin, a learned poet, died.

Another contest arose between Mac Dermot and Rory O'Connor. Mac Dermot assembled all the English and Irish whom he found to aid him, together with the Clann-Murtough and the Kinel-Connell, against the son of Cathal^e. Rory moved before these, and they drove him to Clann-Fermaighe; but the entire body of them, both English and Irish, were unable to take him. They afterwards returned without acquiring power or obtaining hostages; and Rory then mustered a force and burned, wasted, and plundered the greater part of Moylurg.

A great plague [raged] in Ireland, and more especially in Moylurg, by which great numbers were carried off. Matthew, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died of this plague^f.

Donough Reagh, the son of Melaghlin Carragh Mac Dermot, was taken prisoner by Cormac Bodhar^g Mac Dermot, who led him to Airteach; and he was killed in secret murder^h by the people of Airteach, i. e. by the son of Gilchreest Mac Taichligh and O'Kearney.

Richard O'Reilly, Lord of East Breifny, and the son of the Earl, died.

Gilbert O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-Rathaⁱ, was slain by the sons of Brian O'Flanagan.

Moylurg and all Ireland in general, whereof the Earle of Ulster's grandchild died: also Mathew mac Cahall O'Royreck died of it."

^g *Bodhar* (pronounced *bower*), i. e. the deaf. From this the Hiberno-English word *bother* is supposed to have been formed.

^h *Secret murder*.—This is written *dunacaidhe* in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, in

which this passage is entered under the year 1346. In a manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, No. 315, p. 288, this term is thus defined: "*Dunacaidhe*, .i. mapbað dune i pfeall, ra' éopp do folcáð iap rin, i. e. *Duin-athaide*, to kill a man in treachery, and to conceal his body afterwards."

ⁱ *Tuath-ratha*.—Now anglicised Tooraah. It

Μυρέρστach ριαccánach mág aongura do mārbað lá a bráirib buðóein.

Ruairi ua cathain tighina na craoibe, 7 airbi cianacta do écc.

Αοð ua Raḡallaiḡ do écc.

Αν ḡiolla caéch mág dorchaib do écc.

Μυρḡhíḡ mac donnchaib taoíreað an cōrainn fear lán daitne, 7 deneac do écc.

Μαιðm mōri do tabairt lar an lurtir 7 la ḡallaib na Mide ar ua Maio-leachloinn 7 ar ḡaoidealaib na Mide ú 1 nborcraatar rochaib dia mairib.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1350.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, mile, tpi chéð, caoccat.

Uilliam ó dubda Eppcop chille hAladh, fñi tóḡbala ceall 7 neimfoh, Saoi diaula, ðercach, ðaonnachtað do écc.

Αοðh (i. pí connaçt) mac afoha bréirnicch uí concobaip nup a páití ua concobaip do mārbað la hað ua ruairc 1 moigh angaidhe.

Ḳñḡal ua ruairc mac ualḡaircc do mārbað do mac cathail cleirig meic donnchaða.

Ḳrian mac diaρmata aðbar tigharina mairhe luipcc do mārbað 1 Rop commain la muinup an eppcop uí fínaçta ðaon upchar poighde co tḡ-maircað, 7 an fear ar ar cuipcað an troiḡeað do chaíñm (Ruairi an tpeompa ó donnchaða) do ciorpbað po cñtōip ina épaic.

is still the local name of a district in the county of Fermanagh, lying between Lough Melvin and Lough Erne, and comprising the parishes of Inismacsaint and Boho. See note ⁹ under the year 1260, p. 379.

⁸ *Kinsmen*, bráirib. — In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is rendered "brothers," thus:

"A. D. 1348. Mortagh Riaganach Magenos was killed by his own brothers."

¹ *Ard-Keanaghta*. — The prefix *ard* here is evidently a mistake.

^m *A defeat was given*. — This is the literal translation. It would be better expressed in English

as follows:

"A great victory was gained by the Justiciary and the English of Meath over O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, and many of the Irish chieftains were slain."

ⁿ *Man*, ρaoi. — The word ρaoi, which is rendered doctor by Colgan, has the same meaning in the ancient Irish as *duine uasal* has in the modern. It might be translated "gentleman" throughout, but the Editor has translated it by "learned man," "eminent man," or "distinguished man" throughout.

^o *Magh-Angaidhe*. — This is probably the place in Breifny, now called Moy, *alias* Newtown-

Murtough Riaganagh Magennis was slain by his own kinsmen^k.

Rory O'Kane, Lord of Creeve and Ard-Keanaghta^l, died.

Hugh O'Reilly died.

Gilla-Caech Mac Dorcy died.

Maurice Mac Donough, Chief of Corran, a man full of intelligence and hospitality, died.

A great defeat was given^m by the Lord Justice and the English of Meath to O'Melaghlin and the Irish of Meath, in which many of their chieftains were slain.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1350.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty.

William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, founder of many churches and sanctuaries, and a godly, charitable, and humane manⁿ, died.

Hugh (i. e. the King of Connaught), the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, and who was called the O'Conor, was slain in Magh-Angaidhe^o by Hugh O'Rourke.

Farrell O'Rourke, the son of Ualgarg, was slain by the son of Cathal Cleirach Mac Donough.

Brian Mac Dermot, materies of a lord of Moylurg, was accidentally slain at Roscommon with one shot of a javelin^p by the people of Bishop O'Finaghty^q; and the man who was charged with having cast the dart (Rory-an-t-Seomra O'Donohoe^r), was immediately mangled^s as an *eric* [retaliation] for him [Brian].

Gore.—See Ordnance map of the county of Leitrim, sheet 26.

^p *Of a javelin*, *roígeae*.—The Irish word *roígeab* or *roígeao*, which is cognate with the Latin *sagitta*, generally signifies a shaft or arrow; but it sometimes also denotes a javelin not discharged from a bow, but thrown by the hand.

^q *Bishop O'Finaghty*.—He was John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, called John of Roscommon, in his Patent of restitution to the temporalities, 1st March, 1326. In Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops he is erroneously called *John*

O'Findsa, an error which arose from mistaking the contracted writing of the name, *o pīnoīa*, in the Annals of Ulster or of Lough Kee.

^r *O'Donohoe*.—He was evidently one of the sept of O'Donnchadha of Hy-Coirne in Moinmoy. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 76, note ^w.

^s *Was mangled*, *do cīoppbaō*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is “*do cīoppbaō 7 do maīpbaō ann*, was mangled and killed for it.”

βριαν mac doimnaill mic brian ruaid uí brian do mairbhad tpe feill la macaib lorcáin meic ceoach. Ar dó ro raibead

Τρυαζ αον mac doimnaill dala,
 Τρυαζ οιγχιρ brian boraina,
 Τρυαζ α δυλ map na raoilead
 Τρυαζ clann ceoch da choimmaioidm.

Τοιρδεαλβας όcc ó brian do mairbhad pé bpear ndécc do cloimn ceoach i ndiozail a mignonia, a bpsionn γ α cpioδ do bein díoδ θεop.

Ruaidpí mac cathail mic doimnaill uí concobair do mairbhad i fell i ngarrda na fiongaile ar brecliaib la cloimn fírgail meic donnchaio ar porcongpa afoha mic τοιρδεαλβαιζ.

Αοδ mac τοιρδεαλβαιζ δαιτριοζαδ do mac uilliam burc γ do ευαταib connacht, γ αέδ mac peiolimio do píoζαδ dóib ina aghaio.

Cúcoicpiche móp mág eochagáin tigfina cenél piachach, aod mac amlaoib mezuioir, γ Muirgí mac donnchaioa décc.

Αonghur ruad ua dalaiz paoi eireann i ndán, γ aonghoir ua heoδopa oíghéfar dana décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1351.

Αοιρ Cpioστ, míle, επί chéu, caoccat, α haon.

Manepuir Ruir oirbealaiz in eppcoiboidect tuama do ófnoim do bpaipioib .S. ppanprip.

Eoghan na lathaiz mac Suibne do mairbhad lá Maghur ua ndoimnaill.

Pilib mág uioir taoipeac muinpipe phcoδacáin, γ Enna ó plannagáin taoipeach tuaithe pattha décc.

¹ *Pity his going, &c.*—i. e. Pity he perished by a death unlooked for.

² *The Clann-Keogh.*—These were evidently the family that gave name to Ballymakeogh, in the territory of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, which afterwards belonged to the head of the Ryans of that neighbourhood.

³ *Garrdha-na-fiongaile*, would be now anglicised Garrynafinely, but the name is obsolete.

⁴ *Brecshliabh.*—Now anglicised Bricklieve,—a

mountain in the baronies of Tirerrill and Corran in the county of Sligo, lying between Lough-naleiby and Kesh-corran.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiackrach*, p. 481, and map prefixed to the same. See this mountain again referred to at the year 1512. Bricklieve townland and castle are shewn on the Ordnance map of the county of Sligo, sheet 34.

⁵ *The inhabitants of the Tuathas*,—i. e. the O'Hanlys, Mae Brannans, O'Monahans, and their

Brian, the son of Donnell, son of Brian Roe O'Brien, was treacherously slain by the sons of Lorcan Mac Lorcan. Of him was said:

Pity the only son of Donnell of the meeting ;

Pity the heir of Brian Borumha ;

Pity his going^c as was not expected ;

Pity the Clann-Keogh should triumph over him.

Turlough Oge O'Brien killed sixteen of the Clann-Keogh^u in revenge of this evil deed, and despoiled them, besides, of their lands and cattle

Rory, the son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously slain at Garrdha-na-Fiongaile^w on Brecshliabh^x, by the sons of Farrell Mac Donough, at the instigation of Hugh, the son of Turlough.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed by Mac William Burke and by the people of the Tuathas^y of Connaught ; and Hugh, the son of Felim, was inaugurated by them in opposition to him.

Cucogry More Mageoghegan, Lord of Kinel-Fiachach, Hugh, the son of Auliffe Maguire, and Maurice Mac Donough, died.

Aengus Roe O'Daly, the most learned of the poets of Ireland, and Aengus O'Hosey, a good poet, died.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1351.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-one.

The monastery of Ros-Oirbhealagh^z, in the diocese of Tuam, was erected for Franciscan friars.

Owen-na-Cathaghe Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell.

Philip Maguire, Chief of Muintir-Pheodachain^a, and Enna O'Flanagan, Chief of Tuath-ratha^b, died.

correlatives, who dwelt round Slieve Bann in the east of the county of Roscommon. See note ^d under the year 1189, p. 86.

^z *Ros-Oirbheallaigh*.—Ror Oirbeallagh, now Rosserelly, on the river of Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, where the extensive ruins of a monastery still remain in good preservation.

^a *Muintir-Pheodachain*.—A well-known district in the barony of Maheraboy in the county of Fermanagh. It had belonged to the family of Mac Gillafinnen before this Philip Maguire wrested it from them, and they recovered it soon after. See note ^d under the year 1281, p. 435.

^b *Tuath-ratha*.—See note ^c under the year 1349.

Αοδh mac τοιρρδεαλδαιγ do ghabail neirt doirdiiri, bpaighoi connact do tabairt do 7 asd Feolimið dionnarbad ap an tír.

Αοδ ua Ruairc do ghabail do mac Pilbín mic uilliam burc ag teēt ó cnuaié Πατραιcc dó, 7 Mac διαρματα δειρζε 1 naíaið cloinne pilbín tírío rin. Cpeacá 7 comairccne mópa bo óínoñ íτορpa δειρde.

Μαθηγαμáin mac conpnaíma do mairbad la cloinn donnchaíð meic conpnaíma.

Ζαιρm coméoiτεcñn íuig do tabairt builliam mac donnchaíð muimniγ uí ceallaiγ im Notlaicc do damrcolaið epeann da lucht ríubail da bochtaið, 7 da haíðilgneadaið, 7 puairrce uile a noigprip eidip maíe 7 paíe, ípeal 7 uapal guppat buiðig uile δepimñ 7 dia mac, .i. do Maeleachloinn.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1352.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile τpí chéð, caoccatτ, adó.

Αοδ mac τοιρρδεαλδαιγ uí concobair do ghabail na ríγhe doirdiiri daimh-
deóin a mbaoi ma aghaið do gallaið 7 do gaoidealaið.

Αοδh ó puairc τiγíñna bpeipne do mairbad la cathal mac aeða bréipniγ uí concobair, 7 la cloinn muirceíptaig, 7 ár do cúp ap gallócclachaið cloinne ríubm an tan rin.

Αοδ ua maóilbrénaið, 7 a óá mac do mairbad la haed mac pedlimið uí concobair.

^c *Croaghpatrick*.—A celebrated mountain about five miles to the west of the town of Westport, in the barony of Murrek, in the county of Mayo. O'Rourke had gone thither on a pilgrimage, and on his return to Breifny he had to pass by Mac Philbin's castle of Doon. This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

“Hugh O'Royrek was taken by Mac Phillipin Mac William Burke, as he was returning from the pilgrimage of Crwagh Patrick.”

This mountain is still visited by pilgrims, particularly on the last Sunday in summer, which is called *Domnac Chpuim Duib* in this

neighbourhood.

^d *Mac Philbin*.—This name was assumed by a branch of the Burkes who resided at the Castle of Doon, about three miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.

^e *O'Kelly*.—This passage is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“William Mac Donnough Moyneagh O'Kelly invited all the Irish Poets, Brehons, Bards, Harpers, Gamesters, or Common Kearroghs, Jesters, and others of their kind in Ireland to his house upon Christmas upon this year, where every one of them was well used during Christ-

Hugh, son of Turlough, having again acquired power, the hostages of Connaught were delivered up to him ; and Hugh, son of Felim, was banished from the country.

Hugh O'Rourke, on his return from Croagh-Patrick^c, was taken prisoner by Mac Philbin^d Mac William Burke ; in consequence of which act Mac Dermot rose up against the Clann-Philbin. Great ravages and depredations were mutually committed by them on account of it.

Mahon Mac Consnava was slain by the sons of Donough Mac Consnava.

A general invitation was given at Christmas by William, the son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly^e, to the learned of Ireland, travellers, the poor and the indigent, and they were all served to their satisfaction, both good and bad, noble and ignoble, so that they were all thankful to him and his son, Melaghlin.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1352.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-two.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, assumed the government [of Connaught] again^f, in despite of all the English and Irish who were opposed to him.

Hugh O'Rourke, Lord of Breifny, was slain by Cathal, the son of Hugh the Breifneach O'Connor and the Clann-Murtough, and a great slaughter was made of the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweenys on the occasion^g.

Hugh O'Mulrenin and his two sons were slain by Hugh, the son of Felim O'Connor.

mas holydays, and gave contentment to each of them at the time of their departure, so as every one of them was well pleased, and extolled William for his bounty, one of which assembly composed certain Irish verses in commendation of William and his house, which begin thus:

“Fáilte Éireann go haomteac.

[The poets of Erin to one house.]”

For an account of the descendants of this William, see *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 104, 105, 106.

^f *Assumed the government of Connaught again.*

—This, and the passage next following it, are

rendered by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

“A. D. 1352. Hugh mac Terlagh O'Connor tooke upon him the name of King of Connought, in spite of such of the English and Irish race as opposed him.

“Hugh O'Roylek, prince of the Brenie, was killed by Cahall mac Hugh Breaffneagh O'Connor and Clann Mortagh, and a great slaughter of the Gallowglasses belonging to the families of the Mac Swynes was also made.”

^g *On the occasion, an ean rin.*—Literally, at that time.

Αονγυρ mac concobair mic afoha mic domnaill óig uí domnaill tigeapna típe Conaill fírr beóda borppadaé, 7 aon ba fírr íngnoí 7 uairle 1 nultairb immón amm roin do mairbad la Maígnur ua ndomnaill. Felim ua domnaill do gabáil a ionaid 7 Seaan mac Concobair uí domnaill do beir acc cogad fírr im an tigeapnar.

Combaé baile an dúin la hafó mac toirpdealbairg uí concobair.

Concobair mac Muirgíra meic donnchaib feicfm coitcino daor gaca cñpde, Dabucc diolmain mac uillec umáill cñnn cñthpne 7 diolmainec conacht, tomár mág Raígnail, 7 táohg mac Siacapa uí ceallairg décc.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1353.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, τρί chéd, caoccat, a τρί.

Εόin ua cairbpe comarba tígíraibg cluana heóair décc.

Σορmlaie ingín uí domnaill bñn uí neill décc, 7 nochá paibe in én aimprip ppa bñ po buó mó clú, 7 oirpdearcur iná ipi.

Αοth mac Ruairí uí neill décc.

Mathgamain mac giolla na naom uí fírgail tígíra na hanraile décc.

Ταόg mág Raígnail taoipeac muntipe heóair do mairbad la cloinn tSeppraib meg raígnail.

Αοth mac toirpdealbairg do aitépogad 7 mac bpanám do [dá] cōngmair ip in típ.

Μaineptip cille conaill in eppcopóittect cluana fírrta hī conaéctairb do thógbáil do bpaithpib .S. ppanpeir la huilliam ua cceallairg tigeapna ua Mame.

^b *Baile-an-duin*, i. e. town of the *dun* or earthen fort, now Ballindoon, a village remarkable for the ruins of a monastery, situated near Lough Arrow, in the barony of Tirerrill and county of Sligo.

^c *Was demolished, combac*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the reading is, “*commac baile in dūin la haeó mac toirpdealbairg hui concobair, 7 dié bo 7 caepac ann*. The demolition of Ballindoon by Hugh, son of Turlough O’Conor, and cows and sheep were destroyed there.” The word *comac* is

explained *bripead*, i. e. breaking, by O’Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words.

^k Under this year O’Flaherty adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan and of O’Mulconry, in H. 2. 11 (Trinity College, Dublin):

“*Odo O’Roirk, aóópí aiporíg ó mbpium, filios Murcherti apud Gleann gaible spoliat, et Majo proximo a Cathaldo, filio Odonis Brefinii et Tadæo filio Roderici O’Conor, et aliis necatur*.—MS. L.”

Aengus, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell, a vigorous and high-spirited man, the most distinguished in Ulster at this time for prowess and nobleness, was slain by Manus O'Donnell. Felim O'Donnell assumed his place; but John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, warred [contended] with him for the lordship.

Baile an Duin^b was demolished^d by Hugh, son of Turlough O'Conor.

Conor, the son of Maurice Mac Donough, general patron of men of all arts; Dabuck Dillon, the son of Ulick of Umallia, Chief of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connaught; Thomas Mac Rannall, and Teige, the son of Siacus O'Kelly, died^k.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1353.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-three.

John O'Carbry^l, Coarb of Tighernach of Cluain-eois^m, died.

Gormlaith, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Hugh O'Neill, died; and there was not in her time a woman of greater name and renown.

Hugh, the son of Rory O'Neill, died.

Mahon, son of Gilla-na-naev O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Teige Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mac Rannall.

Hugh, the son of Turlough, was deposed; and Mac Branan detained him in the country.

The monastery of Kilconnell, in the diocese of Clonfert, in Connaught, was founded for Franciscan friars by William O'Kellyⁿ, Lord of Hy-Many.

“Flathbertus O'Roirk dominus Brefniæ obiit.—*O'Mulconry*, 1353.”

“Matthæus Magdorchaidh cæsus per filios Murcherti.—MS. L.” “Dermittium mac Ce-
ceapnaig.—MS. L.”

“Finola filia Domini Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. et *O'Mulconry*.”

“Tadæus filius Siacusi O'Kelly obiit.—MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*.”

^l John O'Carbry.—The name of this John O'Carbry is inscribed on the *cumhdach*, or case

of St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels given to St. Mac Carthenn of Clogher.—See the account of the ancient Irish Reliquary, called the *Domnach-Airgid*, printed in the eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Antiquities, p. 16, and plate at p. 24.

^m *Cluain eois*.—Now Clones, a small town in the barony of Dartry in the county of Monaghan, where a monastery was founded by St. Tighernach in the sixth century.

ⁿ William O'Kelly.—On this date, ascribed to

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1354.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, mile, τρί chéd, cáoccat, a ceathair.

Αν τερρεob ó lachtanáin, .i. eaprcop connacht, 7 Seaan ua pínacta eaprcop oile pínó décc.

Mac Murchaða do báruḡað la gallaib, 7 coccað mór do páρ deγiðe eictir gallaib 7 ḡaoidelaib.

Ruðraíðe ó móρða cigḡrḡa laoiḡiri do mārbað la a bpaictḡib pḡn 7 la a lucht ticche.

ḡrian ó dubda plaitheḡnñ típe pīachpach décc, 7 a mac domnall do ḡabáil a ionaíð.

ḡrian mac aḡoh móρi uí neill, Cathal mac néill uí Ruairc Seppraíð mág paḡnaill, Seppraíð ua paḡhallaiḡ, Siḡriucc macc Samraḡam, 7 Pḡrḡall macc eocharḡain taoipeach ceneóil pīachaḡ do écc.

Ruairí mac Seaan mecc machḡamna do mārbað i longpore mḡḡ mach-gamna.

Maíðm móρ do táḡairt la cloinn aḡoha buíðe uí néill, 7 la gallaib dúine deaḡan ar aḡó ua néill i ḡronḡ mor do mārbað ip in maíðm hiriḡ.

Depporḡaill inḡḡh uí concobaip, Pḡdlimíð mac cathail uí concobaip 7 hoibeḡo a buḡc do écc.

Plaitheḡritach mac ḡiolla pḡnnein 7 a bpaḡair do mārbað la a muinḡip pḡin.

Murchað mac catail uí pḡarḡail 7 Taḡhḡ mac Seanlaich do écc.

Saḡbḡrḡthaḡ mac Maolíora ḡuimn meic aḡḡaḡain ollamḡ conmaicne do écc i niriḡ clothpānn.

Maolpeaḡlann mac Riḡbeapḡaiḡ ollamḡ pḡarmanac i noán décc.

the erection of the abbey of Kilconnell, O'Flaherty writes the following remark in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters (H. 2. 11):

“Quare perperam 1414 Waræus in Ant. Hib. habet, cum fundator ipse in summa senectute A°. 1381, decesserit, 74 annis post mortem patris A°. 1307 mortui.”

It is quite evident, however, that the William

O'Kelly intended by Ware is William, the grandson of this William Boy, who died in 1420, and who was the ancestor of the O'Kellys of Aughrim.

° *O'Laghtnan*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called “O'Laghtna, Bishop of Twayme [Tuam] and Connought.” Ware does not mention him in his list of the Archbishops of Tuam.

ᵇ *Of Leix, laoiḡire*.—This territory comprised

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1354.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-four.

O'Laghtuan^o, Bishop of Connaught, and John O'Finaghty, Bishop of Elphin, died.

Mac Murrough was put to death by the English ; in consequence of which a great war broke out between the English and Irish.

Rory O'More, Lord of Leix^p was slain by his own kinsmen and household.

Brian O'Dowda, Chief of Tireragh, died, and his son, Donnell, assumed his place.

Brian, the son of Hugh More O'Neill ; Cathal, the son of Niall O'Rourke ; Geoffrey Mac Rannall ; Geoffrey O'Reilly ; Sitric Magauran ; and Farrell Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Rory, the son of John Mac Mahon, was slain in Mac Mahon's fortress.

Hugh O'Neill received a great defeat^a from the race of Hugh Boy O'Neill^r, and the English, in which many were slain.

Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Conor ; Felim, the son of Cathal O'Conor, and Hubert Burke, died.

Flaherty Mac Gillafinnen and his kinsman, were killed by their own people.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell, and Teige Mac Shanly, died.

Saerbhreathach^s, son of Maelisa Donn Mac Egan, Ollave of Conmaicne, died on Inis Cloghrann^t.

Melaghlin Mac Rithbheartaigh^u, Ollav of Fermanagh, in poetry, died^v.

the greater part of the Queen's county. See note ^f under the year 1196, pp. 105, 106, *supra*.

^a *Received a great defeat.*—Literally, "A great defeat was given by the Clann-Hugh-Boy O'Neill and the English of Dundalk to Hugh O'Neill, and a great number was slain in that defeat." It is translated by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1354. The O'Neals of Clannaboye, with the help of the English of Dundalk, gave a great overthrow to Hugh O'Neale [and the people of Tyrone], and made a great slaughter of them."

^r *Race of Hugh Boy.*—This tribe as well as

their country, in the counties of Down and Antrim, is called the Clannaboy by English writers.

^s *Saerbhreathach.*—This name is usually latinised Justinus, and anglicised Justin. It signifies "the noble judge."

^t *Inis Cloghrann.*—An island in Lough Ree, belonging to the county of Longford. See note ⁱ under the year 1193, p. 98, *supra*.

^u *Mac Rithbheartaigh.*—This name is still extant in Fermanagh, and usually anglicised Mac-Crifferty. It is to be distinguished from O'Rafferty and Magroarty.

^v Under this year O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2.

ΑΙΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1355.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, μίλε, τρὶ χέδ, caoccat, a cúicc.

Concobar mac conpnáma eppcop na bréipne ó druim éliab go cfnannur mac gallgaoiðil ppiuir na τρῖνοιδε, γ mac cathail abb Sruethra décc.

Donnchað mac felim mic afoha mic domnall óig uí domnall do mārbað ag tabairt goimlaða ingine afoha puaið még uíðir (.i. mág uíðir) ar éccin lair, γ donn mac mupchaða ar é po mārð eipioñ i longpoρt még uíðir.

Domnall mac Seacain uí ffrgail tigeapna na hAngaile décc.

Diarmait ua maoslmadaig taoipeach muintipe cfrballain do mārbað la muintip birn γ rochaide do muintip eolair imaille ppiir.

Cathal ó cuinn taoipeac muintipe giollgáin do mārbað do cloinn tSeacain, γ do cloino afoha γ coiglar ua brathpib imaille ppiir.

Corbmac mág Raгнаall taoipeac muintipe heolair do mārbað la cloinn ioimar még paгнаall.

Ffrgal mac feargal mic muircspraig móip mic congalaið még sochagáin toipeac cenel fiachach dég.

Mupchað mac cathail uí ffrgal, Oepbporgaill ingñ uí ffrgal, γ tadhg mac afohagan paoi i peimeachar décc.

Maioñ do tabairt do gallaib iapthair connacht pop mac uilliam, γ mópán do mārbað dia muintip.

11, the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, and of O'Mulconry, which he has translated into Latin :

"Amlaus filius Dermittii O'Ffarell a Mac Oirebeard Cæsus.—MS. L."

"Lasaria (deapbporgaill,—C. Écín), filia Domini O'Conor Odonis obiit.—MS. L."

"Odo filius Cormaci buioip occisus a filiis Donchadi paðaið.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Odo Magshamhradhain (Magauran) ab O'Foelan cæsus.—*O'Mulconry*, et MS. L. ad 1355."

"Giolla iopa mac aoda do écc.—MS. L." [Gilla-Isa Mac Aedha, died.]

"Diermitius O'Curnin, aðbar ollainan na

bpeipne, et Magister Lucas O'Curnin obierunt."

* *Sruthair*, now corruptly called in Irish muintip Spúille, and anglicised Abbeyshrule, a well-known place in the barony of Shrute, in the south of the county of Longford.

γ *Donn*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the slayer of O'Donnell is called domnall mac mupchað.

* *Muintir-Birn*, i. e. the O'Beirnes of Tir-Briuin, a territory lying between Elphin and Jamestown in the county of Roscommon. The Muintir-Eolais were the Mac Rannalls and their correlatives, who were seated in the southern or lével portion of the county of Leitrim, on the opposite side of the Shannon.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1355.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-five.

Conor Mac Consnava, Bishop of Breifny [Kilmore], from Drumcliff to Kells, died.

Mac Gallgael, Prior of the [monastery of the] Blessed Trinity, died.

Mac Cathail, Abbot of Sruthair^a, died.

Donough, the son of Felim, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, was slain as he was carrying off Gormaithe, daughter of Hugh Roe Maguire (i. e. the Maguire), by force. It was Donn' Mac Murrough who slew him in Maguire's fortress.

Donnell, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly, died.

Dermot O'Mulvey, Chief of Muintir-Carolan, and many of the Muintir-Eolais, were slain by the Muintir-Birn^a.

Cathal O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan^a, and five others, were slain by the Clann-Shane and the Clann-Hugh^b.

Cormac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais, was slain by the sons of Ivor Mac Rannall.

Farrell, the son of Farrell, son of Murtough More, son of Congalagh Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died.

Murrough, the son of Cathal O'Farrell; Dervorgilla, the daughter of O'Farrell; and Teige Mac Egan, a man learned in the Fenechas^c, died.

The English of West Connaught defeated^d Mac William [Burke], and killed many of his people.

^a *Muintir-Gillagan*.—A district in the county of Longford, for the extent of which see note ^k under the year 1234, p. 270, *supra*.

^b *Clann-Shane and Clann-Hugh*.—These were septa of the O'Farrells. The Clann-Hugh were located in the barony of Longford, adjoining the district of Magh Treagh, and the townlands of which they were possessed are specified in an inquisition taken at Ardagh, on the 4th of April, in the tenth year of the reign of James I.

^c *The Fenechas*, i. e. the old laws of Ireland,

commonly called the Brehon Laws by English writers.

^d *Defeated*.—Literally "a defeat was given by the English of West Connaught to William Burke, and many of his people were killed." Mageoghegan renders it as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A.D. 1355. The English of West Connought gave an overthrow to Mac William, and killed divers of his people."

Emann mac uilliam mic Riocairb do marbāð la ðiol nanmchaða.

Maíðm mór do thaðairt la Riocairb ócc ap lucht tige meic uilliam, .i. Emann 7 ap ðiol nanmchaða ðap marbāð ðciamna mac Siurptáin enpí mac ðilbín 7 ré ðip ðécc ðuairlib ðil nanmchaða.

Níall mág mathgáimna do marbāð la cloinn tpeaain méð mathgáimna.

Áduc mac uíðilín do marbāð la hoipéðpaib.

Deich nuain do bpeit in aóinpeét ðaon áaoipb.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1356.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τpí chéð, caoccatτ, a Sé.

Þérðal mac repprað méð Raðnaill Þpíomāð Ápðamaða, 7 þér ionaio Þatpaucc ðécc.

Nicol mac cathapaigh eppcop oipðiall ðécc.

Solaín ó meallán maop cluig an íðachta ðég. Þeéðm coitcéðn do cliapaib epeann epíðe.

Áoð mac toipðealbāig uí concobaip, Rí connacht do marbāð i mbaile locha ðeacaip la ðonnchað cappaç ua ceallāig, 7 la cloinn meic an baipð ap þopailín maíneac i ccíonaio inðíne Séóimn a bupc bñ uí cheallāig do bpeit leip ap aíteað, 7 ap elóð poime þin.

* *The Sil-Anmchadha*, i. e. O'Maddens in the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

† *Were brought forth*, do bpeit.—This verb is applied in Irish to the parturition of all animals. Mageoghegan renders the passage as follows in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1355. One sheep had ten lambs this year."

§ Under this year O'Flaherty has the following note on the chronology of the Irish annalists about this period, in the College copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, H. 2. 11:

"Quæ habentur in MS. L. ab anno 1355, ad 1373, inclusive, per annos 19, uno anno posteriora sunt, quam ut in his et O'Mulconry Annalibus præter pauca, quæ suis locis notabo."

He also adds the following entries from the Annals of Lecan, of O'Mulconry, and of Clonmacnoise:

"Hiberni Lageniæ retulerunt victoriam de Anglis Dublinii.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Tuamia .i. tuaim ða ðualann, cremata a Cathaldo óð O'Conor et a Mac William (i. e. Edmundo de Burgo).—*O'Mulconry*, et War: in Tuam præsul. 1356, et Cod. Cluain. 1355."

"Rex Galliæ cum filio in Angliam captivi ducti 5. Febr. 1355-6, Cod. Cl."

"Una ovis decem agnos hoc anno peperit."—C. Écín.

h *Mac Rannall*.—This is evidently a mistake of the Four Masters, as we know from the public records that the Primate of Armagh was Richard

Edmond, the son of William, son of Richard [Burke], was slain by the Sil-Anmchadha^e.

A great defeat was given by Richard Oge [Burke], to the household of Mac William (i. e. Edmond), and to the Sil-Anmchadha, in which Stephen Mac Jordan, Henry Mac Philbin, and sixteen of the chiefs of Sil-Anmchadha, were slain.

Niall Mac Mahon was slain by the sons of John Mac Mahon.

Aduc (Mac Quillin) was slain by the people of Oirthear.

Ten lambs were brought forth^f at once by one sheep^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1356.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-six.

Farrell, the son of Jeffrey Mac Rannall^h, Primate of Armagh, and representative of St. Patrick, died.

Nicholas Mac Cahasyⁱ, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Solomon O'Mellan, the keeper of the Clog-an-Eadhachta^k, died. He was the general patron of the clergy of Ireland.

Hugh, the son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Connaught, was slain at Baile-Locha-Deacair^l by Donough Carragh O'Kelly and the sons of Mac-an-Ward, at the instigation of the Hy-Many. This was in revenge of his having some time before carried off privately and clandestinely the daughter of Seoinin Burke, the wife of O'Kelly.

Fitz-Ralph, who was certainly not one of the Mac Rannalls. See Prince's *Danmonii orientales illustres*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 81. The Editor has not been able to discover this entry in any of the older Irish Annals, and believes it to be a blunder.

ⁱ *Mac Cahasy*, mac cācāraig.—This name is now made Mac Casey and Casey simply.

Ware writes the name *Mac Catasaid*, without aspirating the *t* or *d*. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 184, where it is stated that this bishop succeeded in 1320, and died in Autumn, 1356.

^k *Clog an Eadhachta*, i. e. the bell of the testa-

ment. It is called clog an úóacra in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and by the Four Masters at the year 1425, q. v. It was evidently so called because it was mentioned in an ancient document called the uóacr, or Testament of St. Patrick. This bell still exists in excellent preservation, and is now in the Cabinet of George Petrie, Esq., Author of the Essay on the ancient ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland. It had belonged to the church of Donaghmore, near Dungannon in Tyrone.

^l *Baile Locha-Deacair*, i. e. the town or townland of Loch-Deacair. This is now anglicised Balloughdacker, and is the name of a townland

Αοό mac peðlimið uí concobair do gábal laín riçe connachte iarom.

Concobar mac ταιῶς uí cheallaiḡ do mārbað la ταιῶς mac diarmada uí cheallaiḡ.

Τοιρῑdealbach mac αῖσῑha bpeípmiḡ uí concobair do mārbað la cloinn ndonnchaið.

Διαρμαῖð mac diarmada mécc captauḡ ἡ donnchað a mac do mārbað la mac uí Suilleabáin.

Μόρ inḡfn uí concobair décc, bfn uí fírhḡail ipiðe.

Μυιρῑcḡrtach mac Seasin uí neill do mārbað la Ρihb mág uiðir.

Ουῖghall mac Suibne do mārbað do ðomnall ua concobair.

Ρυαιðir mac αῖσῑha uí Choncobair, ἡ ðomnall mac αῖσῑha bpeípmiḡ uí Choncobair décc.

Donnchað mac Conmair mac τοιριḡ do bfeip illeth modha ina aimipir fén do mārbað la riol mbriain.

Donnchað ppoírtach do mārbað la diṑ dia muintir fín tpiα cheilḡ.

Ἰεapoiττιn tpiel do bápuḡað la muintir Riḡ Saḡan ap paitche áta cliað.

Μυρχαð mac briain uí néill do écc.

Ρελim mac αῖσῑha mic ðomnall óicc τιḡfina típe conaill do mārbað la mac a ðeapbbpacthaiṑ fín Seasan mac concobair uí ðomnall, ἡ Seasan do gábal τιḡeapnaiṑ tpipe conaill ḡan impeapain.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1357.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, tpi chétτ, caoccatτ, a Seacht.

Clement ó duibḡfnnáin biocaipe cille Ronáin décc. Saccart na pionnac atberpiṑ ppiṑ.

Μαḡnuṑ mág mathḡainna τιḡhḡna oipḡiall, Lochlainn mac Μυρχḡrtaiḡ

containing a lough, in the parish of Athleague, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheets 20 and 33.

^m *Clann-Donough*, i. e. the Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo, who are a branch of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

ⁿ O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "25 Janu-

arii, 1355-6, Sir Mauricius Filius Thomæ Comes Desmoniae, et Hiberniae Justiciarius, obiit.—*Cambd. annal. O'Mulconry*, 1355, MS. L. 1356."

"Fercarius O'Fallon dynasta de Clann-uadaeh, obiit.—*O'Mulconry*."

"Ἰεapoiττιn tpiel do éappaing (no do bápuccáð do muintir riḡ Saḡan ap paitche áta cliað, a regis quibus a Daltonis traditus.—

Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor, then assumed the entire government of Connaught.

Conor, the son of Teige O'Kelly, was slain by Teige, the son of Dermot O'Kelly.

Turlough, the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, was slain by the Clann-Donough^m.

Dermot, the son of Dermot Mac Carthy, and Donough, his son, were slain by the son of O'Sullivan.

More, daughter of O'Conor, died. She was the wife of O'Farrell.

Murtough, son of John O'Neill, was slain by Philip Maguire.

Dowell Mac Sweeny was slain by Donnell O'Conor.

Rory, son of Hugh O'Conor, and Donnell, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor, died.

Donough Mac Namara, the best son of a chieftain in Leth-Mogha in his time, was slain by the O'Briens.

Donough Proisteach was treacherously slain by two of his own people.

Gearoidin Tyrrell was put to death on the green of Dublin by the people of the King of England.

Murrough, the son of Brian O'Neill, died.

Felim, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], Lord of Tirconnell, was slain by the son of his own brother, viz. John, son of Conor O'Donnell, and John then assumed the lordship of Tirconnell without oppositionⁿ.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1357.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-seven.

Clement O'Duigenan, Vicar of Kilronan, died. He was called Sagart-na-Sinnach^o.

Manus Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; Loughlin, son of Murtough; and Farrell

MS. L. 1356, *et Cod. Cl.*"

"Justitiarius Dublinii, obiit.—(Sc. Sir Thomas Rokesby, Cambd. 1356, 1357). MS. L."

"Dominus Bermingham ab Anglis cæsus.—*O'Mulconry*, 1357, & MS. L."

^o *Sagart-na-Sinnach*, i. e. priest of the Foxes.

It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath.

uí Choncobair, 7 Fírgal muimneac ua duibghnán ollam conmaicne 7 cloinne maolpuanaid éir 7 tuar dég.

Seaan mac briain uí Raḡallaig do marbað la gallaib.

ḡrian mac ḡollacriort uí Ruairc 7 Maḡnur buide maḡ Shampaðain do marbað i rúta meic uíðilin la haod ó néill.

Donnplébe mac cfrbail paormaiḡirtir ríhma 7 aipheteach do buð fírr ina aimir pén décc.

Síth coitcheinn eirtir an dá chathal, cathal mac aodha bréirniḡh 7 cathal ócc mac caatail mic domnaill.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1358.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle, τρί cheð, caoccat, a hocht.

ḡrian mac cathmaoil eppcop uirḡiall decc.

Maḡnur mácc uíðir do marbað la cloinn cathmaoil.

Domnall ua hfḡra tighfina luḡne décc lá cárg.

Concobair ó haimliḡe taoipeach cenél doobtha mic afḡura décc, iar mbreith buaða ó domhan 7 ó ḡeamhan dó.

Maíðm do thabairt baodh ua néill for aipḡiallaib, 7 for fḡriaib manac úi in po marbað aéð mac caba, 7 mac an eppcop uí duðda (.i. maoleac-loinn) co rochaíðib imaille ppiú.

Maíðm móri do thabairt dua moðda for ḡallaib átha cliað, 7 dá fíchirt décc do marbað ar én lathair lair díob.

^p *Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper.*—The Lower Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Donoughs, who were seated in the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; and the Upper Clann-Mulrony were the Mac Dermots of Moylurg.

^q *The Route.*—This is still the name of a territory forming the northern portion of the county of Antrim. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Dal Riada.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 1029, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 63.

^r *Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach.*—He was the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called the Clann-Murtough. His pedigree is

thus given in the Book of Lecan: "Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, King of Connaught in 1279, son of Conor Roe, son of Murtough Muimhneach (the ancestor of the Clann-Murtough), who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^s *Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal.*—He was at this time the chief leader of the O'Conors of Sligo, and the most heroic that hitherto appeared of that sept of the O'Conors. He was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, who was son of Teige, son of Brian, son of Andreas,

Muimhneach O'Duigennan, Ollav of Conmaicne and Clann-Mulrony, Lower and Upper^p, died.

John, son of Brian O'Reilly, was slain by the English.

Brian, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, and Manus Boy Magauran, were slain in the Route^q, Mac Quillin's territory, by Hugh O'Neill:

Donslevy Mac Caroll, a noble master of music and melody, the best of his time, died.

A general peace was ratified between the two Cathals, namely, between Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach^r, and Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal^s, son of Donnell^t.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1358.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-eight.

Brian Mac Cawell, Bishop of Oriel [Clogher], died.

Manus Maguire was slain by the Clann-Cawell^u.

Donnell O'Hara, Lord of Leyny, died on Easter day.

Conor O'Hanly, Chief of the Race of Dofa, son of Aengus, died, after gaining victory over the world and the Devil.

A victory was gained by Hugh O'Neill over the people of Oriel and Fermanagh [in a battle], in which Hugh Mac Cabe, Melaghlin, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda^w, and many others were slain.

A great defeat was given^x to the English of Dublin by O'More; and two hundred and forty of them were killed by him on the field of battle.

son of Brian Luighneach, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Sligo, who was the son of Turlough More O'Conor, monarch of Ireland.

^t O'Flaherty adds to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Comes Desmonia transfretando submersus. O'Mulconry, et Cod. Cl."

"Fedlimius O'Donell et filius ejus Ragnallus capti.—Cod. Cl."

"A Joanne O'Donell cæsi.—O'Mulconry, 1356, *supra*."

"Mathgamanius Galloga Maguir obiit.—MS. L."

"Padinus mop O'Mælchonary Archiantiquarius Connaciæ obiit ætate post mortem Odonis O'Conor domini sui.—MS. L."

^u *The Clann-Cawell*, i. e. the family of Mac Cawell, who were located in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone.

^w *The Bishop O'Dowda*.—He was William O'Dowda, Bishop of Killala, who died in 1350.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117.

^x *A great defeat was given*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version

Τοιρρθεαλbach mac aśa na piodbaide uí neill γ mac aintriu meic peo-
nuir décc.

Cioth mór d'fírtain i crich coirppe ip in Saínpaś co nap mó píađuball
ma gaś cloś de.

Seimcin mac uíðilin arðconpabla cuigto ulaś do écc.

Mac giolla fopa uí flannağain do marbaś la Magnur mac cátail mic
aśha b'pípmiğ.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1359.

Αοιρ Cριορ, míle, τpí cheo, caoccat, anaóí.

Copbmac mac cártaiğ tigiřna deapmuman, γ Doínnall mac taiōğ uí
maťamína décc.

Maídm mór do thabairt do cátail óğ mac cátail uí concobair occ áth
Śnaiğ ap Sheaan mac concobair uí doínnall, γ ap cónallchaib. Seaan ó
docharpaiğ taoipeaś apoa miodhair, Eoghan connachtach, Τοιρρθεαlbaś
mac Suibne do ġabáil do mac uí Concobair don chur poín, γ daóíne íomōa do
marbaś laip.

Matha macc Shampathain aśbar toipriğ teallaiğ eachōaś do lot an lá
po γ a écc da bichin iar pochtain a tigiřhe řín dó. Cathal bođar mac
cathail uí ruairc, γ maolpeachlainn ó ġairmleadaíğ do comthuitim pe
apoile ap an ccoccaś ccfōna po iar mbreit řloig do řioiri do chathal ó

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise : " A. D. 1358. O'More, of the Contrey of Lease, gave a great discomfiture to the English of Dublin, where were killed of them 240 persons."

[†] *Hugh na Fídhbhaighe*, i. e. Hugh of the wood.

[‡] *Wild apple*.—Mageoghegan translates this passage as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

" A. D. 1358. There was a great shower of hail in the Summer-time of this year in the territory of Carbrej ; every stone thereof was no less than a erabb."

To this entry O'Flaherty adds, in H 2. 11 :

" Et sementes elientum Cathaldi Og O'Conor multum corripit.—MS. L."

^a *Manus*.—According to the pedigree of the O'Conors, given in the Book of Lecan, he was the fourth son of Cathal.

^b To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries, H. 2. 11 :

" Matthæus filius Thomæ O'Roirk obiit.—MS. L. 1357, *O'Mulconry*, et *Cod. Cl. et C. Ecin*."

" Murchertus filius Tigernani O'Roirk obiit. MS. L."

" Cáct mğean uí cheallaiğ bean muipğřa mic Donnchaōa d'ég [i. e. Cacht, daughter of

Turlough, the son of Hugh na Fidhbhaighe^y O'Neill, and the son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham], died.

A heavy shower [of hail] fell in Carbury in the summer, each stone of which was not smaller than a wild apple^z.

Senicin [Jenkin] Mac Quillin, High Constable of the province of Ulster, died.

The son of Gilla-Isa O'Flanagan was slain by Manus^a, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor^b.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1359.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred fifty-nine.

Cornac Mac Carthy, Lord of Desmond, and Donnell, the son of Teige O'Mahony, died.

A great victory was gained at Ballyshannon by Cathal Oge^c, the son of Cathal O'Conor, over John, the son of Conor O'Donnell, and the Kinel-Connell. John O'Doherty, Chief of Ardmire, Owen Connaghtagh, and Turlough Mac Sweeny, were taken prisoners on this occasion by the son of O'Conor, and many persons were slain by him. Matthew Magauran, materies^d of a lord of Teallach Eachdhach was wounded on that day, and died of his wounds after his return to his own house. During the same war Cathal Bodhar, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, and Melaghlin O'Gormly, fell by each other's hand in the same war^e. This occurred when Cathal O'Conor marched with a second army

O'Kelly, and wife of Maurice Mac Donough, died.]—MS. L."

^c *Cathal Oge*.—He was the son of O'Conor Sligo, and the most heroic of the O'Conors at this period.

^d *Materies of a lord*, αὐτῶν τῆς ἰσχύος.—Magoghegan translates this, "next successor of Teallaghaagh," in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Thus:

"A. D. 1359. Cahall Oge O'Connor gave an overthrow to the Inhabitants of Tyreconnell at Belaseanie, where John O'Dochortie, Cheiftain of Ardmire, and Terlagh Mac Swynie were

taken, and a great many others slain besides. Mathew Magawran, next successor of Teallaghaagh, was hurt in the same place, from thence was conveyed to his house, and died of the wound. The said Cahall went to the lands of O'Gormley, where Cahall (surnamed the deaf) O'Ruwyrk was killed by Melaughlyn O'Gormley."

^e *During the same war*.—Cathal Oge, the son of O'Conor Sligo, made great efforts to conquer Tirconnell at this period; and it is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1356 [*recte* 1359], that he became prince

concobair go tír conaill go rangatar d'ong da muintir duteaib uí gairmle-
naig im éathal boðar ua Ruairc.

Muircfrtach mac tomair uí fíoinn line aóðar tigearna ua tuirpre do
marbaid d'aoð mac brian mic aodha buide uí néill.

Órian mac donnchaib aóðar tighina ua nailella do marbaid do mac
ríneá doirpeacht uí gádra.

Enrí mac uillicc mic Riocaird a búrc décc.

Murchaib ócc mac mathghaimna aóðar tigearna corco baiceib do mar-
baid la ríol mbrian.

Maghnar ua dubda mac tigearna ua ríacrach γ Αοð mac Concobair
meic asdaccáin décc asin roga brítheaman epeann.

Domnall mac taidg uí mathghaimna do marbaid.

Arte mac Amlaib uí Ruairc do marbaid la Mág asngura.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1360.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mile, trí chéid, a fearccatt.

Maolruanaib mac an chammuinélaig uí baioigill toirpeac na tri tuaé,
raoi oirpderc ar eineach, ar uairle, ar chéill ar corccur, γ ar comairge
décc.

Amlaib mac Seappraib még Raghnaill do marbaid.

Sir Roibírd Sabaoir γ diarmaidt ó hainlige décc.

Ror comman, daíminir, Slicceé, Maimirtir lfra gabail, fíodhach γ dpuim
liar do lorccaid.

Sedan mac giollacrioirt uí Ruairc do marbaid daeb mág doirchaib.

Diarmaid ua brian daírioγaid do mac a brathar buóein.

of Tirconnell: "Rí, tpe conaill do gabail
do mac i Concobuir." The Four Masters, how-
ever, who had the Annals of Ulster before them,
have suppressed this passage, thinking that it
would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!

This passage is given from the Annals of
Lecan by O'Flaherty, in the margin of H. 2. 11,
as follows. It should be observed, however,

that it was in Irish in the original, and that the
Latin is O'Flaherty's translation:

"Cathaldus Og filius Cathaldi O'Conor et
Odo móp O'Neill diem statuunt ad spuaríó
verum Odo bellis implicitus ad statum diem
non pervenit: quo comperto Johannis O'Donell
Tirconallíe dominus cum copiis inter spuaríó
et Doriam conflatis Cathaldum Domini O'Conor

into Tirconnell, and a party of his people arrived in O'Gormly's territory under the command of Cathal Bodhar O'Rourke.

Múrtough, the son of Thomas O'Flynn Line^f, heir-apparent to Hy-Tuirtre, was slain by Hugh, the son of Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

Brian Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirerrill, was slain by Mac Seancha, one of the adherents of O'Gara.

Henry, the son of Ulick, son of Richard Burke, died.

Murrough Oge Mac Mahon, heir apparent to the lordship of Corco-Vaskin, was slain by the O'Briens.

Manus O'Dowda, son of the Lord of Hy-Fiachrach, and Hugh, the son of Conor Mac Egan, the choicest of the Brehons of Ireland, died.

Donnell, son of Teige O'Mahony, was slain.

Art, the son of Auliffe O'Rourke, was slain by Magennis^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1360.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty.

Mulrony, son of the Cammhuinelach [the Wry-necked] O'Boyle, Chief of the three Tuathas, a man illustrious for his hospitality, nobleness, wisdom, conquests, and protection, died.

Auliffe, son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, died.

Sir Robert Savadge^h and Dermot O'Hanly died.

Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Druimliasⁱ, were burned.

John, son of Gilchreest O'Rourke, was slain by Hugh Mac Dorcy.

Dermot O'Brien was deposed by the son of his own brother.

filium paucis ad fœdus feriendum comitatum aggreditur: verum Cathaldus victor (ut supra) Tirconallie dominium ea vice adeptus est. Eugenius Wardeus, ollam tunc concall, in hac pugna occubuit.—MS. L."

^f *O'Flynn Line*, i. e. O'Lyn of Moylinny, Chief of Hy-Tuirtre. This family was soon after dispossessed by that sept of the O'Neills called the Clannaboy, who took possession of all

Hy-Tuirtre.—See note ^z under the year 1176, pp. 24, 25, *supra*.

^g *Magennis*.—He was Chief of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

^h *Savadge*.—This family was seated in *Ardes*, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.

ⁱ *Druimlias*, now Drumlease, an old church in ruins, near the east extremity of Lough Gill,

Διαρματ mac donnchaða πιαβαῖς μετ διαρματα do mapbað la catál óg mac cathal uí concobair.

Ingñ coirpðealβαῖς uí concobair bñ fñgail uí Raigillḡ do mapbað deargar.

Opochst clochaelta do ðenam la catál óg ó cconcobair ar abaim sra dapa.

Fñgal mac Seapprað meḡ Raḡnail ḡ tuathal ua pionacta décc.
Naomhacc ó duibḡnman décc.

Cathal mac an caoich meḡ Raḡnail do mapbað.

Ḣolla na naom ó connmaḡ ollam túaðmuman le pñnm décc.

Mac piḡ Saxon do tocht in Epið.

Art mac ḡolla πιαβαῖς meḡ aḡḡupa do mapbað la cloinn an tράβαοιḡ ḡ la mac Muipcñtaiḡ Riagánaiḡ meḡ aonḡupa i meabail.

Sluaḡeð la cathal i tñr namalḡaða ḡup po mill tḡhe ḡ tñmpla iomða.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1361.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, mile, τρι chéd, Seapccat a háon.

ðemðecht ua mocháin aipchindeach cille hatpacht décc.

Art mac Mupchaða Rí laiḡñ ḡ domnall πιαbach πιοḡðamna laiḡean

in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

¹ *Eas-dara*, i. e. Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

² *O'Connmaigh*.—This name is now locally pronounced in Irish as if written O'Connúḡa, and anglicised Conway, without the prefix O.

³ *The son of the King of England*.—He was Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. He landed in Dublin with a body of 1500 men on the 15th of September, and held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for nearly three years, when he returned to England; and, though during that period he achieved nothing worthy of notice in Ireland, he was in the course of the three years following twice intrusted with the same office. It was during his

administration, in the year 1367, that the memorable Parliament was held at Kilkenny, which passed the celebrated Statute known generally by the name of the Statute of Kilkenny; an ordinance which contains some enactments full of that penal spirit which kept the aborigines of this island in a state of warfare with the English Pale for centuries after. This Statute was edited for the first time, with a translation and notes, for the Irish Archaeological Society, by James Hardiman, Esq., Author of the History of Galway, and requires no comment here. For some curious particulars respecting Lionel and his officers, the reader is referred to Davis's Discovery, pp. 23, 24; and to Grace's Annals of Ireland, edited by the Rev. Richard Butler, p. 153.

Dermot, son of Donough Reagh Mac Dermot, was slain by Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor.

The daughter of Turlough O'Conor, and wife of Farrell O'Reilly, was killed by a fall.

A bridge of lime and stone was built by Cathal O'Conor across the river of Eas-dara^l.

Farrell, the son of Geoffrey Mac Rannall, and Tuathal O'Finnaghty, died. Naevag O'Duigennan died.

Cathal, son of the Caoch Mac Rannall, was slain.

Gilla-na-naev O'Connmhaigh^k, Chief Professor of Music in Thomond, died.

The son of the King of England^l came to Ireland.

Art, son of Gillareagh Magennis, was treacherously slain by the sons of Savadge and the son of Murtough Riaganagh Magennis.

Cathal (O'Conor) marched with an army into Tirawley, and destroyed many of its houses and churches^m.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1361.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-one.

Benedict O'Mochain, Erenagh of Killaraghtⁿ, died.

Art Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, and Donnell Reagh, heir apparent

^m To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

"*Siolla annpiar mac Maoilpóil en baol Epeann pe timpánaí, ar dobaréam 7 ar opocéim, do éig* : [i. e. Gilla Andreas Mac Maelpoil, the only clown of Ireland for tympan-ship, penury, and bad music, died.]—MS. L."

"*Filia O'Gairmleodha uxor Magni Eoganaig O'Donell, et ejusdem mulieris mater filia O'Ca- han obierunt.*—MS. L."

"*Joannes filius Sinicin Mac Uidhilin occisus. —O'Mulconry.*" "*A filio Savagii in dolo.*—MS. L."

"*Mac Ríğ Saxon do éocé i nEpinb.*—MS. L., 8 Sept. 1361, *Dublinii appulit* ;—*Cambd.*

Annal. ; 1360, *Cod. Cl.*"

"*Sluaigeas le (i. le Cathal óg ó Conco- bair) do cum Sir Eamann a bupc, 7 dar aing epic mic Uilliam co carlen na lecinne* : " [i. e. an army was led by him (i. e. by Cathal Oge O'Conor) to Sir Edmond Burke, by which he plundered Mac William's country as far as the castle of Lehinch.]—MS. L."

ⁿ *Killaraght.*—*Cill aepáct*, i. e. church of Athracht, a virgin, who took the veil from St. Patrick ; it is the name of a parish in the barony of Coolavin, in the south of the county of Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration.

do gabail la Mac rið Saxan ina tig fein tpe cheilg, 7 a nécc ar a haitle ina mbraighdeanar.

Corbmac ballac ó maoleachlainn Rí miðe, Donnchað ua lochlainn tig-eapna corcomoruaðh, cathal 7 muirchírtach da mac afoha mic eoðan, Dubócc ingín afoha méð uioir bñ conconnaet mic pilip méð maðgamna, Tomar mað tigínnain taoipeac teallaið dunchaða, Niocol ó pionaéta Tuathal ó Máille, iadriðe déð uile.

Sir émann a búrc, Remann mac burcaig an muine, Uateir Stondún 7 Gillebert mac maolip décc.

Cluithe an rið 1 népinn uile co comcoitchionn 7 Rirðepð Sauaoir décc da bichin.

Mac Raie ua fino ollam ril Muiréðaið 1 rínn 7 1 tiompánaet décc.

Cpeacha moia do denam la Mac uilliam burc, 7 la Mac peopair, 7 la gallaib connaet uile ar éatal óð mac catail uí concobaip go po cpeachrat, 7 go po aipgrit luighe 7 tír riachraet. Sluaigead la catail írtetain do ðioðail 1 ndearnat go po aipcc oipeet meic peopair, 7 cpioch emainn meic hoibepð gur po mill 7 gur po loit an tír go léip.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1362.

Αοίρ Cpioρτ, mile, tpi chéð, Searccat, a dó.

O beollam comarba ðroma cliað, giolla an comdeað mac Muðpoin oipcindeet cille an iomaipe Oipeachtach mac branain oipcindeach oile fino

° *Sir Edmond Burke*.—O'Flaherty adds, in II. 2. 11 : "Hospitalitate, fortitudine, prudentia, peritia et justitia clarissimus hic Edmundus [vocatur] in Libro Mic Fipbirig."

What O'Flaherty here calls *Liber Mic Fipbirig*, is evidently the copy of the *Chronicon Scotorum* in the handwriting of Duaid Mac Firbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

^p *Burke of Muine*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he is called "Redmond Burke of the Moniemore."

^q *Cluithe an righ*.—This passage is given as

follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, but entered under the year 1158 :

"A. D. 1158. Cluithe in rið do beie co tuig ir in mbliadain ri 1 nEipinn. Rirðepð Sabair dec ðe."

"A. D. 1158. The game of the King was thick [i. e. rife] this year in Ireland. Richard Savadge died of it."

It is thus given by Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the correct date :

"A. D. 1361. The King's Game was used generally throughout Ireland. Richard Savadge thereof died."

to the throne of Leinster, were treacherously made prisoners by the son of the King of England. They afterwards died in prison.

Cormac Ballach O'Melaghlin, King of Meath; Donough O'Loughlin, Lord of Corcomroe; Cathal and Murtough, two sons of Hugh, son of Owen [O'Conor]; Dublióg, daughter of Hugh Maguire, and wife of Cuconnaught, son of Philip Mac Mahon; Thomas Mac Tiernan, Chief of Teallach-Dunchadha [Tullyhunco, in the county of Cavan]; Nicholas O'Finnaghty, and Tuathal O'Malley, all died.

Sir Edmond Burke^o, Redmond, son of Burke of Muine^p, Walter Stannton, and Gilbert Mac Meyler, died.

Cluithe an righ^a [was rife] throughout all Ireland in general, and Richard Savadge died of it.

Magrath O'Finnaghty, Chief Musician and Tympanist to the Sil-Murray, died.

Great depredations were committed by Mac William Burke and Mac Feorais [Birmingham], and by the English of all Counaught, upon Cathal Oge, son of Cathal O'Conor; and they ravaged and wasted Leyny and Tíreragh. An army was led by Cathal afterwards, to take revenge for what they had done; and he plundered Mac Feorais's people and the territory of Edmund Mac Hubert [Burke], and spoiled and destroyed the whole country.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1362.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-two.

O'Beollan, Coarb of Drumcliff; Gilla-an-choimhdhe Mac Mughroin, Erenagh of Cill-an-iomaire^r; Oireachtach Mac Branan, Erenagh of Elphin; Aengus

O'Flaherty, in H. 2. 11, glosses "*cluithe an righ*," by "*.i. an plaig*," i. e. the plague.

This must have been a name for some epidemic disease; but the Editor has not discovered anything to prove what was the exact nature of it, or why it was called Cluithe an righ, or "the King's Game." The scrofulous disease called the King's evil, is so called for no other reason

than because it was commonly believed to be cured by the royal touch; and it may be safely conjectured that the name *cluithe an righ* for this plague had its origin in some similar notion.

^r *Cill-an-iomaire*.—Cill an iomaire, i. e. the church of the ridge, now Killanummery, a parish in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim.

Αόνγυρ mac an ócclaioich aipchinéac chille hairið, o fířghara biocairé iontcha, 7 Mupchað manach mac ταιðς décc.

Εόghan pionn ua concobair mac piğ Connacht Maolruanaid ó dubda, 7 a bñ inġean meic donnchað, Niall mac Shampadañ ταιορεαé τεαλλαğ eachðach Diarmaite mac Seadain uí fířğail tigeapna na hanġaile, Cairppe ó cuinn ταιοίρεαé muinire ġiollġain, Donnall mac Ruaidri uí ceallağ, Tomaltach ua bñn, Muircheartach donn mac oipeachtaiğ, éóghan ua máille, diarmaite a mac tigeapnaða umaill iadrom do écc.

Cúcoġepiche mağ eochagain, mac diarmaða meğ eochagain, 7 Muirir mac muircířtaiğ meğ eochagain décc.

Cathal óğ 7 mac feolmuid uí concobair do ġabail cairlen baile an topair.

Sluaġeað aobal mop la piğ connacé aod mac feolmuid, 7 la catál óğ ua cconcobair ip in miðe ġup po loiřġře co hađair miðe. Cill canniðğ do loiřcað leo ġo cceiřib tñmplaib décc ina mbatar forlongpoře ağ ġallaib, 7 uile ionða do óñom forpa don chup řin, a nionpoð plán dia tciġhið iapañ.

Ταιðğ mac concobair mic toirpðealbaiğ uí bñain do marðað la cloinn coilém.

Cathal óğ ó concobair an tén rioghðamna ba mó allað, 7 oirpðeapcuř neapc, 7 maðachup, eneach, 7 ġñġnom in aon aimpñ řip do écc, 7 Sligearch do pláigh.

^s *Cill-airidh*.—This is called cill oirið in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, and the same spelling is used by the Four Masters at the years 1333 and 1416. The name is now anglicised Killerry, and is that of a parish near Lough Gill, in the barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 486, and map to the same.

^t *Of Imaidh, ionta*.—This name is latinised Imagia by Colgan, and anglicised Imay by Roderic O'Flaherty. The name is now usually written Omev, and is that of an island on the coast of Connamara, in the north-west of the county of Galway. Guaire, the hospitable King of Connaught, bestowed it on St. Fechin, who founded an abbey on it in the seventh century.

Imagia was a parish church in the time of Colgan (1645).—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 140, 141; see also O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, printed for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 113, where he says, "St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church is only extant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, the 20th of January worshipped." Colgan had a manuscript Irish life of St. Fechin, which belonged to this church.

^u *Ballintober*.—This is the first notice of this castle occurring in these Annals. For some account of the present state of the ruins of it see note ^b under the year 1311, p. 500.

^v *Kilkenny*, i. e. Kilkenny west, in a barony of the same name in the county of Westmeath.

Mac an Oglaóich, Erenagh of Cillairedh^f; O'Fergus, Vicar of Imaidh^f; and Murrough, the monk, Mac Teige, died.

Owen Finn O'Connor, son of the King of Connaught; Mulrony O'Dowda and his wife, daughter of Mac Donough; Niall Magauran, Chief of Teallach Eachdhach [Tullyhaw]; Dermot, son of John O'Farrell, Lord of Annaly; Carbry O'Quin, Chief of Muintir-Gillagan; Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly; Tomaltagh O'Beirne, Murtough Donn Mageraghty, Owen O'Malley, and Dermot, his son, Lords of Umallia, died.

Cucogry Mageoghegan, the son of Dermot Mageoghegan, and Maurice, the son of Murtough Mageoghegan, died.

The castle of Ballintober^u was taken by Cathal Oge and the son of Felim O'Connor.

A very great army was led by the King of Connaught, Hugh, son of Felim, and Cathal O'Connor, into Meath, which they triumphantly desolated by fire. They burned the church of Kilkenny^v and fourteen other churches, in which the English had garrison. Many other injuries they also did them [the English], after which they returned in safety to their homes.

Teige, son of Conor, son of Turlough O'Brien, was slain by the Clann-Coilen^w.

Cathal Oge O'Connor, a Roydamna^x of more fame, renown, strength, heroism, hospitality, and prowess, than any in his time, died of the plague at Sligo.

This passage is given somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Hugh mac Felym O'Connor, King of Connought, and Cahall Oge O'Connor, marched with their forces to Meath, burnt and destroyed all places where they came, to [as far as] the hill of Cnock-Aysde in Kynaleaghe. Of that journey they burnt 14 Churches, and the church of Kilkenny, in Machairie Kwyreknie [Macáipe Cuipne]; committ'd many outrages upon the English of Meath, and were so many that it were hard to recoumpt them; returned at last to their houses in safety."

^w *The Clann-Coilen*, i. e. the Mac Namaras,

who were otherwise called Hy-Caisin. They were seated in the county of Clare, between the River Fergus and the Shannon.—See note ^f under the year 1311, pp. 498, 499, *supra*.

^x *Roydamna*, i. e. *materies regis*, or one who, from his descent, personal form, and valour, might be elected a king. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1362. Cahall Oge O'Connor, the hardiest and man of greatest valour of any nobleman of his time, died of the plague at Sligeagh, the 3rd of November."

This Cathal Oge was the son of Cathal, King of Connaught, who was the son of Donnell, Ta-

Murtough, the son of Thomas, son of Cathal Reagh O'Rourke, died.

Donnell, the son of O'Kelly, died.

Cuconnaught O'Duigennan, Vicar of Kilronan, died.

Auliffe Mac Firis, intended Ollav^y of Tireragh; Farrell, the son of Teige Mac Egan, a learned Brehon; John, son of Donough Mac Firis, intended Ollav of Tireragh; Dermot, son of Mac Carthy; Conor, son of Melaghlín Caragh O'Dowda, and Murtough, his son, all died^z.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1363.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-three.

Manus Eoghanach^a, the son of Conor, son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge O'Donnell, and Hugh Roe Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, died.

Manus Meabhla^b, son of Hugh O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, a man who had performed a greater number of noble and perilous^c actions than any other man of his time, was slain by Manus, son of Cathal Sramach^d O'Conor.

Teige Mac Consnava, Chief of Muintir-Kenny, was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, by Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor. He died in his confinement.

Lasarina^e, daughter of O'Farrell, and wife of O'Reilly, died.

Murtough Roe, the son of Donnell-Erris O'Conor, was slain by Teige Mac Manus.

Bevin, the daughter of Mageoghegan, and wife of the Sinnach [the Fox], died.

Cathal Mac Donough was slain by the people of Moylurg.

A very great storm in this year threw down several churches and houses, and also sank many ships and boats.

Conor O'Dowda was slain by Donough O'Dowda, and Murtough, son of Donough O'Dowda.

dangerous deeds, i. e. deeds the achievement of which was attended with peril.

^a *Sramach*, i. e. the bleary-eyed.

^e *Lasarina*.—Charles O'Conor writes, *inter*

lineas, "no catapiona." To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11:

"Grania filia Donaldi O'Conor; filia Donaldi

pucá O'Mally uxor Donaldi O'Dowd; Mael-

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1364.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-four.

Hugh O'Neill, King of Kinel-Owen, the best man of the Irish of his time, died, after having gained the palm^f for humanity, hospitality, valour, and renown.

Dermot O'Brien, Lord of Thomond; Melaghlin, the son of Murrough, son of Gilla-na-naev, son of Hugh, son of Auliffe [O'Farrell], Lord of Annaly; Derbhail, daughter of O'Donnell, and wife of Maguire; Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Hugh, son of Felim O'Conor; Donnell Maguire, Chief of Clann-Fergaile; Gilla-na-naev O'Duvdavoran^f, Chief Brehon of Corcomroe; and Affrica, daughter of Brian O'Reilly, and wife of Brian Mac Tiarnan, died.

Donnell, son of Rory O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died.

Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, [surnamed] na Sgel^h, a learned historian; Dermot O'Sgingin, Ollav of Tirconnell in History; and Margaret, daughter of Walter Burke, and wife of Felim O'Conor, King of Connaught, died^l.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1365

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-five.

Paidin O'Congaile^j, Parson and Erenagh of Ross-Airthir^k, died.

Rory, the son of Donnell O'Neill, was killed with one shot of an arrow^l by Melaghlin Mac-an-Girr Mac Cawell.

—*O' Mulconry*, 1365, MS. L. 1364, C. C. E." [i. e. Bran O'Byrne, a celebrated harper, died.]

^j *Paidin O'Conghaile*.—In modern times this name would be anglicised Paddy Conneely. The name O'Conghaile, which is pronounced as if written O'Conaoile, is to be distinguished from O'Congalaig, which is pronounced O'Connálaig, and now always anglicised Connolly, without the prefix O.

^k *Ross-Airthir*.—This name is more usually written Rop orprip, and is now anglicised Ros-

sorry. It is situated on the west side of the narrow part of Lough Erne, a short distance to the south of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^l *One shot of an arrow*.—This might be also rendered "one cast of a javelin." The passage is translated by Mageoghegan as follows, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1365. Rowrie mac Donnell O'Neale was killed by Melaughlyn mac Engyrr Mac Cathmoyle by the shott of an arrow."

Feòlimiò an einig mac doimnaill uí concobair tigearna corcomoruaid
raoí gan aite neimigh, ⁊ nfhgnomha décc.

Tomar mac Murchada uí fhrigail dég.

Iondroigib do thabairt do cloinn goirdealbais ar luignib dia ro marbad
corbmac ua hegra ⁊ reirpar do maithib a chinead imaille friir.

Aod mac diarmada do dul i muintir eolair, Creacha móra do dénom
orra, ⁊ nochair creacha gan dioḡail iaidride, uair do marbad corbmac mac
diarmada ruaid biaatá coitciónn connact, dá mac tomaltair uí birn, .i.
Maileachlainn dall ⁊ giollacriort (imaille re rocharib oile) la heolar-
achair i ttorairgeacht a creach. Ro gabrat beór diarmaic mac diarmata,
⁊ maolruanaid mac donncharid riabais iar maithm a muintire.

Brian mac matha meic tigearnáin taoiread teallair dunchada, aon ba
mó ág oirpdearcur clu ⁊ cshnar do taoireadair breibne do écc. Ar do ro
paidead

Brian mac tigearnáin na ttrir,
Re a eineach nír cóir coimmar,
Ro lean gan fíoch an fele
Duò nfm crioach a caithreime.

Brian mac afoha meḡ maḡamna do gabail tigearnair oirgiall. Cleam-
nar dporailm do ar Somairle mac Eon duib meic doimnaill (aobair tigearna
mri gall, ⁊ ardcorubal cuigib ulað). Go tuc air ingean uí Raḡallair do
leigfn, ⁊ a ingfn ffin do tabairt. Niri bo cian iar rin go tuc Maḡ maḡ-

^m *Felim-an-einigh*.—This passage is thus rendered by Mageoghegan in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“ A. D. 1365. Felym Aneny, in English called Felym the bountifull, son of Donnell O'Connor of Corcomroe, died.”

ⁿ *Unebbing*.—The word aite is explained by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary of ancient Irish words, as follows : “ Aite .i. tpaḡad, no laḡ-ouḡhaoh na mapa. Aithbhe, i. e. the ebbing or lessing of the sea.”

^o *Muintir-Eolais*, i. e. the Mac Ranalls and their followers in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

^p *Not with impunity*.—Literally, “ but these were not depredations unrevenged.”

^q *Mac Tiernan*.—This name is now always anglicised Kiernan, in the barony of Tullyhunco, in the west of the county of Cavan, where it is very common.

^r *Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon*.—This story is very differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows :

“ A. D. 1365. Bryan mac Hugh Magmahon tooke upon him the principallitye of the con-
treys of Uriel, tooke to wife the daughter of Sowarle mac Eon Duffe Mac Donnell, archcon-

Felim an-einigh^m, son of Donnell O'Connor, Lord of Corcomroe, a man of unebbingⁿ hospitality and prowess, died.

Thomas, son of Murrough O'Farrell, died.

An attack was made by the Clann-Costello upon the people of Leyny, on which occasion Cormac O'Hara, and six of the chiefs of his tribe along with him, were slain.

Hugh Mac Dermot made an incursion into [the country of] the Muintir Eolais^o, and committed great depredations upon them, but not with impunity^p; for Cormac Mac Dermot Roe, General Biatach of Connaught; the two sons of Cormac O'Beirne, Melaghlin Dall and Gilchreest, and many others, were slain by the Muintir Eolais, who went in pursuit of the prey. After the defeat of their people, Dermot Mac Dermot and Mulrony, son of Donough Reagh, were taken prisoners.

Brian, the son of Matthew Mac Tiernan^a; Chief of Teallach Dunchadha [Tullyhunco], the most distinguished for valour, renown, fame, and power, of the sub-chieftains of Breifny, died. Of him was said :

Brian Mac Tiernan of the battles,
Whose hospitality was incomparable;
He followed generosity without hatred,
And heaven was the goal of his career.

Brian, the son of Hugh Mac Mahon^r, assumed the lordship of Oriel. He sued for an alliance by marriage with Sorley, son of Owen Duv Mac Donnell, heir to the lordship of the Insi-Gall, and High Constable of the province of Ulster; and he induced him to put away O'Reilly's daughter, and espouse his

stable and head of the galloglasses of Ulster; was procured to put away the daughter of O'Reillye that was formerly married to him. Not long after Sowarle invited his said sonne-in-law to his house, and being conveyed to an inner roome therein, as though to pass the time in conversation and drinking of wine, was filthily taken by his said Father-in-law, and committed him to a strong place on a lough to bee kept, for which cause Sawarle was banished from out of the whole country."

In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, however, Brian Mac Mahon is made the perpetrator of this horrid deed, and it is added that Somairle was the son of Eoin Dubh, who was the son of Alexander, heir to the kingdom of Insi Gall. Alexander, the father of Eoin Dubh, was the son of Aengus More, who was the son of Donnell, the progenitor of the Mac Donnell's of Scotland, who was the son of Randal, who was the son of Somhairle, the progenitor of all the Clann-Sorley, namely, the Mac Donnell's,

ġamna epioin ar cuiread chuige, 7 ian mbisth dóib aithad ag ól tarla imrísain tiorra. Iadair brian a lamha ina thimciollroin, 7 tucc fodeara a cñgal go daingín doġasailte, 7 a chur ian loch baoin ina comfógur gur po baithiad é pochstóir. Doimnall mac aodha uí néill cona braitrib, brian mac enrí uí néill go maib cloinne aoda buide, 7 toirpdealbaic moir mac doimnall cona paibe da chinead i nultuib do thionól hi cñm apoile ianrin. Dul dóib dén lámh 7 dén aonta go hairgiallaib co pangattar hi comfocraib Ráta tulach longpoir meġ maġamna. Rabad do pochtain pompa co brian gur teicheirtar, 7 go po fágbad an baile fár polam ara ccionn. Iadoin do leanmáin méġ maġamna, 7 éfín 7 maitha an tíre do beir hi timceall a ccuib, 7 a ccethra da ccuir po daingean an tíre. Maib do éabairt for airgiallaib annrin, a néde, 7 a ninnle do buain díob. Maġ maġamna datchur ar a duaid feirín i nucht muinntire maolmórdá ianrin, 7 a bean 7 a ingín do ġabail.

Cúconnacht ó Raigillig tighina breipne do dul ian na braitrib, 7 a thigearnar do fágbaíl aga dñbhathair Rílib.

Aod mac Neill uí doimnall (.i. aodair tighearna tíre conuill) do marbad la doimnall mac Muirfeirtaig uí concobair. Tadġ mac maġnura uí concobair do bñit ar doimnall an la cñna, 7 bñiread do éabairt air, 7 dñong da muinntir do marbad im aod mac concobair mic tadġ.

Ruiberd mac uatín baipid do écc.

Mac ríġ Sahan do fágbaíl epenn.

Mac Dowells, Mac Rorys, O'Gnimhas (now Agnews), and Mac Eoins of Ardnamurchon.

⁵ *This being accordingly done.*—This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It is far better given in the Annals of Ulster as follows :

“Ġírr ar a aile rin co tuc cuigi ina zed féin é dol rina, 7 mar do fáil in rin dñagbaíl ian cuireb fuair gur iad brian fein a da laim tairir 7 a ġabail co doérad domiadad 7 a toġbaíl amad 7 uathad da muinntir ina fódair, gur cnapled 7 gur cñglad a cōra 7 a lamha da cñle, 7 gur cuireb a loic é, 7 ni fer a rġela o rin amad. Do lizeb fon tñ,

7 ġad inaó a fñit a muinntir do marbad 7 do hairġeb iat. Maipġ doimán 7 calam 7 uirí inar folchad in tñapclann pocneoil .i. aodair ríġ innir ġall, mac eoin duib mic alaxandair.”

“Shortly after this he invited him to his own house to drink wine ; and when he expected to get the wine, the treatment he received was this : Brian himself folded his arms about him, and seized him roughly and disrespectfully, and carried him out, with a few of his people along with him ; and his hands and legs were crippled and tied to each other, and he was thus cast into a lake, and no further tidings of him were

own. Not long after this Mac Mahon invited him [Mac Donnell] to a feast, and they continued drinking for some time. Anon a dispute arose between them; whereupon Brian threw his arms about him [Sorley], and ordered that he should be fast and strongly fettered, and cast into a neighbouring lake: [and this being accordingly done[†]] he was at once drowned. Upon this Donnell, son of Hugh O'Neill, and his brother, Brian, son of Henry O'Neill, with the chief of Clannaboy[‡], and Turlough More Mac Donnell, with all of his tribe in Ulster, assembled together, and, with one accord, marched into Oriel as far as the confines of Rath-Tulach[§], the mansion-seat of Mac Mahon. Intelligence of this having reached Brian, he fled, leaving the town empty and desolate to them. They, however, pursued Mac Mahon, who, with the chiefs of his territory, was engaged placing their herds and flocks in the fastnesses of the country. The men of Oriel were defeated, and deprived of their arms and cattle[¶]. After this Mac Mahon was banished from his own country to Muintir-Maelmora[×], and his wife and his daughter were made prisoners.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifny, retired among the friars, and resigned his lordship to his brother Philip.

Hugh, the son of Niall O'Donnell, heir to the lordship of Tirconnell, was slain by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor. On the same day Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, encountered Donnell, and defeated him, with the loss of a great number of his people, among whom was Hugh, the son of Conor, son of Teige.

Robert Mac Wattin[‡] Barrett, died.

The son of the King of England left Ireland.

heard. Parties were dispatched throughout the country, and wherever his people were found they were killed and plundered. Wo to the world, the land, and the water where this noble offspring was submersed, i. e. the materies of a king of the Innsi Gall, the son of Eoin Dubh, son of Alexander."

[†] *Clannaboy*, in the original *Clann Aóda-buioe*, i. e. the descendants of Hugh Boy O'Neill.

[§] *Rath-Tulach*.—This was a place in the barony and county of Monaghan, but the name is now obsolete.

[¶] *Cattle*.—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that they were pursued as far as Lough Erne, where they were deprived of their flocks and herds by the men of Fermanagh, as well as by the forces who pursued them.

[×] *Muintir-Maelmora*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Reillys of the county of Cavan, then called East Breifny.

[‡] *Robert Mac Wattin*.—O'Flaherty remarks in H. 2. 11, that he is called *Robug mac uatín*, in the Annals of Lecan, in which his death is entered under the year 1366, and that he is

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟCΤ, 1366.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, míle, τρί chéu, Seapccat aDé.

Ερρεcop páτhα βοth, .i. mac Maengail do écc.

Cathal mac aóha bpeipniḡ mic catail puaid, Maḡnuir ócc a mac, ḡ Muirceḡtaḡ mac dáil pe docair, Muirḡiuir ó maolcuile, diarmaid mac Siomóin, ḡ diarmaid mac ḡiolla bḡraiḡ do marbaḡ i pell la fearaib manac ar rraḡ fear luirḡ, ḡ cpeacha aóbble do denaḡ óuib ar cloinn Muirceḡtaiḡ, ḡ iad do denaḡ rioḡa pe muintir Ruairc, ḡ do maicḡm a pfoltanair óuib ar ulc pe cloinn Muirceḡtaiḡ, ḡ muintir Ruairc do denaḡ an cedna ppiurom. Mac Ruaidri uí concobair do gabail ionaid cathail iarom. Muintir Ruairc do dul for imrice a ccomḡdail pḡr manach. ḡreirr timchill do denaḡ dóḡbaib cloinne muircheartaiḡ sup po marbḡrat cathal mág flannchaid taoircaḡ darteḡraiḡe.

Muirceḡtaḡ mac Raḡnaill mic Raḡnall móir meḡ paḡnaill aóḡár toíriḡ ḡan ppearabḡa do marbaḡ i pell lá Maoileacloinn mág paḡnaill taoircaḡ muintire heolair, ḡ maoileacloinn fein décc i ccionn dá mḡr da éir rin.

Copbmac donn maḡ carḡtaiḡ tiḡearna ó ccairbḡe, ḡ ó neachḡach muḡan do marbaḡ i pell da bḡathair mac domnaill na ndomnaill.

Concḡbair ua concobair tiḡearna ciarraḡe luaḡra do marbaḡ do bḡana-chaid.

Ruaidri mac muircheartaiḡ uí concobair do bathaḡ for rionann.

Maíom do thabairt la taḡḡ mac maḡnuira uí concobair ar pḡaan ua

called tiḡearna baipéac [i. e. Lord of the Barretts] in O'Mulconry's Annals.

^a *Mac Maengail*.—His name was Patrick.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 272. The name is still extant in the county of Donegal, where it is anglicised Mac Monigal.

^a *Strath-Fear-Luirg*, i. e. the strath or holm of the men of Lurg, an ancient territory, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh. It is probably the place called Stranahone, in this barony.—See Ordnance map of Fermanagh, sheets 2 and 6.

^b *Excursion*.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, this excursion was made by the O'Rourkes into Breifny, by which is meant that part of Breifny in which the Clann-Murtough O'Conor had established themselves, and from whence they had driven out the original proprietors.

^c *Melaghlin*.—O'Flaherty adds to this entry in H. 2. 11: "Qui Mælsechlunnius Conmacniorum fulcrum et columen erat.—MS. L."

^d *Carbery*.—A large district in the south-west of the county of Cork.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1366.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-six.

The Bishop of Raphoe, i. e. Mac Maengail^a, died.

Cathal, the son of Hugh Breifneach, son of Cathal Roe, and Manus, his son, and also Murtough Mac Dail-re-docair, Maurice O'Maeltuile, Dermot Mac Simon, and Dermot Mac Gilla-Bearaigh, were treacherously slain at Srath-Fear-Luirg^a by the people of Fermanagh, who, to annoy the Clann-Murtough, made peace with the O'Rourkes, and forgave them all their past hostilities; and the O'Rourkes agreed to their proposals. The son of Rory O'Conor after this assumed the place of Cathal. The O'Rourkes went on a migratory excursion^b, accompanied by the people of Fermanagh; but the youths of the Clann-Murtough attacked and surrounded them, and killed Cathal Mac Clancy, Chief of Dartry.

Murtough Mac Rannall, the son of Randal More Mac Rannall, [who was] a materies of a chieftain without dispute, was treacherously slain by Melaghlin Mac Rannall, Chief of Muintir-Eolais. Melaghlin^c himself died in two months afterwards.

Cormac Don Mac Carthy, Lord of Carbery^d, and of Ivahagh of Munster^e, was treacherously slain by his relative, the son of Donnell na-n-Domhnall^f.

Conor O'Conor, Lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^g, was slain by the Branaghs^h.

Rory, son of Murtough O'Conor, was drowned in the Shannon.

A victory was gained by Teige, the son of Manus O'Conor, over John

^a *Ivahagh of Munster*.—This was the ancient name of the country of O'Mahony Finn, otherwise called O'Mahony the Western. In the manuscript entitled *Carbriæ Notitia*, its extent is described thus: "The whole peninsula from Ballydehab to Dunmanus bay is called Ivagh, and did formerly belong to O'Mahone Fune, the best man of that name. The whole of this territory paid tribute to Mac Carthy Reagh for several centuries; but before the English Invasion, both it and the whole of Carbery had belonged to O'Driscoll.

^f *Na-n-Domhnall*.—Mageoghegan renders this "Donnell of the Donnells." He was probably so called from having many men of the name Donnell among his household.

^g *Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—This was the original name of a territory comprising about the northern half of the present county of Kerry.

^h *Branaghs*.—This was the name of an English family seated in the neighbourhood of O'Kerry. O'Flaherty in H. 2. 11, makes the α in bránacáit long, and adds "*familia scilicet Anglica ei vicinâ*.—*O'Mulconry*."

νομναλλ γονα γαλλόεclachaiḃ du in po marḃaḃ rochaiḃe. Mac Suibne γ ὀρονγ do maḃiḃ éipe conaill do γabail γ bḃaiḡhoe do ḃfnoḃ óioḃ.

Τιονol do ḃfnaḃ do ḃomnaill ua Neill γ do cloinn νομnaill, .i. do τοιρρ-
ḃealḃaḃ mac ḃomnaill γ do Αλαχανḃuir a mac, ḃιονηροiḡiḃ neill uí néill. Mac
cathmaoḃil do ḃop ap an tír ḃoiḃ co nḃeachaiḃ i paḃn neill uí néill γona éḃiḃ
γ inḃiḃliḃ. Ιαττροḃ do bḃeḃt ap ḃfpeaḃ muḃtiḃpe meic cathmaoḃil cona
cḃethraiḃ, γ laiḃ do ḃabaiḃt tapra γup bḃhḃatḃ a cḃroḃ óioḃ. Raḡnaill
mac alaxanḃoir oḡḡe cloinne Αλαχανḃuir do ḃeḃt a hḃiḃriḃ gall mun ammpoin
i ccomḃaíḃ Néill uí néill. An cḃethḃḃin do γach τaioḃ do τḡḡmaḃil i ccomḡap
ḃia poile, .i. aḃeḃta cloinne ḃomnaill. Raḡnaill do ḃop teachtaḃ maḃ
apaiḃe τοιρρḃealḃaḃ γ a mac alaxanḃuir co na muḃtiḃ ḃiapḃaiḃ an τḃliḡe
do leiḡḃn ḃó i noḃoiḃ a ḃiḃnḃiḃeḃta γ do ḃaḃ a mḃḃathaiḃḃiḃ pe apoile.
Do poḃaḃ ḃimḃriḡ leóroḃ ḃon aḃhḃḡḡ hḃiḃn uaiḃ do ionḃḃaiḡḃḃe γup an áḃ
a bḃacanap eḃioḃ aḡ τḃiall τaiḃiḃ. Tucḃat zachap τḃén τiḃnḃḃnach ḃa
chéile hḃiḃiḃe γup marḃaḃ γ γup loiḃḃ ὀρονγ ḃiḃíḃ ḃioḃ ḃa γach leiḃ.
Maḃḃḃar mac do paḡnaill, i ccomḃapḃe caih la τοιρρḃealḃach, γ γabḃar
mac τοιρρḃealḃaiḡ (αλαχανḃuir) la muḃtiḃ Raḡnaill γup bḃeaḃḃaiḡḃḃe a
maḃḃaḃ po ḃḃḃtóiḃ. Áḃt cḃna nḃi comaiḃlécc Raḡnaill ḃoiḃ uaiḃ po ḃáio
naḃ ḃiaḃ a mac γ a bḃḃathaiḃ in aoiḃḃeaḃ an la ḃin ḃa eapḃaiḃ.

Coccaḃ móḃ eḃiḃiḃ ḡallaib connacht. Mac muḃiḃiḃ ḃionḃapḃaḃ ap an tír
do mac uilliam co nḃeachaiḃ do poiḡiḃ cloinne Riocaiḃḃ. Sloḡeaḃ do ḃfnoḃ
do mac uilliam, ḃaḃ ḃa cconcoḃaiḃ, ḃi connacht, γ ḃuilliam ó ccallaiḡ τiḡeapna
ó maine in uachḃap connacht ḡo cloinn Riocaiḃḃ, γ a mḃeḃt poḡḡla Raiḃe i
bḃoḃḃaiḃiḃ poḃi apoile. Nḃḃḃ do γabáil do mac uilliam ḃa ḃeoḃ, γ bḃaiḡḃe

¹ *His son and his kinsman.*—This entry is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

" A. D. 1366. Donell O'Neale made great preparations and assemblies to warre against Neale O'Neale, banished Mac Cathmoyle out of his country. Randolph mac Alexander, chief of the Mac Donells, came out of the Isles to assist Neale O'Neale in that warre, where the two forces of the Mac Donells met, that is to saye, Randolph, of the one side, and his kins-

men, the other Mac Donells, of the other side, Terlagh, and his son Alexander. Randolph sent Alexander, his son and heire, and Terlagh Mac Donell, to his kinsmen, desireing them, in regard they were his kinsmen, and he cheife of the house they were of, that they would be pleased to desist from contending against him. They, little regarding the entreaties, made fiercely towards the foorde where they saw Randolph stand, which was answered by the like courage and fierceness by Randolph and

O'Donnell and his gallowglasses. Many were slain in the conflict; and Mac Sweeny and many of the chiefs of Tirconnell were taken and led away prisoners.

An army was mustered by Donnell O'Neill and the Clann-Donnell, i. e. Turlough, the son of Donnell, and Alexander, his son; and they marched against Niall O'Neill. They expelled Mac Cawell from the country, upon which he went over to the side of Niall O'Neill. They came up with the rear body of Mac Cawell's people and their cattle; and, having worsted them, they took their cattle from them.

Randal, son of Alexander, the heir to Clann-Alexander, arrived at this time from the Inis-Gall [the Hebrides], to assist Niall O'Neil. The kerns of both parties met close together, i. e. the troops of the Clann-Donnell. And Randal sent messengers to Turlough and his son Alexander, with their people, to request of them to permit him to pass in honour of his seniority, and for sake of their mutual relationship; but this request was made light of by the others, for they advanced to the ford, which they saw him [Randal] crossing. Here they gave each other a fierce and stubborn battle, in which countless numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. One of Randal's sons was killed by Turlough in the heat of the conflict; and Turlough's son, Alexander, was taken prisoner by Randal's people, who meditated putting him to death at once; but Randal did not consent to this, for he said that he would not be deprived of his son and his kinsman¹ on the one day.

A great war broke out between the English of Connaught. Mac Maurice was banished from his territory by Mac William; and Mac Maurice fled for protection to the Clann-Rickard. Mac William, Hugh O'Connor, King of Connaught, and William O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, marched with an army to Upper Connaught against the Clann-Rickard, and remained there nearly three months engaged in mutual hostilities, until at last Mac William subdued the

his companye. At last the son of Randolph was killed, and Alexander Mac Donell was taken by Randolph's Company, whome the company would kill in revenge of Randolph's son, but they were not suffered by Randolph himself, who worthilie said to them that were so intended to

kill Alexander, that he wou'd not loose his son and kinsman together, and that he thought the killing of his son a sufficient loss, and not to suffer his own men to kill his kinsman too. Also there was great slaughter of Donell O'Neale's people in that pressence."

cloinne Riocairt do éabairt ar a laim, 7 a tóidect po buaid coorḡair dia tair iarom.

Seaan mac ḡoirdealbaid ḡearna plebe lughá décc.

Huigin triaal ḡearna fñi tṡulach do marbad la cloinn feorair.

ΑΟΙΣ CRIOST, 1367.

Αοιρ Crioστ, mile, tpi ched, Seapccat aSeacht.

An tṡppcop (.i. maolpeaclainn) ó fñḡail, .i. ṡppcop Ardachaid, Saoí gan earbad 1 cṡabad, 1 nṡirc, 1 nṡonnacht, 7 1 neagna, 7 Malachiar maḡ uṡoir aipechdeochain oirḡiall do éḡ.

Cúconnacht ua Raghallaid ḡḡfina bpeirne no ḡup tpeicc í ar dia do dul 1 clepéct, 7 pilib do ḡabad a ionaid.

Clann muirḡfṡaid do tṡct ar imeice ḡo maḡ nṡpe. Ionpṡiḡid do thabairt doib 1 muḡ luirḡ. Ba hiaḡ ba hoirḡḡa ar an riobal pin, Taidḡ mac Ruaidri uí concobair. Fearḡal mac ḡḡfinain ḡearna tṡallaid uínchaid, 7 diarmait maḡ Raghnaill ḡearna muintipe heólair, 7 ḡalloccláca iomda ina bparpad. Longpṡit aṡtha meic diarmada do loḡad leó. Fñḡal mac diarmata ḡearna maḡe luirḡ do bpeit orra, 7 Aoḡ mac diarmada immaille ppir. Tachar do tabairt doib, 7 daoine iomda do marbad eat-turpa leat ar leat. Iompóḡ do taidḡ ó Concobair 7 do Mhág Raghnaill iarrin gan cpeich gan cṡomaid.

Maíom do éabairt la doinnall mac Muirḡfṡaid uí Concobair, la muintip Ruairc 7 la cloinn nṡonchaid cona cṡfṡhṡin congḡala ar taidḡ mac maḡ-nura uí Concobair fori tṡaid neótuile an tṡaóir. ḡalloglaḡ mic maḡnura

^k *Fer-Tulach*.—Now the barony of Fertullagh, in the south-east of the county of Westmeath. This was Tyrrell's country, from the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion till their forfeiture in 1641; but previously to their arrival it was the patrimonial inheritance of the O'Dooleys, as we learn from these Annals at the years 978, 1021, 1144, and from O'Dugan's topographical poem, in which O'Dooley is thus mentioned:

“O'Dublaḡe fa dioḡainn pāth

Ri b-peap o-tṡiāt-uapal o-tulach.”

For some account of the migration of the O'Dooleys to Ely O'Carroll, where they are yet numerous, see Duaid Mac Firbis's pedigree of O'Melaghlin.

^l Under this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

“Magister Florentius mac an oḡlaóic obiit.
O'Mulconry.”

Clann-Rickard; whereupon the hostages of these latter were delivered up to him, and he returned to his country in triumph.

John Mac Costello, Lord of Sliabh Lugha, died.

Huggin Tyrrell, Lord of Fer-Tulach^k, was slain by the Clann-Feorais [Berminghams^l].

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1367.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-seven.

The Bishops O'Farrell (i. e. Melaghlin), Bishop of Ardagh, a sage not wanting in piety, charity, humanity, or wisdom; and Malachias Maguire, Archdeacon of Oriël [Clogher], died.

Cuconnaught O'Reilly, Lord of Breifnÿ until he resigned the lordship for the sake of God, took holy orders; and Philip assumed his place.

The Clann-Murtough came upon a migratory excursion to Magh-nisse^m, and made an incursion into Moylurg. The most illustrious of those who set out on this incursion were Teige, son of Rory O'Connor; Farrell Mac Tiernan, Lord of Teallach Dunchadha; and Dermot Mac Rannall, Lord of Muintir-Eolais: these were accompanied by many gallowglasses. They burned the fortified residence of Hugh Mac Dermot; but Farrell Mac Dermot and Hugh Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, opposed them; and a battle ensued, in which many were slain on both sides. Teige O'Connor and Mac Rannall then returned, without having gained either booty or consideration.

A victory was gained by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Connor, the O'Rourke, and the Clann-Donough, with their retained kerns, over Teige, the son of Manus, on Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoirⁿ. The gallowglasses of the son of

"Joannes Mac Costellow Dominus Sleib luğa obiit."

"Dermotius Ua Heilge dominus Mac Oglaich obiit.—*Mac Fírb.* (1397. MS. L.)"

"Willelmus mac an peapruin (i. e. filius Rickardi de Burgo Rectoris de Loghrcagh. *Annal: domini Mac William*) filii Willelmi de Burgo, occisus per Clannrickardios in monasterio Conga. *Mac Fírb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

"Conchavarus (filius Cathaldi. MS. L.) do-

mini O'Farrell filius obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Jordanus Dexeter, Albia filia O'Flannagan uxor Cathaldi filii Donaldi, et Mac Conmara, dynasta de Cloinn Colen decesserunt.—*Mac Fírb.* (1367. MS. L.)"

^m *Magh Nisse*, now the name of a level district lying in the county of Leitrim, immediately to the east of Jamestown and Carrick-on-Shannon.

ⁿ *Traigh Eothuile an t-Saoir* is the name of a

do marbath ann dechneabar 7 reacht pphict po rimeadh dibride do muothga do iminnall mac Somairle im doinnall og a mac im an da Mac Suibne im mac an eppcoir uí duibda 7 pa uilliam mac Síthig.

Dearbáil inéan Maolruanaid móir meic diarmada bñ ualgaircc uí Ruairc do marbath la cloinn Muircfritag.

Maolreaclainn mac Seappraid meic giollapatraice, 7 drong dia muintri do marbath i pell la gallaib.

Tadh mág Shamradain, 7 Aengurr mac an dghánag mág Samradain décc.

Tadh 7 lochlainn da mac aongura Ruaid uí dalag, 7 Maolmaire og mag epait dég.

Mag Muirir na mbriag, Eoghan mac Ruaidrí uí cheallag, Muircfritach mac Muircfritag uí concobair, 7 bebin inéin ualgairg uí Ruairc bñ comaltag meic donnchada décc.

Ionbriag do tabairt la cloinn Muircfritag for éirib manach dar airccrit inir móir, loch mberraid, 7 Seanadh mac Maugnura, 7 édala iomda do thabairt leo, 7 tilleadh plán dóib do Rídi.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1368.

Αιοις Cριοστ, mίle, τρι chéd, Seapccat, a hocht.

Comarba Maodóc 7 airéideocain na bneirne fear lan do pat an Spioratu naoim décc iar mbreiré buadh ó domhan 7 ó deamón.

great and well-known strand, near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

^o *The son of the Bishop O'Dowda.*—O'Flaherty adds in H. 2. 11, that his name was "Cosnamhach," and quotes "MS. L."—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 117, note ^c.

^p *Na-m-Brigh*, i. e. of Bryze, or Brees, a well-known castle in the parish of Mayo, barony of Clanmorris, in the bounty of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 482.

^q *Inis-mor, Loch m-Bearraid.*—These names

are now obsolete. Inis-mor was the name of an island in Upper Lough Erne, near Belle-isle; and Loch m-Bearraid was the name of a branch of Lough Erne.

^r *Senad-Mac-Manus.*—This place is now called Ballymacmanus by the natives, but it is more generally known by the name of Belle-isle. It is a very beautiful island in the Upper Lough Erne, and is now the property of the Rev. Gray Porter of Kilskeery.

^s O'Flaherty adds the following passages to this year in H. 2. 11:

"Donaldus, filius Murcherti O'Conor cum

Manus, one hundred and fifty in number, were slain; as were also Donnell, son of Sorley, Donnell Oge, his son, the two Mac Sweenys, the son of the Bishop O'Dowda°, and William Mac Sheehy.

Derbhail, daughter of Mulrony More Mac Dermot, and wife of Ualgarg O'Rourke, was killed by the Clann-Murtough.

Melaghlin, the son of Geoffry Mac Gillpatrick, and a party of his people, were treacherously slain by the English.

Teige Magauran and Aengus, son of the Deacon Magauran, died.

Teige and Loughlin, two sons of Aengus Roe O'Daly, and Mulmurry Oge Magrath, died.

Mac Maurice na-m-Brigh^p; Owen, son of Rory O'Kelly; Murtough, son of Murtough O'Connor; and Bebinn, daughter of Ualgarg O'Rourke and wife of Tomaltagh Mac Donough, died.

The Clann-Murtough made an incursion into Fermanagh, and plundered Inis-mór, Loch m-Berraid^a, and Senad Mac Manus^r; and, after carrying off a great quantity of booty, returned home in safety^s.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1368.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-eight.

The Coarb of St. Maidoc and Archdeacon of Breifny, a man filled with the grace of the Holy Ghost, died, after overcoming the world and the devil.

Mac Dermott, Hoberto filio Walteri, et Theobaldo filio Wilielmi óg .i. uillecā (de Burgo.—*O'Mulc.*) sub quo Clann-Swiny, duce Tordelvaco Mac Swiny merebantur, Ruarkis et Clann-donoghis, duce Tadao Mac Donogh in Tíríach-riam Mullach Ruadh usque irruiť, prędasque egit. Tadaus filius Magni O'Conor ad Traigh-eothuile cum illis congressus evertitur.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Mac William spoliat Tirolillam: captis O'Hara, Joanne O'Hara et Wilielmo O'Mally.—*Mac. Fírb.*"

"Pax inter Anglos et Hibernos.—*Ibid.*"

"Ídip Eimionnachā 7 albancañ.—*O'Mulconry.*"

"Tadaus filius Magni O'Conor (paulo ante cladem de traigh eothuile et eadem æstate.—MS. L.) victor contra incolas Montis Lughy: cæsis Milone Mac Jordan duib, Davide Mac Philip, Seonaco filio Joannis Mac Jordan duib, et Wilielmo Mac Jordan Ruadh cum multis de Clann-Gosdelvais; et ex parte victoris Murcherto filio Matthæi O'Durnin. Idem Tadaus violavit fædus cum O'Roirk Clann-donnochis fidejussoribus ictum: quapropter Cormacus Mac Donogh ab eo ad Donaldum filium Murcherti

Αὐὸ mac Feðlimb uí concobair Rí connachte cñn gaile ⁊ gairccib
gaoideal, Luð lamþada leithe cuinn ⁊ naðað gall ⁊ earccarad do écc iar
mbuad naithrige ⁊ Ror commain. Ruaidri mac toirbdealbaid do ðabáil
cñnair connachte.

Crioch coirpre do poinn ar ó eittir mac Maðnura ⁊ domnall mac
Muircfirtaig.

Fðgal mac diarmada tigearna maige luirg, leoman uairle ⁊ fngnama
a cimb, Tomaltað mac fearðail meic diarmada tanairi maigi luirg, ⁊
Cophmac mac diarmada do écc.

Αὐὸh mac Concobair meic diarmada do ðabail tigearnair maige luirg.

Ruaidri mac Seonuicc mæg eochagáin Seabac uairle ⁊ engnama a chimb,
aon ba fele ó áth cliath go háit luain, ⁊ Tigearnán mac cathail uí Ruairc
décc.

Diarmad mac cophmaic duinn mæg cáirtaig do ðabail do mág carptaig
carrpreac. Ατιοðnacal do ðallaib ⁊ a báruðað uoib iarrin.

Dauid ua tuatail do marðað la ðallaib átha cliat.

Uilliam Saxanað mac Sír Emmañ a bupe oigre na nuilliamac do écc
don ðalar breac ⁊ muiy cua.

Fiaccra ó floinn aðbar taoirið ril maolpuain, aon do bfeirp da chineað
pein ina aimprip décc cona mnaoi.

O'Conor descivit. Itaque Donaldus, Cormacus, et Tigernanus O'Roik eum apud cñb mic ταιðg in coillin mic an fñpleginn spoliant. Ille prædam apud Dromeliabh assecutus equum a Cormaco, et Tadao oð O'Durnin equum a Donaldus cæsos amisit. Donaldus partem prædæ in Brefniam, et filius Magni fil. Cathaldi O'Dowd, et O'Hara aliam ad Mucolt in Lugnia retulerunt.—*Mac Fírb.* Eundem Tadaum Dominus O'Donell, Clanndonnoghi, et O'Roik apud Nemus spissum deprædantur.—*Ibid.*"

"Murchadus maðac filius mic Mupchaða f. Luca ab agnatis cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Jonacus Mac Philbin obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Cathaldus filius Imari Mac Tigernan obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Fergallus O'Reylly fortuito cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Fedlim O'Reylly obiit.—*Ibid.*"

"Zapaifiona ingean tomar Mæg jampra-
ðain bean maileaclaínn uí Ruairc do écc.—
Ibid." [i. e. Lasarina, the daughter of Thomas Magauran, and wife of Melaghlín O'Rourke, died.]

¹ *Lughaidh Long-handed.*—He was a King of the Tuatha de Dananns, and is much celebrated in Irish stories for his valour, and particularly for his having been the first that instituted the Games of Tailteann in Meath, which continued to be celebrated down to the reign of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of the Irish.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, Part iii. c. 13. This passage is translated by Mageoghegan thus, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

"Hugh Mac Felym O'Connor, King of Con-

Hugh, son of Felim O'Connor, King of Connaught, the foremost among the Irish for valour and prowess, and the Lughaidh Long-handed^e of Leth-Chuinn, against the English and his other enemies, died, after penance, at Roscommon; and Rory, the son of Turlough, assumed the government of Connaught.

The territory of Carbury was partitioned equally between the son of Manus and Donnell, the son of Murtough [O'Connor].

Farrell Mac Dermot, Lord of Moylurg, the lion of the nobility and valour of his tribe; Tomaltagh, son of Farrell Mac Dermot, Tanist of Moylurg; and Cormac Mac Dermot, died.

Hugh, son of Cormac Mac Dermot, assumed the lordship of Moylurg.

Rory^u, the son of Johnock Mageoghegan, the hawk of the nobility and prowess of his tribe, and the most hospitable man from Dublin to Drogheda; and Tiernan, the son of Cathal O'Rourke, died.

Dermot, the son of Cormac Donn Mac Carthy, was taken prisoner by Mac Carthy, of Carbery, and by him delivered up to the English, who afterwards put him to death.

David O'Toole was slain by the English of Dublin.

William Saxonagh, the son of Sir Edmond Burke, the heir of the Mac Williams, died of the small-pox on Inis-Cua^w.

Fiachra O'Flynn, heir to Sil-Maelruain, the best man of his tribe in his time, died; and his wife died also.

naught, a prince both hardy and venturous, worthy to be compared to Lowaie Lawady for prowess and manhood in all his attempts, as well against the English as Irish that were against him, after 12 years reign as King of Connaught, died, with good penance at Roscommon. The territory called Crich Carbry was, after his death, divided into two parts, whereof one part was allotted to Donnell mac Mortagh, and the other part to the son of Manus O'Connor."

^u *Rory*.—Mageoghegan has the following remark upon this man: "Tho' mine Author maketh this greate account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his Issue

now, and for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name."

^w *Inis-Cua*, now Inishcoe, a townland extending into Lough Conn, in the south-east of the parish of Crossmolina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 114, n. ², and p. 124, n. ^a. This passage is given as follows in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"William Saxanagh, son of Sir Redmond Burke, Heyre of the Mac Williams, died of the *little pox* at Innis-Kwa."

O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11: "i. e. in domo Wilielmi Barett.—*O'Mulconry*."

Sloigeaó mór la Níall ua Néill Rí éimuil níosaim i noirgiallais, 7 maite an coisíó uile deirge lair d'fhorbairi ar brian mág mathgamna. Longporc do gabail doib i meóón an tíre. Comtha móra do thairceirín do mág matgamna óó, .i. leat airgiall do éabairt do niall mac Murchaio mic brian na ccoileac noirppenn, .i. an tigeapna bairi poime ar an tír, 7 comtha aóble oile dua néill buóóéin in íoc meic doinnail. Ua néill do aontuagáó ríotchána óó ar na comtaib rin. Mac murchaio még matgamna 7 Alaxandair óg mac doinnail tigeapna na ngalloclac do ghuarracé déen comairle, trí coirigéte clistéirne dionnroigíó még mathgamna gan ceauagáó dua néill, 7 ammur longpuirt do thabairt dóib air. Mág matgamna go líon a éfglais do beir ar a ccoiméó, 7 iad armta innlte im a longporc ionnur gur eirgeóar doibíom gan chairde. Fearthaí gliaó namnair naitheir eatorra. Dripteair ríá mág matgamna orparom. Ro marbaó mac Murchaio még matgamna tanairi oirgiall, Alaxandair mac toirpóealbais méc doinnail conpabal na ngalloglac, 7 Eoghan mac toirpóealbais mic maóileachloinn uí doinnail don éur rin immaili re rocaóib ele.

Tomar ua floinn tigeapna tairteire fíri lan deimeac 7 doirpóearicup deó.

Taós mac Maónura mic caóail mic doinnail uí concobair do gabáil tpe cheilg do Ruaióirí mac toirpóealbais (dua concobair) ina longporc fein i nArd an éoilín iar na breé leir do éorbmac mac donnchaio go tég h uí concobair, 7 a éairberc do doinnall mac Muircheartaigh uí concobair ar a haíte, 7 a marbaó fa óeoió la doinnall i ccaiplén Sligicch. Aét éfna ar fíur na gmoimáibí do roigneaó ar mac Maónura uí concobair do ramailéi gach olc, gur bo reanpocal ruaiténió lá each nári míra gabáil no marbaó

^a *In the very centre*, i. ccsrctmíóon.—The word used in the Annals of Ulster is, “i mbolgán in tíre,” i. e. *umbilico territorii*.

^y *Na g-Coileach n-Oifrin*, i. e. of the chalices of the Mass.

^z *Without O'Neill's permission*.—The meaning evidently is, that they made this attack upon Mac Mahon without asking O'Neill's permission.

^a *O'Flynn*, now *O'Lyn*. This Thomas could not have been lord of all the district of Hy-Tuirtre, for the O'Neills of the race of Hugh

Boy were certainly possessed of the territory of Hy-Tuirtre at this period.

^b *Teige, son of Manus*.—He was the near relative and rival of Donnell Mac Murtough O'Connor of Sligo. He was of an older branch of the descendants of Brian Luighneach than his slayer, being the son of Manus, who was son of Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, whose brother, Murtough, was the father of Donnell, the slayer of Teige, and the founder of the family of the O'Conors of Sligo.

^c *Ard-an-choillin*, i. e. height, or hill of the

A great army was led by Niall O'Neill, King of the Kinel-Owen, who was joined by the chieftains of the entire province [of Ulster], into Oriel, to attack Brian Mac Mahon; and they pitched a camp in the very centre* of the territory. Mac Mahon offered him great terms, namely, to cede one-half of the territory of Oriel to Niall, the son of Murrough, son of Brian na g-Coileach n-Oifrin⁷, i. e. he who had been lord over the territory before himself; and other great gifts to O'Neill himself, as eric for [the death of] Mac Donnell. O'Neill consented to make peace with him on these conditions; but the son of Murrough Mac Mahon and Alexander Oge Mac Donnell, Lord of the Gallowglasses, without O'Neill's permission², marched, with one accord, with three battalions of kerns against Mac Mahon, and made an assault upon his fortress; but Mac Mahon and his household, being upon their guard, armed and accoutred within their fortress, they responded without delay to the attack; and a fierce and furious conflict ensued, in which they [the assailants] were defeated by Mac Mahon. The son of Murrough Mac Mahon, Tanist of Oriel; Alexander, the son of Turlough Mac Donnell, Constable of the Gallowglasses; and Owen, the son of Turlough, son of Melaghlin O'Donnell, together with a great number of others, were slain on that occasion.

Thomas O'Flynn^a, Lord of Hy-Tuirtre, a man full of hospitality and renown, died.

Teige, the son of Manus^b, son of Cathal, son of Donnell O'Conor, was treacherously taken prisoner by Rory, the son of Turlough (i. e. the O'Conor), in his [Rory's] own fortress at Ard-an-choillin^c, after he had been brought thither by Cormac Mac Donough to O'Conor's house. He was afterwards given up to Donnell, son of Murtough O'Conor, by whom he was at last killed in the castle of Sligo. It was afterwards common to compare any evil deed with those acts committed against the son of Manus O'Conor; so that it became a proverb familiar with every one, that "the taking and killing^d of the son of

little wood, now Ardakillin, a townland in the parish of Killukin, in the barony and county of Roscommon. No ruins are now to be seen here except three earthen forts.—See the year 1388.

^d *Taking and killing*.—This passage is given more clearly as follows by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 1368. Teig mac Magnus mac Cahall was deceitfully taken by the King of Connought, in his house of Ard-an-Killin, being brought thither to the King's house by Cormack Mac Donnogh upon his security, of which villainous dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: 'The

mea magna, ina gibe feilgnom do cluintí do óenom. Cogad mór do fáir hi cconnaétaib eirtir ua cconcobair, Mac uilliam, 7 mac diarmata epér an nhabáil rin 7 epér an marbad.

Cúlad mac an gipr mic caémaíl cñn a chinid féin, 7 an mac baol aige ina maighirtir foircete dñppcaigte i nealaðnaib décc i Saðab.

Uilliam mac donnchaíð muimnig uí éallaið tigeapna ua maine do gábal la hua Maðaðain 7 la cloinn mic neogain. Donnall mac concobair uí éallaið, 7 arðgal óð ó concñainn do marbad la ua Maðaðain an lá rin.

Donnall mac conmapa do écc.

Slemni mac uíðlin conhabal coigib ulað do écc.

Muireaðac ó paipceallaið comarba Maðóð, 7 aipéveochain na bpeirne do écc.

Diarmat laimðearð mac Murchaða pí laiðñ do gábal la gallaib. ba heipíðe cóigíðac po ba epóð baol ina aipir.

ΑΙΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΤ, 1369.

Αιοιρ Cριορ, mile epí chéu, Seapccat, anaoi.

Αιοη ua néill eppcop clochar, Saol epaibðeach coimpecleach, 7 Riocarú ó Raiðillig eppcop cille móir décc.

An deaccanach ó barðain décc.

taking of mac Manus is no worse.' He was within a little while after worse used, for he was given over to Donnell mac Mortagh O'Connor, who vilely did put him to death in the castle of Sligeagh; whereof ensued great contentions and generall discords throughout all Connought, especially between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermoda."

^c *Professor of sciences.*—This passage is in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster; but the Editor has not been able to discover any account as to what part of England he taught in. There were several bishops and other very distinguished ecclesiastics of this family, but no literary man of the name appears in Ware's Irish

Writers, except the celebrated archbishop, Hugh Mac Caghwell, who wrote the Commentaries upon the works of *Duns Scotus*, and other works, in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

^f *Clann-mic-n-Eoghain*, i. e. the race of the son of Eoghan. These were a branch of the O'Kellys descended from Eoghan, the third son of Donnell More O'Kelly, Chief of Hy-Many, who died in the year 1224. This sept gave name to the barony of Clannacnawen, in the east of the county of Galway, in which they were seated.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 102, 165.

^g To this year O'Flaherty adds the following passages in H. 2. 11 :

Manus was not worse than whatever treacherous deed they used to hear of being perpetrated." In consequence of this taking and killing, a great war broke out in Connaught between O'Connor, Mac William, and Mac Dermot.

Cu-Uladh Mac-an-Ghirr Mac Cawell, chief of his own tribe, and a son of his, who was a learned and illustrious Professor of Sciences^e, died in England.

William, son of Donough Muimhneach O'Kelly, Lord of Hy-Many, was taken prisoner by O'Madden and the Clann-mic-n-Eoghain^f. On the same day Donnell, son of Conor O'Kelly, and Ardgall Oge O'Concannon, were slain by O'Madden.

Donnell Mac Namara died.

Slevny Mac Quillin, Constable of the Province of Ulster, died.

Murray O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc, and Archdeacon of Breifny [Kilmore], died.

Dermot, the Redhanded, Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the English. He was the most valiant of the [Irish] provincial kings in his time^g.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1369.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred sixty-nine.

Hugh O'Neill, Bishop of Clogher, a pious and humane man, and Richard O'Reilly^h, Bishop of Kilmore, died.

The Deacon O'Bardon died.

"Mora filia O'Roirk Odonis uxor Mac Donogh obiit.—MS. L. (1367. *O'Mulconry*)."

"Mathgamanius O'Tuathail ab Anglis cæsus.—MS. L." (*Mac Firb.* 1367.)

"Mac Magnusa de Tirtuathail obiit.—MS. L." (1367. *Mac Firb.*)

"Imarus filius Tomalti O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Laighsechus filius Davidis O'Morra suo cultro cæsus.—*Ibid.*"

"Donaldus filius Mac Conmara obiit.—*Ibid.*" (MS. L. 1369.)

"Anna filia O'Durnin uxor Tadæi O'Huigin obiit.—*Mac Firb.*"

"Cric Cambrpe do gabail do Donnall mac Muirceartaigh.—1369. MS. L." [i.e. the country of Carbury was taken by Donnell, the son of Murtough.]

"Ard an choillín, Roderici domus in Machaire Connaght infra ad ann. 1388."

^h *Richard O'Reilly*.—His death is set down in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, under the year 1366, which should be 1369. Immediately after the notice of the death of Richard O'Reilly, those Annals enter the death of William, Archdeacon of Breifny; of Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; of John, son of Edmond Mac Hubert [Burke]; of Randal O'Hanly, and

Cúconnaéct ó Raḡallaiḡ tigeapna bréipne do écc.

Pilib ua Raḡillig do ḡabáil la a braitrib fein, 7 a cup doib 1 cloic locha huachtair ḡo nḡochap cḡngail 7 cuibrigte fair. Maḡnur ua Raḡallaiḡ do ḡabáil tigeapnair annrin. Coccad 7 combuaidreac dḡirḡe ipin mbreipne triar an ḡabail rin. Sluaḡ mór do éionol dAnnaḡ mac Rirḡepḡ uí Raḡallaiḡ. Máḡ maḡḡamna 7 maḡthe oirḡiall do échte ina combáid do thabac pilib uí Raḡillig ar maḡnur. Maḡnur cona braitrib 7 ḡo lion a tḡionoil do dul dentaoib do corḡnam na tḡpe doib buddén. Cathḡleo do chur scoppa. Maḡm do tabairt for Mhaḡnur 1 mblén cupa. Tri meic corḡmaic uí fḡigail, Seoinín, Maioleaclonn, 7 Fḡirḡur, Feolimid mac aodha an cleitig uí concobair, da mac flaitim móir mec corḡba .i. donn, 7 brian, Sitḡeacc na Spóna mac an maḡhḡirḡir 7 rochaidi oile do maḡbaḡ don taḡur rin.

ḡeapalt caománach ríogḡamna laiḡen do maḡbaḡ don Ríḡpe dub.

Tighḡnán ua Ruairc do dul for cḡeich 1 lupḡ. Cḡeach mór do tabairt lair dó, 7 Aoḡ óḡ mac aodha uí Ruairc do maḡbaḡ la hua maolḡm lupḡ in iairmóracḡ na cḡeḡe.

Diarmait laimḡearḡ mac mupchaḡa Rí laiḡen do barúḡad la ḡallaiḡ aḡa cliaḡ iar na beit aimir imchian 1 mbraiḡdenur aca.

Maḡḡamain maonmaḡḡe ua brian, tigeapna tuadḡmman, ḡaoideal do bḡeapḡ 7 do baírḡaḡa 1 leth moḡha décc ina longḡort fḡin iar mbuaiḡ naḡirḡe. Brian ó brian do ḡabáil tigeapnair tuadḡmman tar ep Maḡḡamna.

O Maolḡm (.i. domnall) taoḡreac tuaithe lupḡ do maḡbaḡ la cloinn

Cormac O'Hanly, both of whom were carried off by the plague called *cluicé in piḡ*; of Hugh O'Beirne, who perished of the same plague (*don plaḡ ceona*); of John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two professional youths of Conmaicne; and of Melaghlin Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel. The Anglo-Irish annalists do not call this plague by any name. Under the year 1370, Grace has: "Incepit tertia pestis que nobiles permultos, aliosque innumeros sustulit."

¹ *Castle of Lough Oughter*.—The ruins of this fortress still exist. It is of the same architectural

character with Reginald's Tower at Waterford, and with the keep of the castle of Dundrum, in the county of Down. The island in which it stands is said to have been formed by dropping stones into the lake. The Editor examined this castle in May, 1836, when it was in a tolerable state of preservation.

* *Blen-Cupa* is now anglicised Blencup, and is a townland in the parish of Kilmore, about four miles to the west of the town of Cavan. Blean means the groin, and, topographically, a little creek.

¹ *Sitric na Srona*, i. e. Sitric of the nose.

neill uí domnaill, ⁊ a éreach do bpeit leo fóir oilén doilenab locha hepne diañad ainm baōba ⁊ Pilib mág uídir tigeapna reacht tuat do dul loingsir lanmór do díogair a óglaoic ar cloinn uí domnaill ⁊ mall óg mac neill gairb mic afoha mec domnaill óig do mairbāo lair i ttriois loingsir ar pionnloc la taob an oilén.

Órian mac afoha buide uí néill óghaōbar níg epeann duairle, deineaō, ⁊ ófhganm do éig.

Maidm mór aōbal do thaōairt la brian ua brian tigeapna tuadmunan for gallab munan. Terois iarla deapmunan, ⁊ morán do maizib gall do gabail lair ⁊ ar diairnéir do chur for an ccuid oile díob. Luimneaō do lopecaō don turur rin la tuadmunneachab, ⁊ la cloinn cailén. Lucht an baile do giallaō dua brian ⁊ síoda cam mac ingine uí duibidir do gabail bapbachta an baile cuige, ⁊ peallāō dona gallab batap ir in mbaile fair gur po mairbpat é. Óa mór an techt hirin i leē pe mac taoirig.

Pilib mág uídir tigeapna peap manach do bpeit loingsir go loch uachtair, ⁊ cairlén cloiche uachtair do gabail dó. Pilib ua paigillig (i. tigeapna bpeirne) do léccen amach do mág uídir, ⁊ a tigeapnur pein do gabail dó doiridir.

Maolreachlainn mág machgamna aōbar tighirna oirgiall, Órian mac muirceirteig uí Choncobair, Seaan mac Eimann mic hoibērd, Donnchaō ó birn taoireac tíre bpiún, Raghnaill ó hánlige, corbmac ó hánlige, Eoin mac afoha-gain, ⁊ Gillebert ó bapdair da paor macaom cpiutealadnach Conmaicne déig.

Uilliam ó paipceallair comairba Maeōóg, ⁊ airchidēochain na bpeirne do écc

^a *Badhbha*.—This island still retains this name, but it is generally anglicised Boa Island. It is usually called by the natives of Tuath Ratha dwelling on the south side of Lough Erne, opposite this island, who speak Irish well, *luip baōbann*, or *Oileán baōbann*. It is the largest island in Lower Lough Erne, and is situated not far from its northern shore, a short distance to the south of the village of Pettigoe.

^r *The seven Tuathas*, i. e. the seven Tuathas, or districts, comprised in the principality of Fermanagh, of which Maguire was, at this period, the chief lord.

^s *Oglach*.—This word literally means, a young hero or soldier; but it is often used in the sense of vassal, such as O'Muldoon was to Maguire. From *óglác*, in this sense, is derived *óglácár*, vassallage, servitude.

^t *Finn-loch*, i. e. the white lake. This was evidently the name of the Lower Lough Erne, which might have been locally so called to distinguish it from the Upper Lough Erne, as being a brighter sheet of water, and less studded with islands.

^u *Clann Culein*, i. e. the Mac Namaras.

^w *Brought vessels*, i. e. he carried boats by

of Niall O'Donnell, who carried the spoils of his territory with them to one of the islands of Lough Erne which is called Badhbha^a. Philip Maguire, Lord of the Seven Tuathas^r, set out with a large fleet to take revenge upon the sons of O'Donnell for the death of his Oglach^r; and a naval engagement took place, in which Niall Oge, son of Niall Garv, the son of Hugh, son of Donnell Oge [O'Donnell], was slain on Finn-loch^r, close to the island.

Brian, son of Hugh Boy O'Neill, a good materies of a king of Ireland, for his nobleness, hospitality, and prowess, died.

A great defeat was given by Brian O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, to the English of Munster. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, and many of the chiefs of the English, were taken prisoners by him, and the remainder cut off with indescribable slaughter. Limerick was burned on this occasion by the Thomonians and the Clann-Culein^u, upon which the inhabitants of the town capitulated with O'Brien. Sheeda Cam [Mac Namara], son of the daughter of O'Dwyre, assumed the wardenship of the town; but the English who were in the town acted treacherously towards him, and killed him. This was a lamentable treatment of the son of a chieftain.

Philip Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, brought vessels^w to Lough Oughter, took [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter^x, and liberated Philip O'Reilly, who was confined therein, and who thereupon re-assumed the lordship.

Melaghlín Mac Mahon, heir to the lordship of Oriel; Brian, the son of Murtough O'Connor; John, the son of Edward Mac Hubert; Donough O'Beirne, Chief of Tir-Briuin; Randal O'Hanly; Cormac O'Hanly; [also] John Mac Egan, and Gilbert O'Bardan, two accomplished young harpers of Conmaicne, died^y.

William O'Farrelly, Coarb of St. Maidoc^z, and Archdeacon of Breifny, died^a.

land from Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, to Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. The boats thus carried were mere curraghs or cots, such as they have on those lakes at the present day.

^x *Clough-Lough-Oughter*, i. e. the stone, or stone fortress of Lough Oughter.

^y *Died*.—All these died of the plague called *cluicé an piú*, or the King's game.—See note^b, pp. 645, 646, *supra*.

^z *Coarb of St. Maidoc*.—O'Farrelly was coarb of St. Maidoc, or Mogue, at Drumlahan, or Drumlane, near Beltnrbet, in the county of Cavan. Archdeacon of Breifny means Archdeacon of the diocese of Kilmore.

^a O'Flaherty adds the following entries to this year in H. 2. 11 :

“Joannes O'Donellan Connacix Poeta obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb*. 1368).”

“Rodericus filius Joannis O'Hara Tirfach-

ΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ, 1370.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, mīle, τpí chéu, reachtmoḡatt.

Síth uainḡn deaghtairi do óenom do éenél eoghain tcorra péin. bḡaighde do éabairt ó doinnall do miall pé gan cup a naḡaíu imón tigeairnur. Roinn forba ḡ pḡroinn ó Níall do doinnall iarrin.

Ḣiollapatriacc mac cathmáil taoipeac chenél pḡraḡaḡ, cúulaḡ a mīac ḡ inḡean maḡnur a mḡs mīathḡamna a bḡn, do mārbaḡ la cloinn aḡa meic catḡmaoíl tpe pḡill. Murchaḡ a dḡrbḡathair do ḡaḡaíl a ionaíu ip in taoipeḡéct iarrin.

Cathairi ua concobair aḡbōi tigeairna ó bḡailḡe, ḡ muirceartac ua moḡḡa do tuitim ap cpeic la ḡallaib laḡn.

Dubcoblaḡ inḡn uí Raḡhallaḡ bḡn pilip meḡ uḡōi do écc.

Maḡnur ó Raḡallaḡ do ḡaḡaíl la cloinn tomair mic Maḡḡamna uí Raḡillḡ, ḡ a chup i cloich locha huachtair.

Cathal mac dabuḡ uí concḡnainn tigeairna ua nḡairmaba, Síoban éam inḡn meḡ cartaiḡ bḡn meic conmapa, Síoba chille cainniḡ mac Seaaín meic conmapa, Seaaín ó hḡḡra aḡbair tigeairna luḡne, ḡ Ḣiarmaitt mac catail óḡ uí concobair do écc.

bḡnirim maḡma do éabairt la Níall ua néill tigeairna éeneil eḡḡam ap bḡian maḡ maḡḡamna tigeairna oirḡiall, ḡ dḡonga dearmāpa do muinḡir Mḡs maḡḡamna do mārbaḡ ḡ do baḡaḡ.

Doinnall mac Maeileacloinn, ḡ taḡḡ mac lochlainn uí éeallaḡ cona ḡiarp mac do écc.

rīam Muarḡe diripiens ab incolis et Scotis occisus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Cormacus boḡar Mac Dermott obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Dermītius filius Thomae Finn Mīc Murchaḡa, obiit.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Finnuala filia Briani O'Dowd obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Brianus filius Henrici. fil. Odonis flavi Ultoniae hāres obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Brianus Og O'Flaherty (i. bḡian na noimpeac) occidentalis Connacīe hāres a Rickardo

Oḡ de Burgo captus.—MS. L. (*Mac Fírb.* 1368)."

"Brianus Mac Mahon Anglos Orgielliae spoliāt: ubi Maelsechlunnus Mac Mahon per Seḡin Fait praedam insequentem caesus.—*Mac Fírb.* (MS. L. 1370)."

"Wilielmus Mac Uidhilin Ultoniae Constabularius obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Adamus Alamar filius Mac Hoirebert obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*"

"Multi Anglorum Midiae mortui.—*Mac Fírb.* (*peste reor de quo Cambd.* 1370)."

"Sequentia, MS. L. ad annum 1370.—*Mac*

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1370.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy.

A firm and sincere peace was made by the Kinel-Owen with each other. Donnell [O'Neill] gave hostages to Niall [as pledges], that he would not contest the lordship with him; and Niall then gave Donnell a share of territory and lands.

Gillapatrik Mac Cawell, Chief of Kinel-Farry; Cu-uladh, his son, and his wife, the daughter of Manus Mac Mahon, were treacherously slain by the sons of Hugh Mac Cawell. Murrough, his [Gillapatrik's] brother then became Chieftain of Kinel-Farry.

Cahir^b O'Connor, heir of Offaly, and Murtough O'More, were killed on a predatory excursion by the English of Leinster.

Duvcovla, the daughter of O'Reilly, and wife of Philip Maguire, died.

Manus O'Reilly was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, the son of Mahon O'Reilly, and confined in [the castle of] Clough-Lough-Oughter.

Cathal, son of Davock O'Concannon, Lord of Hy-Diarmada; Joanna Cam, daughter of Mac Carthy, and wife of Mac Namara; Sheeda, of Kilkenny, son of John Mac Namara; John O'Hara, heir to the lordship of Leyny; and Dermot^c, son of Cathal Oge O'Connor, died.

Niall O'Neill, Lord of Kinel-Owen, routed Brian Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel; and very great numbers of Mac Mahon's people were cut off by slaying and drowning.

Donnell, son of Melaghlin, and Teige, son of Loughlin O'Kelly, with his two sons, died.

Firb. 1369, habent."

"Honoriam filiam Mac William de Burgo (ingfo utleg.—MSS. L.) uxorem Roderici O'Connor Regis Connacie obiit."

"Mælsechlunnus O'Hanluain Orientalium dominus obiit."

"Cahir O'Connor Hyfalgie hæres ab Anglis cæsus."

"O'Roirk, O'Farell Maguir et O'Connor expulerunt posteros Murcherti Muninnig O'Connor ad Muintir eolais: unde ipsi, et Mac Tigernan

ad dominum Mac William confugerunt (*O'Mulconry* ad ann. 1370, et infra prope finem) e quibus Conchovarus puero filius Cathaldi fil. Odonis Brefinii obiit, A. D. 1371.—MS. L."

"Murchertus Sinnach Teffiorum dominus obiit 19 Febr. 1370.—*O'Mulconry*."

^b *Cahir*, Καζαοιρ.—This name is now, and has been for the last two centuries, anglicised Charles.

^c *Dermot*.—He was the eighth son of the hero, Cathal Oge O'Connor, who was the son of

Maelreacloinn connaétae ó fíngail, 7 Cathal óg ó fíngail do écc.

Taóð ó Ruairic do gabail tiúgearnaí na bfeirne. Clann Muirceartaigh 7 Mág tiúghnaí na n-athair, 7 concobair ruad mac cathal mic aeóla bfeirne, 7 a cup 1 cupic mic uilliam.

Uilliam donó mac uillec do écc.

AOIS CRIOST, 1371.

Aois Críost, míle, trí chéad, reachtmothar, a haon.

Airdeppucc tuama .i. Seán ó ghaba cinn eacna 7 ení a aimíre do écc.

Feirgail mag coclain do écc 1 láim ag ua ccinnéidí.

Feirgail mag eóaccáin do écc.

Murchad ó maadóain (.i. mac eógan) fícheam coitcinn cliaí, aithéneac, 7 fíorboét Eirínn do marbhad daon orcor foighe ar depead críche 1 nupmáin.

Órian ua cinnéidí tiúghna upmáin do marbhad 1 bpell lá gallaib.

Emann ó cinnéidí aithéneac tiúghna upmáin do écc.

Taóð óg mac magnara uí concobair do marbhad 1 bpell do domnall mac muirceartaigh uí concobair 1 ccairlén ríccígh iar na cup do Rí connaé (Ruairí mac toirreallbair) cuice, do péir-mar do paidéad romáin.

Eachmarac mac magnara mic Ruairí mic magnara mic duinn móir megh uíor, bpuigad coitcinn do baí ar loc éirne do écc.

Cathal, King of Connaught in 1324, who was the son of Donnell, Tanist of Connaught, and the ancestor of O'Conor Sligo.

^a *Conor Roe*.—He was at this time the chief leader of that sept of the O'Conors called Clann-Murtough. This sentence is very rudely constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

"Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny, but was soon after banished from Breifny, and forced to take shelter in the country of Mac William Burke, by the Clann-Murtough, headed by Conor Roe (the son of

Cathal, who was the son of Hugh Breifneach O'Conor), who was joined by Mac Tiernan O'Conor."

^e To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11:

"1370. David Bruis Rex Scotiæ obiit.—*Mac Fírb*. (MS. L. 1371)."

"Supremus Christianorum Papa obiit.—*Mac Fírb*. (1371, MS. L. *et Bellarm*)."

"Verum 19 Dec. 1370. Onuphrius ponit mortem Urbani 5."

"Midia .i. bean mbe, filia Cathaldi O'Conor obiit.—*Mac Fírb*."

Melaghlin Connaughtagh O'Farrell, and Cathal Oge O'Farrell, died.

Teige O'Rourke assumed the lordship of Breifny; but the Clann-Murtough, Mac Tiernan, and Conor Roe^d, the son of Cathal, son of Hugh Breifneach, banished him to the territory of Mac William.

William Donn, the son of Ulick [Burke], died^e.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1371.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-one.

John O'Grady^f, Archbishop of Tuam, the leading man^g for wisdom and hospitality in his time, died.

Farrell Mac Coghlan died while detained in prison by O'Kennedy.

Farrell Mageoghegan died.

Murrough O'Madden (i. e. the son of Owen), general patron of the literati, the poor, and the destitute of Ireland, was killed by one shot of an arrow^h, in the rear of a predatory party in Ormond.

Brian O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, was treacherously slain by the English.

Edmond O'Kennedy, heir to the lordship of Ormond, died.

Teige Oge, the son of Manus O'Conor, was treacherously killedⁱ in the castle of Sligo by Donnell, the son of Murtough O'Conor, after he had been sent to him, as already mentioned^k, by the King of Connaught (Rory, the son of Turlough).

Eachmarcach, the son of Manus, son of Rory, son of Manus, son of Donn More Maguire, a general brughaidh [farmer], who dwelt on Lough Erne, died.

^f *John O'Grady*.—O'Flaherty adds, in H. 2. 11, "that he is called Sir John O'Grady, Archbp. of Connaught, in MS. L. and *O'Mulconry*."

^g *The leading man*.—Literally, "the head of the wisdom and hospitality of his time."

^h *By one shot of an arrow*, *baon opcop poighe*, i. e. *uno jactu sagittæ*. This may also mean "with one cast or shot of a javelin."

ⁱ *Killed*, *do mapbað*, or "put to death."

^k *As already mentioned*.—Literally, "accordingly as was said before us."—See note ^b, under

the year 1368. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that Donnell killed Teige with his own hand while in confinement, and that the act was the most repulsive and abominable deed ever committed in Ireland. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause, in H. 2. 11, from *O'Mulconry*, MS. L. and *Mac Firl.* :

"Ipsius Donaldi manu confossus, postquam ab anno 1368 detentus ab eo in vinculis. Anno 1372, MS. L."

Μαοιλιρ mac hoibērd do mārbað la hua cconcoðair.

Κρεαχα μόρα do ðenām la hua ndubða (ðomnall) hi tīr pīacpach mīuaidē go po hairgeað co leir an tīr lair, 7 go po gāð a cairlén .i. cairlén áirð hā pīaḡ, 7 cairlen mic concoðair, 7 i mbaoi innitib do ḡallaib do díochur eirtib, 7 an tīr do poimn ar a braitērib, 7 ar a mīuntir fēin ar a hairle.

ΑΟΙΣ CΡΙΟΣΤ, 1372.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mīle, tīrī cēð, Seachtmōḡar, aḡó.

Ὀριαν μόρ μάḡ mātēgamna tīgērna oirḡiall do tīrall i ccoinne ḡall do taboirt taðoir doib, 7 ḡallocklað ða mīuntir fēn dā mārbað go hinclēite i bfell, 7 é buðen dēlūd ar an pīuaḡ iarpīn.

Seaan μόρ ó dubaccáin Saoi fēancaða 7 ollam ó maine do écc iar mbuaib nongēa 7 naitēriḡe, i Rinn dūin aḡ mīuntir eoin baipde.

Μιυρεστιαð mīumneac mac mīurceartoiḡ moir mēcc eoðaccáin, taitēreac cenēil pīachach do écc iar mbuaib naitēriḡe.

Mac pēóraiρ do ḡabaib ðua ceallaiḡ 7 ða cloinn, 7 Rīrðerð mac pēóraiρ a oīðpe do mārbað.

¹ *Tir-Fhiachrach Muaidhe*, i. e. Tir-Fhiachrach of the River Moy, now the barony of Tír-eragh, in the county of Sligo, which is bounded on the west by the River Moy.

^m *Ard-na-riagh*, now Ardnarea, forming the eastern portion of the town of Ballina, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.—See note ^c, under the year 1266, p. 399, *supra*.

ⁿ *Castle-mic-Conor*, Cairlen mic concoðair, i. e. the castle of the son of Conor. This was originally called *Dún mic Concoðair*, i. e. the Dun, or earthen fort, of the son of Conor. The name is now applied to a townland and parish, situated on the east side of the River Moy, in the barony of Tireragh and county of Sligo.—See the Ordnance map of that county, sheet 22. The townland contains the ruins of a castle standing on the site of the ancient dun, or earthen fort, on a hill called *cnocán uí ðubða*, or O'Dowda's

hillock, on a point of land extending into the River Moy.—See *Genealogies, &c. of Hy-Fhiachrach*, pp. 175, 282. To this passage O'Flaherty adds the following clause in H. 2. 11 :

“Divisitque [O'Dowd] regionem illam inter suos clientes pro modico vectigali; eam subiciens suæ familiæ et posteris suis.—*Mac Firb.*”

° To this year O'Flaherty adds the following entries in H. 2. 11 :

“Dermittius filius Cormaci fil. Dermittii Rufi a Clannrickardis cæsus.—MS. L. (*Mac Firb.* 1370).”

“Maðu mac an pīoipe, Hobertus et David filii Walteri Oḡ, Fefalgia, filia Mac Donogh, mater filiorum Murcherti O'Conor (viz. Donaldi O'Conor.—MS. L.) et filiorum Walteri óḡ filii Rickardi, matrona pia, ac eleemozinaria, deceserunt.—MS. L. 1371; *Mac Firb.* 1370.”

“Comes Desmonia redemptus.—MS. L. 1371;

Meyler Mac Hubert was slain by O'Conor.

Great depredations were committed by O'Dowda (Donnell) in Tir-Fhiachrach¹ Muaidhe; the whole country was ravaged by him, and its castles were taken, namely, the castles of Ard-na-riagh^m and Castle-mic-Conorⁿ, and all the English that were in them were driven out; and the country was after this parcelled out amongst his kinsmen and his own people^o.

THE AGE OF CHRIST, 1372.

The Age of Christ, one thousand three hundred seventy-two.

Brian More Mac Mahon, Lord of Oriel, marched to give battle to the English; but he was privily and treacherously slain by a gallowglass of his own people, who thereupon fled from the army.

John More O'Dugan^p, a learned historian and ollav of Hy-Many, died, after the victory of Extreme Uction and penance, at Rinn-duin, among the monks of John the Baptist.

Murtough Muimhneach, son of Murtough More Mageoghegan, Chief of Kinel-Fiachach, died, after the victory of penance.

Mac Feorais [Bermingham] was taken^a prisoner by O'Kelly and his sons; and Richard Mac Feorais, his heir, was slain.

Mac Fírb. 1370."

"Donnchadus O'Birn obiit.—*Mac Fírb., et O'Mulc.*"

^p *John More O'Dugan.*—It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, that this John More O'Dugan was the chief historian of all Ireland, and that he had been seven years in the monastery of Rinn-duin before his death, which this chronicle places incorrectly under the year 1370. He was the author of a curious topographical poem, in which he gives the names of the principal tribes and districts in Ulster, Connaught, and Meath, and the chiefs who presided over them before they were dispossessed by the English, or by other Irish tribes. He was also the author of several poems and poeti-

cal prose pieces addressed to the O'Kellys, his patrons, of which copies are preserved in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2. 7), and in the possession of Denis H. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Esq. For some account of this remarkable man and his works, the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Irish Writers, pp. 99, 100, 101.

^a *Mac Feorais was taken.*—O'Flaherty adds to this passage in H. 2. 11, so as to make it read as follows:

"Mac Feorair do gabáil dua ceallair 7 ua éloinn, 7 demuno mac hoibero, 7 Ríorépo mac Feorair a oíre do marbáó.—MS. L. 1371, *Mac Fírb. et Athenry Regest.*"

He also adds the two obits following:

Uilliam mac uillicc, ceann ruarcupa ⁊ raiuibéir búrcac, ⁊ Uilliam occ
ó ceallais aóbor tigeapna ó maine do écc.

“Gillajesus filius Tigernani Magauran hæres
Tellachachæ, obiit.—MS. L.”

“Murchertus Mac Donogh obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

‘To this year O’Flaherty adds the following
passages in H. 2. 11:

“Magister Nic. Mac Tegheden Officialis
Cluan, obiit.—*Mac Fírb.*”

“Mac William Burke aggressus est Donal-
dum filium Murcherti O’Conor optimatibus in-
ferioris Connaciæ stipatum apud Turlach de...

William, the son of Ulick, the most distinguished man of the Burkes for gaiety and polite manners, and William Oge O'Kelly, heir to the lordship of Hy-Many, died^r.

[sic] sed Donaldus liberorum et satellitii sui viribus evasit et Mac Donogh captus est.—*Mac Fieb.*

“Ad ann. 1372. Tempestas in vigilia S. Brigidiæ domos et templa diruit.—*Mac Fieb. et MS. L.*”

The first of these is the fact that the kingdom of Sweden was not a united kingdom at the time of the Reformation. It was divided into three parts: the north, the middle, and the south. The north was the most powerful and the most independent. The middle was the most fertile and the most populous. The south was the most commercial and the most connected with the rest of Europe.

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